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BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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on 01 February, 2020

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

108687

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 July 1885;—*for*,

RETURN showing—

(1) The WORKING of the NEW SCHEME during the past Two Years;

(2) Annual EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE since its Formation;

(3) Annual RECEIPTS from the STUDENTS;

(4) The Number of STUDENTS who have entered the COLLEGE in each Year since its Foundation;

(5) The Number of STUDENTS in each Year who, having passed through the COLLEGE, have either received Appointments as CIVIL ENGINEERS in *India*, or who may have remained in this Country;

(6) The COST per Head of the Education of the STUDENTS, taking into account the Interest on the Capital expended in the Establishment of the COLLEGE under both the New Scheme and the Original Institution (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 192, of Session 1883)."

India Office,
28 July 1885.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Carbutt.*)

00108687

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *August* 1885.

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Sale Office, House of Lords;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

355.

RETURN showing—(1) The WORKING of the NEW SCHEME during the past Two Years; (2) Annual EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE since its Formation; (3) Annual RECEIPTS from the STUDENTS; (4) The Number of STUDENTS who have entered the COLLEGE in each Year since its Foundation; (5) The Number of STUDENTS in each Year who, having passed through the COLLEGE, have either received Appointments as CIVIL ENGINEERS in *India*, or who may have remained in this Country; (6) The COST per Head of the Education of the STUDENTS, taking into account the Interest on the Capital expended in the Establishment of the COLLEGE under both the New Scheme and the Original Institution (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 192, of Session 1883).

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

THE increased scale of fees (*i.e.*, 180 *l.* per annum, instead of 150 *l.* per annum, as heretofore) has been paid by all students who have entered the College during the two years under report.

At the beginning of the present College year there were 105 students in residence, of whom 30 paid fees on the old scale, and 75 on the new increased scale.

The revised curriculum came into use in September 1883, and has worked well.

The number of candidates who presented themselves for examination and the number admitted, was,—

	For Examination.	Entered the College.
Summer of 1883 - - - - -	56	49*
„ 1884 - - - - -	60	50*

The number of appointments offered to students entering each year was,—

	Public Works Department.	Telegraph Department.
To students entering in September 1883	13	2
„ „ „ 1884	13	2

The diligence of the students has been good, and their conduct satisfactory.

Cooper's Hill,
18 July 1885.

Alex. Taylor,
President.

* *Note.*—These figures represent the number of the Candidates who qualified for admission, but some of whom afterwards withdrew. *See* Table over page for number of Students who actually entered the College.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of the COLLEGE, and RECEIPTS from STUDENTS, since its Foundation.

Year.	Expenditure.		Receipts.
	Capital.	Ordinary.	
	£.	£.	£.
1871–72	91,524	11,345	3,980
1872–73	6,171	15,867	10,500
1873–74	18,128	20,892	15,081
1874–75	3,074	22,738	16,289
1875–76	161	22,600	17,510
1876–77	18	22,819	17,820
1877–78	-	20,427	18,254
1878–79	-	21,185	18,038
1879–80	-	20,458	17,087
1880–81	-	19,808	15,222
1881–82	-	19,115	16,686
1882–83	-	19,096	16,919
1883–84	5,860	18,326	18,688
1884–85 (Estimated)	593	20,059	19,570
TOTAL - - - £.	125,529*	274,735	221,644

* On account of the purchase of the estate, alteration, and enlargement of building, and fixtures.

NUMBER of STUDENTS who have entered the COLLEGE since its Foundation.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1871 - - -	49	1879 - - -	37
1872 - - -	49	1880 - - -	25
1873 - - -	49	1881 - - -	39
1874 - - -	50	1882 - - -	36
1875 - - -	48	1883 - - -	42
1876 - - -	46	1884 - - -	40
1877 - - -	51		
1878 - - -	46	TOTAL - -	607

LIST of APPOINTMENTS made to the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT from the COLLEGE since Commencement.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1872 - - -	1	1879 - - -	41
1873 - - -	6	1880 - - -	38
1874 - - -	43	1881 - - -	35
1875 - - -	42	1882 - - -	29
1876 - - -	40	1883 - - -	16
1877 - - -	47	1884 - - -	13
1878 - - -	41		
		TOTAL - -	392

STATEMENT showing the COST per Head to *India* of the Education of the STUDENTS who have entered the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, taking into account the Interest on the Capital expended.

	£.	£.
TOTAL Ordinary Expenditure to 31st March 1885, as shown - -		274,735
Deduct,—Receipts as shown - - -	221,644	
Amount outstanding on Account of Deferred Fees - - -	2,100	
		223,744
		50,991
Add,—Interest on Capital Expenditure, calculated at 5 per cent. from the end of the year in which it was incurred, say - - - - - - - - -		75,000
TOTAL - - - £.		125,991

This sum, divided by 607, the number of students who have entered, gives an average cost to India of 208 *l.* per student for his three years' residence, or 69 *l.* per annum.

India Office,
20 July 1885.

(signed) *Thos. W. Keith*,
Accountant General.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

RETURN of the WORKING of the NEW SCHEME; the Annual EXPENDITURE since its Formation; the RECEIPTS from STUDENTS; the Number of STUDENTS since its Foundation; with the Number who have passed out, and received Appointments; and the COST of Education; &c.

(*Mr. Carbutt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *August* 1885.

[*Price* 1 *d.*]

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MBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Soci
CLASS

EAST INDIA (NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 March 1885;—*for*,

"STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA from the Year 1874-75 to 1883-84, and as Estimated for 1884-85 and 1885-86."

India Office,
27 April 1885.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Mr. Stanhope.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *April* 1885.

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Sale Office, House of Lords;
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Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

168.

STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA (under the Heads existing in the

REVENUE.	1874-75.		1875-7.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	et.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - Gross -	21,332,176		21,540,480		19,891,401		19,891,145		22,323,868		21,861,150	
Charges	*2,865,172*	18,410,831	*2,950,885*	18,41,252	*2,898,647*	16,934,458	*2,943,057*	16,901,738	*2,960,010*	19,311,693	*2,937,185*	18,869,550
Refunds	*56,173*		*98,343*		*58,386*		*46,350*		*52,165*		*54,415*	
Opium - - - - - Gross -	8,556,629		8,471,425		9,122,460		9,182,722		9,399,401		10,319,162	
Charges	*2,341,546*	6,214,782	*2,218,565*	6,25,026	*2,841,647*	6,280,781	*2,661,266*	6,521,337	*1,695,730*	7,699,032	*2,067,492*	8,249,808
Refunds	*301*		*834*		*32*		*119*		*1,039*		*1,862*	
Salt - - - - - - Gross -	6,229,396		6,245,555		6,305,869		6,461,225		6,941,120		7,266,413	
Charges	*463,714*	5,735,618	*508,661*	5,69,222	*488,987*	5,786,175	*546,973*	5,873,173	*404,743*	6,503,031	*340,687*	6,895,713
Refunds	*30,064*		*37,672*		*30,707*		*41,879*		*33,846*		*30,013*	
Stamps - - - - - Gross -	2,758,042		2,835,368		2,838,628		2,993,483		3,110,540		3,193,739	
Charges	*125,470*	2,596,992	*106,436*	2,69276	*96,266*	2,706,802	*102,673*	2,856,994	*115,452*	2,959,819	*114,324*	3,046,013
Refunds	*35,580*		*36,556*		*35,560*		*33,816*		*35,269*		*33,402*	
Excise - - - - - Gross -	2,347,274		2,494,339		2,523,086		2,458,029		2,619,349		2,838,021	
Charges	*91,916*	2,250,980	*87,226*	2,408,92	*91,409*	2,426,505	*99,350*	2,356,426	*87,839*	2,525,575	*92,058*	2,733,439
Refunds	*4,378*		*3,321*		*6,072*		*2,253*		*5,935*		*12,544*	
Provincial Rates - - Gross -	1,872,938		1,947,255		1,950,325		2,255,937		2,638,835		2,882,125	
Charges	*41,292*	1,809,755	*52,735*	1,838,08	*52,130*	1,822,041	*65,762*	2,157,430	*64,431*	2,544,507	*47,866*	2,826,562
Refunds	*21,891*		*56,012*		*56,154*		*32,745*		*29,897*		*7,697*	
Customs - - - - - Gross -	2,682,233		2,724,426		2,484,448		2,624,123		2,326,561		2,280,793	
Charges	*187,124*	2,422,425	*187,695*	2,470,43	*202,174*	2,220,368	*207,611*	2,349,626	*200,417*	2,060,005	*201,280*	2,026,513
Refunds	*72,684*		*66,088*		*61,906*		*66,886*		*65,239*		*53,000*	
Assessed Taxes - - - Gross -	20,191		14,642		14,535		101,682		900,920		785,318	
Charges	*14*	18,730	*10*	14,34	*919*	13,148	*692*	96,913	*37,617*	837,312	*29,886*	696,651
Refunds	*1,447*		*298*		*468*		*4,077*		*25,991*		*58,781*	
Forest - - - - - Gross -	598,367		697,543		616,468		678,699		605,433		676,234	
Charges	*444,021*	151,947	*419,811*	274,87	*458,099*	156,593	*439,938*	236,365	*454,934*	149,451	*465,056*	208,933
Refunds	*2,399*		*2,895*		*1,776*		*2,396*		*1,048*		*2,245*	
Registration - - - Gross -	185,169		187,651		199,253		234,160		266,361		269,239	
Charges	*130,217*	54,447	*136,449*	50,55	*141,458*	57,795	*149,676*	84,484	*160,800*	105,561	*165,208*	103,345
Refunds	*505*		*677*		- -		- -		- -		*686*	
Tributes from Native States Gross -	- -	724,972	- -	726,18	- -	694,934	- -	675,120	- -	703,660	- -	702,451
Refunds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	- -	40,391,479	- -	40,913,70	- -	39,099,600	- -	40,109,606	- -	45,400,546	- -	46,358,978
Deduct,—Assignments and Compensations - -	- -	897,656	- -	903,524	- -	878,983	- -	867,122	- -	1,032,118	- -	1,142,645
(Carried forward) TOTAL - - £.	- -	39,493,823	- -	40,010,179	- -	38,220,617	- -	39,242,484	- -	44,368,428	- -	45,216,333

Salt.—Partial abolition of preventive line.

Land.—Famine in Madras and Bombay.

Customs.—Duties altered by Act 16 of 1875.

Land.—Revenue (156,369*l.*) due to Productive Works in North West Provinces, Punjab and Bombay, deducted from Land Revenue and added to Receipts from Productive Works.

Opium.—Duty in Bombay raised by 50 rupees a chest. Price paid to cultivators in Bengal reduced from 5 rupees to 4½ rupees a seer.

Salt.—Duties in Madras and Bombay raised by Act 18 of 1877; duty lowered in Bengal and Upper Provinces.

Excise.—Receipts affected by famine.

Provincial Rates.—Bengal Provincial Public Works Cess (Act 2 of 1877) and North West Provinces Local Rates (Act 7 of 1877).

Assessed Taxes.—License Tax (Act 18 of 1877) on Trades and dealings in the North Western Provinces.

Land.—Recovery from famine and receipt of arrears.

Opium.—Decreased charge owing to deficiency of crops in 1877-78, and reduction of price paid to cultivators.

Salt.—Duty further reduced in Upper India and Bengal.

Provincial Rates.—New taxation (399,800*l.*) imposed by Bengal Public Works Cess and Famine Cess in Punjab and Central Provinces.

Customs.—Abolition of Sugar Duties on Inland Customs Line, and of Duties on coarser qualities of certain Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods, Railway Materials, &c.

Assessed Taxes.—License Tax Acts in several Provinces.

Assignments and Compensations.—Includes payments to Native States in Rajputana, under arrangement for Salt Revenue.

Land.—Includes Famine Arrears, Transfer to Productive Public Works of Land Revenue due to works in Madras.

Opium.—Duty on Malwa Opium raised by 50 rupees a chest. Large exports from Bombay, and large sales in Calcutta.

Salt.—Abolition of Inland Customs Line (except Trans-Indus) completed. Exceptional receipts in Rajputana.

Provincial Rates.—Transfer from Land Revenue of alienations for village services in Madras. Famine Cess levied in North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Customs.—Extension of exemption from Import Duty to all kinds of coarse Cotton Goods.

Assessed Taxes.—Tax upon Incomes less than 500 rupees a year abandoned.

Assignments and Compensations.—Larger payments to Native States under arrangement for Salt Revenue.

present Form of Account) from the Year 1874–75 to 1883–84, and as Estimated fr 1884–85 and 1885–86.

1880–81.		1881–82.		1882–83.		1883–84.		Revise Estimate, 1884–85.		Budget Estimate, 1885–86.		REVENUE.
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:
21,112,995 *2,983,679* *46,812*	18,082,504	21,948,022 *3,008,792* *48,013*	18,896,217	21,876,047 *3,042,491* *91,471*	18,742,085	22,361,899 *3,329,147* *221,589*	18,811,163	21,546,90 *3,346,00* *62,00*	18,137,400	22,334,200 *3,444,300* *59,300*	18,830,600	Land Revenue.
10,480,051 *2,028,757* *109*	8,451,185	9,862,444 *2,057,335* *1,889*	7,803,220	9,499,594 *2,252,816* *330*	7,216,448	9,556,501 *1,854,690* *711*	7,701,100	8,850,00 *2,946.00* *00*	5,902,800	9,025,500 *2,478,200* *1,000*	6,546,300	Opium.
7,115,988 *363,537* *140,583*	6,611,868	7,375,620 *486,209* *45,335*	6,844,076	6,177.781 *449,030* *53,797*	5,674,954	6,145,413 *446,641* *34,597*	5,664,175	6,350000 *459'00* *2800*	5,862,300	6,400,000 *492,300* *37,600*	5,870,100	Salt.
3,250,581 *107,465* *34,158*	3,108,958	3,381,372 *110,623* *37,707*	3,233,042	3,379,681 *123,398* *36,633*	3,219,650	3,513,201 *109,094* *39,272*	3,364,835	3,57'000 *12,400* *4700*	3,406,900	3,633,400 *129,500* *44,200*	3,459,700	Stamps.
3,135,226 *95,404* *15,466*	3,024,356	3,427,274 *96,886* *19,610*	3,310,778	3,609,561 *94,431* *39,782*	3,475,348	3,836,961 *92,359* *30,478*	3,714,124	4,01,500 *16,400* *2,200*	3,886,900	4,070,000 *123,500* *21,800*	3,924,700	Excise.
2,776,370 *46,435* *8,878*	2,721,057	2,895,490 *53,226* *13,730*	2,828,534	2,683,015 *53,455* *16,578*	2,612,082	2,878,731 *54,547* *10,687*	2,813,497	2,73,900 *11,400* *7,200*	2,675,300	2,856,800 *113,500* *7,800*	2,735,500	Provincial Rates.
2,539,612 *198,927* *62,419*	2,278,266	2,361,388 *195,110* *73,222*	2,093,056	1,296,119 *154,982* *52,391*	1,088,746	1,187,266 *139,345* *31,163*	1,016,758	1,00,000 *16,800* *1,900*	861,300	1,175,000 *153,200* *33,500*	1,008,300	Customs.
558,720 *21,237* *30,626*	506,857	536,829 *13,074* *28,878*	494,877	517,811 *12,853* *20,975*	483,983	526,087 *13,214* *15,968*	496,905	51,800 *'3,200* *15,100*	483,500	514,900 *13,400* *15,300*	486,200	Assessed Taxes.
709,320 *465,976* *5,492*	237,852	874,435 *557,645* *2,339*	314,451	938,228 *567,318* *2,953*	367,957	1,052,190 *649,375* *2,913*	399,902	92,300 *01,500* *2,600*	278,200	1,061,000 *729,600* *2,700*	328,700	Forest.
281,230 *173,351* *1,697*	106,182	284,714 *179,401* *1,647*	103,666	285,829 *184,501* *1,686*	99,642	258,955 *167,091* *892*	90,972	80,800 *76,700* *1,100*	103,000	281,800 *181,100* *1,200*	99,500	Registration.
- - - -	742,209	- - - -	706,873	689,045 *10*	689,035	- -	720,487	-	695,200	- -	691,300	Tributes from Native States.
- -	45,871,294	- -	46,628,790	- -	43,671,730	- -	44,793,918	- -	42,292,800	- -	43,980,900	
- -	1,215,013	- -	1,194,440	- -	1,195,087	- -	1,238,840	- -	1,232,100	- -	1,248,500	*Deduct*,— Assignments and Compensations.
- -	44,656,281	- -	45,434,350	- -	42,476,643	- -	43,555,078	- -	41,060,700	- -	42,732,400	TOTAL (Carried forward).

Land and Provincial Rates.—Remissions in North West Provinces on account of local scarcity. Subordinate Revenue Officers being occupied with Census in February and March, some collections were delayed until April.

Customs.—Export Duties on Indigo and Lac abolished.

Assessed Taxes.—Reduction of Tax on Incomes below 500 rupees a year, took full effect.

Assignments and Compensations.—Increase due to transfer from Excise for compensations in Bombay, and to payments under Goa Convention.

Opium. — Decrease in price received for Bengal Opium, and fewer chests of Malwa Opium paid duty.

Salt.—The establishment of depôts increased the expenditure.

Forest. — Increased demand for Timber in British Burmah and Bombay.

Opium. — The average price in Calcutta fell from 1,324 rupees in 1881-82 to 1,222 rupees in 1882-83. The charges were higher owing to the crops being better than in the previous year. In June 1882 the duty on Malwa Opium was reduced by 50 rupees a chest.

Salt.—Duty reduced to two rupees per maund from 10th March 1882, the net loss of Revenue being estimated at 1,400,000 *l.*

Provincial Rates.—Decrease due to abolition of Patwari Cess in North Western Provinces.

Customs.—The Customs Duties were abolished on 10th March 1882, with the exception of Import Duties on Liquors, and on Arms and Ammunition, and Export Duties upon Rice. The net loss of revenue was estimated at 1,184,000 *l.*

Land.—In British Burma and Bombay there were arrears from 1882-83; and at the end of the year the revenue was paid up more readily than usual, leaving less arrears to fall into 1884-85. Increased charge due to inclusion of full charges for Patwaris and Kanungos in Oudh and the North West Provinces, and for improvement in pay of Subordinate Native Service.

Opium. — Reduction of expenditure due to short Poppy Crop.

Provincial Rates. — Increased by same causes as Land Revenue; and also by re-valuations in Bengal, and by inclusion of Punjab village service cess, previously treated as local.

Forest.—Large supply of sleepers to Railways.

Assignments and Compensations. — Inclusive of arrears, chiefly of Salt Compensation in Central India.

Land.—The arrears from 1883-84 were less than usual; and there were remissions and suspensions in Madras and Bombay.

Opium.—Sale reduced by 7,900 chests. Payments unusually heavy, owing to very large crop.

Provincial Rates.—Charge increased by transfer of Punjab Patwaris' Fee Fund from Land Revenue.

Customs.—Reduction due to depression in the rice trade.

REVENUE.	1874–75.		1875–76.		1876–77.		1877–78.		1878–79.		1879–80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - -	- -	39,493,823	- -	4,010,179	- -	38,220,617	- -	39,242,484	- -	44,368,428	- -	45,216,333
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:												
State Railways (Gross Earnings) - -	130,986	- -	292,835	- -	380,668	- -	582,077	- -	976,828	- -	1,548,728	- -
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings) -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,177,692	- -
Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	1,959,659	- -	2,452,481	- -	2,641,762	- -	3,627,968	- -	2,709,998	- -	2,476,347	- -
East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,171,905	- -	1,807,729	- -	2,445,879	- -	2,965,491	- -	2,491,308	- -	2,146,237	- -
Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	389,927	- -	429,679	- -	425,201	- -	502,981	- -	613,270	- -	708,041	- -
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts).	*—7,034*	- -	*—17,765*	- -	*—3,229*	- -	*—8,750*	- -	8,886	- -	15,799	- -
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	156,369	- -	126,934	- -	602,398	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	4,645,443	- -	4,964,959	- -	5,890,281	- -	7,826,136	- -	6,927,224	- -	8,675,242	- -
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT):												
State Railways (Working Expenses) -	86,004	- -	195,414	- -	287,989	- -	426,005	- -	740,373	- -	1,215,231	- -
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses).	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	228,538	- -
Eastern Bengal Railway (Working Expenses).	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	65,866	- -	162,763	- -	124,723	- -	271,566	- -	315,908	- -	143,559	- -
East Indian Railway (Surplus Profits, &c.).	381,459	- -	128,862	- -	198,269	- -	527,829	- -	579,505	- -	567,064	- -
Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	289,870	- -	350,758	- -	363,356	- -	370,847	- -	381,550	- -	414,601	- -
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Land and Supervision).	529	- -	520	- -	500	- -	352	- -	585	- -	472	- -
Charges in respect of Capital:												
(*a*) Interest on Debt:												
State Railways - - - -	284,527	- -	408,116	- -	528,737	- -	665,754	- -	913,512	- -	1,048,700	- -
East Indian Railway - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34,397	- -
Eastern Bengal Railway - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Irrigation and Navigation - -	279,403	- -	326,218	- -	367,196	- -	402,186	- -	488,476	- -	519,830	- -
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,836	- -	13,584	- -
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways (Interest) -	3,148,336	- -	3,162,779	- -	3,170,639	- -	3,169,862	- -	3,210,057	- -	3,250,132	- -
East Indian Railway (Interest) -	1,495,565	- -	1,475,112	- -	1,488,042	- -	1,485,423	- -	1,495,134	- -	1,466,208	- -
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest).	49,983	- -	49,984	- -	49,983	- -	49,983	- -	49,983	- -	49,983	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	6,081,551	*—1,436,108*	6,260,526	*—1,295,567*	6,579,434	*—689,153*	7,369,807	456,329	8,180,919	*—1,253,695*	8,952,899	*—277,657*
TOTAL NET REVENUE - - £.	- -	38,057,715	- -	38,714,612	- -	37,531,464	- -	39,698,813	- -	43,114,733	- -	44,938,676
DEFICIT - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,182,778	- -	3,543,087	- -	- -	- -	1,182,949
£.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	39,714,242	- -	43,241,900	- -	- -	- -	46,121,625
GROSS REVENUE - - £.	- -	58,011,148	- -	58,911,754	- -	58,584,870	- -	61,873,651	- -	65,065,316	- -	68,372,846
	Railways.—Increased receipts for carriage of grain to famine districts.		*Guaranteed Railways.*—Increased traffic receipts, and decreased working charges.		*Railways.*—Increased receipts attributed to Delhi assemblage, to the famine, and great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce.		*Railways.*—Large payment for surplus profits. Increased working expenses and traffic receipts, owing to enormous traffic in grain through famine, and also in wheat, seeds, jute, hides, and other staples.		*Railways.* — Decreased traffic receipts due to dulness of trade. *Interest on Debt.*—Interest reckoned at 4¼ instead of 4 per cent. as before.		*Productive Public Works.*—Improvement due to the transfer of 578,400 *l.* on account of the Land Revenue of Madras attributed to irrigation works, and to increased traffic receipts from State Railways.	

1880–81.		1881–82.		1882–83.		1883–84.		Revised Estimate, 1884–85.		Budget Estimate, 1885–86.		REVENUE.
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
- -	44,656,281	- -	45,434,350	- -	42,476,643	- -	43,555,078	- -	41,060,700	- -	42,732,400	- - - Brought forward.
												Revenue from Productive Public Works:
2,268,905	- -	2,556,542	- -	2,646,327	- -	3,082,248	- -	3,269,600	- -	3,841,700	- -	State Railways (Gross Earnings).
4,252,841	- -	4,710,506	- -	4,601,288	- -	4,999,409	- -	4,270,200	- -	4,550,200	- -	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	440,000	- -	550,000	- -	Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings)
2,894,653	- -	3,615,479	- -	3,582,046	- -	3,688,143	- -	3,374,000	- -	3,360,000	- -	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).
18,890	- -	146	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).
639,144	- -	865,799	- -	930,982	- -	936,581	- -	1,048,100	- -	874,700	- -	Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).
—7,650	- -	*—8,834*	- -	*—5,624*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts).
797,319	- -	491,220	- -	469,081	- -	534,126	- -	522,000	- -	530,400	- -	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
10,864,102	- -	12,230,858	- -	12,224,100	- -	13,240,507	- -	12,923,900	- -	13,707,000	- -	- - - Total.
												Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account):
1,607,528	- -	1,686,392	- -	1,534,176	- -	1,705,655	- -	1,886,300	- -	2,270,500	- -	State Railways (Working Expenses).
1,605,362	- -	1,646,959	- -	2,069,398	- -	1,996,842	- -	1,891,300	- -	1,826,500	- -	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	180,000	- -	232,500	- -	Eastern Bengal Railway (Working Expenses).
149,802	- -	406,983	- -	558,772	- -	637,272	- -	495,100	- -	516,000	- -	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).
266,056	- -	1,093	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	East Indian Railway (Surplus Profits, &c.).
425,473	- -	455,635	- -	501,936	- -	514,837	- -	581,800	- -	593,100	- -	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).
555	- -	513	- -	75	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Land and Supervision).
												Charges in respect of Capital:
												(*a*) Interest on Debt:
1,204,660	- -	1,160,445	- -	1,226,702	- -	1,329,771	- -	1,409,400	- -	1,515,300	- -	State Railways.
397,244	- -	434,242	- -	486,663	- -	503,173	- -	531,800	- -	550,700	- -	East Indian Railway.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64,100	- -	95,500	- -	Eastern Bengal Railway.
762,770	- -	726,386	- -	784,188	- -	845,324	- -	875,200	- -	906,800	- -	Irrigation and Navigation.
17,071	- -	17,952	- -	20,327	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
993,208	- -	1,239,446	- -	1,216,735	- -	1,203,118	- -	1,220,600	- -	1,317,300	- -	(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).
3,261,951	- -	3,271,771	- -	3,317,872	- -	3,296,762	- -	3,222,400	- -	3,209,400	- -	(*c*) Guaranteed Railways (Interest).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	East Indian Railway (Interest).
49,983	- -	49,983	- -	24,903	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest).
10,741,753	122,349	11,097,800	1,133,058	11,741,747	482,353	12,032,754	1,207,753	12,358,000	565,900	13,038,600	673,400	- - - Total.
- -	44,778,630	- -	46,567,408	- -	42,958,996	- -	44,762,831	- -	41,626,600	- -	43,405,800	- - Total Net Revenue.
- -	4,044,355	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	716,200	- -	- -	- - - Deficit.
- -	48,822,985	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,342,800	- -	- -	
- -	73,634,773	- -	75,144,601	- -	70,125,231	- -	71,727,421	- -	69,991,200	- -	72,090,400	- - - GROSS REVENUE.

Railways.—Improved receipts, especially from the Great Indian Peninsula, Indus Valley, and Punjab Northern Lines.

Productive Public Works.—Very heavy Railway traffic towards the close of the year. Increased receipt under Irrigation partly due to transfer from Ordinary to Productive, of Eastern Jumna Canal. Decrease under Land Revenue (Irrigation) through exclusion of receipts from old works from the Productive category. Decreased charge for interest consequent on reduction of rate from 4½ to 4 per cent.

East Indian Railway.—Decreased traffic receipts and special expenditure upon renewals of way and of Locomotives.

Irrigation and Navigation.—Includes the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking from the 6th July 1882.

State Railways.—Increase due to the opening of the Rewari Ferozepore State Railway, and to increased traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa, Indus Valley, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh, and other Lines.

East Indian Railway.—Large grain and seed traffic, and development of third-class passenger traffic.

Guaranteed Railways.—Improvement on all lines, except Eastern Bengal, when jute traffic failed, and Great Indian Peninsula, which did not maintain large receipts of previous years.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—All past Capital outlay on Madras Harbour charged to Revenue.

East Indian Railway.—Reduction caused by stagnation of wheat trade.

Guaranteed Railways.—General decrease, except on Madras Line.

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways.—Includes payment on account of Eastern Bengal Railway for three months.

State Railways.—Include Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Line (300,000 *l.*) for last quarter of the year. The Rewari-Ferozepore Railway is also transferred to this head from works not classed as Productive.

Irrigation and Navigation.—Reduction of net receipts caused by failure of Nadvai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal.

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways.—Includes full year's payment on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
INTEREST:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works) - - Gross -	4,848,378	4,288,962	4,830,355	4,252,132	4,907,443	4,364,744	5,031,202	4,496,959	4,959,066	4,330,699	4,976,306	4,228,256
Receipts	*559,416*		*578,223*		*542,699*		*534,243*		*628,367*		*748,050*	
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT:												
Post Office - - - Gross -	895,966	156,147	903,634	137,883	919,749	122,284	964,098	113,667	1,033,470	121,664	1,145,554	141,182
Receipts	*739,819*		*765,751*		*797,465*		*850,431*		*911,806*		*1,004,372*	
Telegraph - - - - Gross -	432,109	145,630	493,160	184,120	473,127	131,900	480,895	122,465	525,921	99,227	451,143	—54,409
Receipts	*286,479*		*309,040*		*341,227*		*358,430*		*426,694*		*505,552*	
Mint - - - - - Gross -	132,607	—26,414	107,626	—2,863	130,601	—128,253	132,083	—311,776	103,991	—68,344	109,549	—121,020
Receipts	*159,021*		*110,489*		*258,854*		*443,859*		*172,335*		*230,569*	
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	275,363	- -	319,140	- -	125,931	- -	—75,644	- -	152,547	- -	—34,247
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:												
General Administration - - -	- -	1,386,786	- -	1,438,879	- -	1,500,220	- -	1,503,936	- -	1,502,910	- -	1,498,720
Law and Justice - - Gross -	3,074,440	2,467,564	3,102,167	2,508,362	3,173,745	2,564,712	3,208,572	2,590,184	3,336,077	2,688,946	3,320,485	2,661,583
Receipts	*606,876*		*593,805*		*609,033*		*618,388*		*647,131*		*658,902*	
Police - - - - - Gross -	2,450,088	2,242,108	2,473,340	2,238,604	2,517,708	2,300,852	2,487,615	2,232,361	2,423,627	2,212,519	2,497,755	2,270,098
Receipts	*207,980*		*234,736*		*216,856*		*255,254*		*211,108*		*227,657*	
Marine (including River Navigation) - - - Gross -	549,335	247,268	579,731	349,999	650,974	417,795	496,822	265,284	505,106	254,511	488,785	230,598
Receipts	*302,067*		*229,732*		*233,179*		*231,538*		*250,595*		*258,187*	
Education - - - - Gross -	986,802	845,371	1,020,870	873,730	1,005,889	855,833	1,009,092	856,102	984,661	837,236	967,633	828,219
Receipts	*141,431*		*147,140*		*150,056*		*152,990*		*147,425*		*139,414*	
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	- -	165,551	- -	162,122	- -	163,837	- -	158,039	- -	155,200	- -	156,012
Medical - - - - Gross -	657,439	611,864	671,068	636,374	669,061	632,384	691,360	653,378	671,318	626,086	670,220	613,891
Receipts	*45,575*		*34,694*		*36,677*		*37,982*		*44,332*		*56,329*	
Political - - - - - -	- -	404,595	- -	430,443	- -	505,318	- -	469,072	- -	448,793	- -	430,571
Scientific and other Minor Departments - - Gross -	375,464	346,105	398,032	350,470	352,620	299,690	367,744	265,951	356,692	271,715	358,260	258,978
Receipts	*29,359*		*47,562*		*52,930*		*101,793*		*84,977*		*99,282*	
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	8,717,212	- -	8,988,983	- -	9,240,641	- -	8,994,307	- -	8,998,816	- -	8,948,670
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:												
Territorial and Political Pensions -	- -	840,712	- -	810,200	- -	793,560	- -	778,971	- -	794,366	- -	691,365
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.	- -	217,378	- -	229,776	- -	236,949	- -	238,443	- -	232,483	- -	218,151
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions - - Gross -	1,831,378	1,128,497	1,990,028	1,236,657	1,847,851	1,236,646	1,929,108	1,327,497	2,040,167	1,372,682	2,235,693	1,710,552
Receipts	*702,881*		*753,371*		*611,205*		*601,611*		*667,485*		*525,141*	
Stationery and Printing - Gross -	427,083	376,592	462,527	403,392	447,641	397,617	431,224	395,843	456,437	409,341	412,069	356,050
Receipts	*50,491*		*59,135*		*50,024*		*35,381*		*47,096*		*56,019*	
Miscellaneous - - - Gross -	425,917	—138,479	646,457	178,825	426,058	—91,230	379,379	—99,799	333,601	—14,616	388,593	51,223
Receipts	*564,396*		*467,632*		*517,288*		*479,178*		*348,217*		*337,370*	
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	2,424,700	- -	2,858,850	- -	2,573,542	- -	2,640,955	- -	2,794,256	- -	3,027,341
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:												
Famine Relief - - - - -	- -	2,242,922	- -	601,966	- -	2,145,431	- -	5,345,985	- -	313,420	- -	103,990
Protective Works, Railways - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Protective Works, Irrigation - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Reduction of Debt - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	2,242,922	- -	601,966	- -	2,145,431	- -	5,345,985	- -	313,420	- -	103,990

Interest.—Dividend payable on East India Stocks, ceased. Interest on Service Funds reduced by abolition of Civil Service Annuity Funds.

Marine.—Increased charge for surveys and Duffla Expedition. Increased receipts from Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company in payment for steamers, &c.

Political.—Increase due to Yarkhand Expedition.

Territorial and Political Pensions. — Annuity of Prince Azim Jah ceased.

Superannuation, &c. — Includes Civil Annuities hitherto entered in "Remittance Account." Increased payment for Military Funds.

Famine Relief.—Famine in Bengal, &c.

Telegraph.—Purchase of Lines of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Superannuation, &c. — Retirement from Bengal Medical Fund of about 100 subscribers, and repayment of their accumulated subscriptions.

Famine Relief.—Arrears of Bengal Famine.

Mint.—Large coinage of silver.

Law and Justice. — Increase for Convict Establishments, and owing to Famine.

Marine.—Includes value of steamers originally bought for famine relief.

Political.—Increase for ceremonies on assumption by Her Majesty of title of Empress of India.

Famine Relief.—Famine in Southern India.

Interest.—Additional debt incurred for famine.

Post Office.—Charges increased by India joining Postal Union.

Mint.—Large coinage of silver.

Minor Departments.—Receipts increased by sale of Chinchona bark.

Superannuation, &c. — Increased payment for Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund and Gratuities.

Famine Relief.—Famine in Southern India.

Interest.—Transfer Loan opened to discharge 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60, the last half-year's interest on which was paid in advance this year.

Law and Justice. — Increased expenditure caused by high price of food for prisoners.

Superannuation, &c. — Increased payments on account of Civil Annuities and Military and Medical Funds.

Telegraphs. — Increased receipt owing to the war.

Mint.—Large coinage of silver.

Superannuation, &c. — Increased charge consequent on reduction in Public Works Establishment. Receipts less owing to balances of several of the Military Funds being exhausted.

Stationery and Printing. — Short outlay owing to consumption of stocks in store.

1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		Revised Estimate, 1884-85.		Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		EXPENDITURE.
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
4,083,220 *875,679*	3,207,541	4,558,100 *896,904*	3,661,196	4,468,132 *693,864*	3,774,268	4,277,385 *849,463*	3,427,922	4,404,900 *700,400*	3,704,500	3,953,000 *669,400*	3,283,600	INTEREST: Interest (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works).
												POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:
1,175,505 *1,018,653*	156,852	1,147,935 *949,907*	198,028	1,194,010 *977,797*	216,213	1,234,481 *1,018,743*	215,738	1,254,400 *1,060,400*	194,000	1,288,600 *1,101,700*	186,900	Post Office.
497,834 *539,087*	*—41,253*	536,201 *469,208*	66,993	625,270 *545,315*	79,964	669,239 *522,570*	146,669	788,700 *564,800*	223,900	840,000 *566,200*	273,800	Telegraph.
92,618 *89,565*	3,053	87,526 *70,584*	16,942	89,280 *185,882*	*—96,602*	80,388 *131,448*	*—51,110*	88,200 *164,000*	*—75,800*	87,800 *125,000*	*—37,200*	Mint.
- -	118,652	- -	281,963	- -	199,575	- -	311,297	- -	342,100	- -	423,500	- - - TOTAL.
												SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
- -	1,537,080	- -	1,494,356	- -	1,563,882	- -	1,598,379	- -	1,575,300	- -	1,572,800	General Administration.
3,249,745 *687,764*	2,561,981	3,232,741 *677,454*	2,555,287	3,255,071 *656,934*	2,598,137	3,238,811 *573,859*	2,664,952	3,294,200 *564,100*	2,730,100	3,439,800 *595,300*	2,844,500	Law and Justice.
2,526,663 *241,769*	2,284,894	2,553,861 *248,005*	2,305,856	2,642,892 *227,642*	2,415,250	2,761,054 *311,874*	2,449,180	2,805,800 *316,000*	2,489,800	2,855,700 *311,600*	2,544,100	Police.
509,912 *246,519*	263,393	623,398 *237,876*	385,522	490,200 *222,422*	267,778	589,568 *192,867*	396,701	487,900 *177,900*	310,000	523,200 *176,400*	346,800	Marine (including River Navigation).
999,158 *170,238*	828,920	1,078,490 *189,292*	889,198	1,145,970 *198,558*	947,412	1,184,194 *204,427*	979,767	1,210,800 *200,500*	1,010,300	1,292,100 *201,800*	1,090,300	Education.
- -	158,638	- -	162,136	- -	161,477	- -	159,112	- -	165,200	- -	170,000	Ecclesiastical.
667,559 *43,368*	624,191	683,185 *39,507*	643,678	692,872 *56,010*	636,862	716,825 *54,971*	661,854	737,900 *55,300*	682,600	768,000 *54,600*	713,400	Medical.
- -	531,183	- -	649,346	- -	513,791	- -	532,665	- -	743,300	- -	659,100	Political.
401,179 *78,492*	322,687	560,991 *120,949*	440,042	481,816 *75,680*	406,136	469,430 *89,731*	379,699	452,000 *88,300*	363,700	497,500 *86,600*	410,900	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
- -	9,112,967	- -	9,525,421	- -	9,510,725	- -	9,822,309	- -	10,070,300	- -	10,351,900	- - - TOTAL.
												MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
- -	683,760	- -	682,328	- -	685,761	- -	750,252	- -	680,000	- -	676,200	Territorial and Political Pensions.
- -	225,587	- -	222,642	- -	211,908	- -	220,347	- -	215,700	- -	225,200	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
2,190,838 *315,999*	1,874,839	2,182,327 *356,273*	1,826,054	2,203,771 *305,260*	1,898,511	2,156,278 *302,437*	1,853,841	2,206,400 *301,300*	1,905,100	2,312,400 *352,300*	1,960,100	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
480,606 *62,462*	418,144	565,884 *57,811*	508,073	507,573 *57,858*	449,715	485,657 *50,595*	435,062	502,700 *48,100*	454,600	509,000 *54,100*	454,900	Stationery and Printing.
347,092 *731,819*	*—384,727*	391,351 *396,238*	*—4,887*	281,394 *321,533*	*—40,139*	269,995 *310,109*	*—40,114*	304,700 *319,600*	*—14,900*	289,700 *270,700*	19,000	Miscellaneous.
- -	2,817,603	- -	3,234,210	- -	3,205,756	- -	3,219,388	- -	3,240,500	- -	3,335,400	- - - TOTAL.
												FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.
- -	34,469	- -	34,849	- -	22,103	- -	9,185	- -	12,000	- -	33,000	Famine Relief.
- -	- -	- -	614,551	- -	*—129,101*	- -	626,461	- -	898,100	- -	500,000	Protective Works, Railways.
- -	- -	- -	135,449	- -	263,443	- -	283,217	- -	270,600	- -	287,300	Protective Works, Irrigation.
- -	- -	- -	715,151	- -	1,343,555	- -	581,137	- -	319,300	- -	679,700	Reduction of Debt.
- -	34,469	- -	1,500,000	- -	1,500,000	- -	1,500,000	- -	1,500,000	- -	1,500,000	- - - TOTAL.

Interest on Debt.—Decrease to a great extent nominal, as the charge in 1879-80 included 397,189 *l.* for Discount on Loans, and that for 1880-81 is relieved by 253,833 *l.* for interest transferred to the Productive Public Works on capital outlay incurred in previous years from Ordinary Funds. There was a decreased charge in England, owing to the substitution of India 4 for 5 per cent. Stock, and to the payment of a portion of the interest being postponed to 1881-82. The increased receipt was for premium on 3½ per cent. Loan for 3,500,000 *l.* The charge for interest on Service Funds was increased by raising the rate on Savings Bank balances in December 1879.

Post Office.—Money Order Department transferred from Civil Treasuries on 1 January 1880.

Mint.—Decreased importation of silver for coinage.

Political.—Payment of arrears for the Durbar at Lahore for Afghan Affairs, and for Consular Establishment in China.

Minor Departments.—Increased charge for cost of the Census.

Superannuation, &c.—Receipts less, owing to exhaustion of balances of Military Funds.

Miscellaneous.—Exceptional credits consequent on the Nizamut Stipend Fund having been wound up; and from sale of land adjoining India Office.

Famine.—Only actual cost of relief entered in 1880-81.

Interest.—Increase to a great extent nominal, owing to reduction of rate of interest on Productive Public Works from 4½ to 4 per cent.

Telegraph.—Decreased receipt and increased charge, owing to cessation of war, and necessity for replenishing material.

Marine.—New troop ship for Indian Marine.

Political.—Increased payments to Ameer of Afghanistan, and Governor of Kandahar, for the new Residency in Mysore, and for Durbar presents.

Minor Departments.—Increase for Census charges.

Stationery and Printing.—Increased charge for Census work, and to replenish stocks reduced in 1879-80.

Famine Insurance.—£. 1,500,000 provided for Famine Relief, Protective Works, and the Reduction of Debt.

Interest.—The receipt in 1881-82 included 155,300 *l.* for premium on 4 per cent. Loan.

Telegraph.—Large capital expenditure.

Mint.—Large coinage of silver.

Superannuation, &c.—Increased charge consequent on the reduction in the Customs Establishments on the abolition of Import Duties.

Famine Relief and Insurance.—Protective Works, Railways.—Short outlay owing to the transfer of the Southern Mahratta Railway to a private company.

Reduction of Debt.—The reduction of expenditure on Protective Works set free a larger sum for the reduction of debt.

Interest.—Reduction due to transfer to head of Productive Public Works; Receipts include a special repayment of 130,000 *l.* by Bombay Port Trust.

Marine.—New troop ship for Indian Marine, and payment of arrears for Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—Special advance to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh.

Telegraph.—New lines to be constructed.

Political.—Includes special charge for Afghan Delimitation Commission.

Famine Relief and Insurance.—Increased by a grant of 250,000 *l.* in the North West Provinces, from Provincial Funds, for the Jhansi-Manikpore Line.

Interest.—Includes discount 184,200 *l.*, on issue of India 3 per cent. Stock.

Interest.—Reduction due to transfer of debt to head of Productive Public Works, and to transfer of Bengal Civil Fund to the Government.

Telegraph.—Large supply of stores anticipated.

Superannuation.—Increase due to assumption of liabilities of Bengal Civil Fund.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
State Railways (Capital Account)	- -	105,193	- -	66,279	- -	27,287	- -	71,394	- -	220,850	- -	471,410
State Railways (Working and Maintenance) - Gross	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Receipt	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Subsidised Railways - Gross	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Receipt	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Southern Mahratta Railway -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Frontier Railways - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,334,350
Irrigation and Navigation - Gross	663,034	516,543	775,795	612,700	615,152	437,883	757,759	591,655	630,919	462,300	668,907	475,840
Receipt	*146,491*		*163,095*		*177,269*		*166,104*		*168,619*		*193,067*	
Military Works - - Gross	1,185,926	1,169,251	1,337,738	1,321,260	1,202,322	1,163,071	1,153,929	1,114,692	1,190,528	1,150,974	966,297	928,042
Receipt	*16,675*		*16,478*		*39,251*		*39,237*		*39,554*		*38,255*	
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services - - - Gross	3,497,766	2,987,243	3,845,757	2,840,329	3,347,528	2,834,822	3,083,883	2,369,093	3,129,204	2,597,682	2,930,202	2,465,391
Receipt	*510,523*		*505,428*		*512,706*		*714,790*		*531,522*		*464,811*	
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	4,778,230	- -	4,840,568	- -	4,463,063	- -	4,146,834	- -	4,431,806	- -	5,675,033
ARMY SERVICES:												
Army - - - - - Gross	15,375,159	14,386,333	15,308,460	14,262,848	15,792,112	14,866,639	16,639,761	15,769,780	17,092,488	16,117,707	16,896,239	15,866,756
Refunds	12		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -	
Receipt	*988,838*		*1,045,612*		*925,473*		*869,981*		*974,781*		*1,029,483*	
Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan - Gross	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,816,623	4,766,124
Receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*50,499*	
Army, Military Operations in Egypt - - - Gross	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	14,386,333	- -	14,262,848	- -	14,866,639	- -	15,769,780	- -	16,117,707	- -	20,632,880
Exchange on Transactions with London	- -	785,820	- -	1,355,861	- -	2,059,311	- -	1,554,922	- -	3,225,831	- -	2,926,403
	- -	37,899,542	- -	37,480,348	- -	39,83 9,302	- -	42,874,098	- -	40,365,082	- -	4 5,508,326
Add,—Provincial and Local Surpluses	89,359	*161,024*	10,065	*434,681*	238,962	*125,060*	393,458	367,802	716,378	715,405	633,077	613,299
Deduct,—Provincial and Local Deficit	*—250,383*		*—444,746*		*—964,022*		—25,656		*—973*		—19,778	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE - £.	- -	37,738,518	- -	37,045,667	- -	39,714,242	- -	43,241,900	- -	41,080,487	- -	46,121,625
SURPLUS - - -	- -	319,197	- -	1,668,945	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,034,246	- -	- -
		38,057,715		38,714,612						43,114,733		
GROSS EXPENDITURE - - £.	- -	57,691,951	- -	57,242,809	- -	60,767,648	- -	65,416,738	- -	63,031,070	- -	69,555,795
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT):												
State Railways - - - - -	- -	3,014,180	- -	3,165,184	- -	2,865,861	- -	3,984,068	- -	3,327,888	- -	2,680,493
East Indian Railway - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	154,248
Eastern Bengal Railway - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Irrigation and Navigation - -	- -	1,235,391	- -	1,105,445	- -	943,423	- -	806,084	- -	794,654	- -	598,837
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Miscellaneous Public Improvements -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	259,356	- -	85,000
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	4,249,571	- -	4,270,629	- -	3,809,284	- -	4,791,052	- -	4,381,898	- -	3,518,578

Army.—Large supply of stores.

Army.—Increased charge for commissariat supplies, allowances to native troops and non-commissioned officers of British troops, improved pay to British medical officers, and large supply of stores.

Army.—Charge increased by famine, additional allowances granted in 1876-77, cost of transport, and establishments at Kohat and Quettah, in Commissariat Establishments, supplies, and services, clothing and barracks, and increased payments to Imperial Government for effective and non-effective charges, including arrears.

State Railways, Ordinary.—Includes portion of capital cost of Mathura-Hatras and Ghazipore, Dildarnagar Local Lines, besides expenditure upon Surveys and Indian Salt Lines.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—East Indian Railway.—Excluding debt incurred for purchase of East Indian Railway, viz.: India, 10,675 *l.*; England, 9,565,939 *l.*

1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		Revised Estimate, 1884-85.		Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		EXPENDITURE.
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.
- -	77,003	- -	247,073	- -	467,776	- -	—394,327	- -	191,100	- -	338,000	State Railways (Capital Account).
- -	- -	- -	- -	150,122	11,330	157,701	—29,277	175,900	—58,400	119,900	—28,500	State Railways (Working and Maintenance).
- -	- -	- -	- -	*138,792*		*186,978*		*234,300*		*148,400*		
- -	- -	17,527	15,237	30,663	35,983	82,374	79,729	91,000	90,500	39,800	39,800	Subsidised Railways.
- -	- -	*2,290*		*3,680*		*2,645*		*500*		- -		
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,950	85,568	85,491	148,300	115,800	221,300	121,300	Southern Mahratta Railway.
- -	2,203,615	- -	224,682	- -	259,500	*77*	102,929	*32,500*	138,700	*100,000*	500,000	Frontier Railways.
709,163	511,195	789,033	658,694	901,115	762,058	- -		- -		- -		
197,908		*134,230*		*139,057*		750,904	609,032	782,300	644,800	707,300	571,900	Irrigation and Navigation.
903,168	932,441	1,070,546	1,020,248	964,307	920,001	*141,872*		*137,500*		*135,400*		
86,727		*50,298*		*44,306*		1,018,128	974,066	973,400	933,900	1,090,500	1,049,700	Military Works.
3,348,554	2,837,008	4,043,170	3,499,198	4,350,314	3,845,567	*44,062*		*39,500*		*40,800*		
510,586		*543,972*		*504,747*		4,777,444	4,273,181	4,069,000	3,504,600	4,116,500	3,620,700	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.
						504,263		*564,400*		*495,800*		
- -	6,652,222	- -	5,665,732	- -	6,335,165	- -	5,760,824	- -	5,561,000	- -	6,272,900	- - - TOTAL.
16,718,006	15,793,879	17,216,215	16,054,508	16,138,428	15,130,948	16,921,714	15,969,190	15,970,200	15,104,100	15,734,400	14,881,000	ARMY SERVICES:
- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		Army.
924,127		*1,161,707*		*1,007,480*		*952,524*		*866,100*		*853,400*		
11,368,489	8,070,882	1,644,927	—1,914,844	- -	17,869	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan.
3,297,607		*2,659,768*										
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,283,953	699,250	54,030	50,328	- -	- -	- -	- -	Army, Military Operations in Egypt.
- -	- -	- -	- -	*584,703*		*3,708*						
- -	23,864,761	- -	15,039,667	- -	15,848,067	- -	16,019,518	- -	15,104,100	- -	14,881,000	- - - TOTAL.
- -	2,716,809	- -	3,556,700	- -	3,081,433	- -	3,838,756	- -	3,252,900	- -	3,573,600	Exchange on Transactions with London.
- -	48,525,024	- -	42,464,889	- -	43,454,989	- -	43,840,014	- -	42,775,400	- -	43,621,900	
336,686	207,961	1,521,019	1,519,792	112,171	—1,202,626	123,501	—464,679	119,200	—432,600	28,900	—724,200	*Add,*—Provincial and Local Surpluses.
—38,725		*—1,227*		*—1,314,797*		*—588,180*		*—551,800*		*—753,100*		*Deduct,—Provincial and Local Deficits.*
- -	48,822,985	- -	43,984,681	- -	42,252,363	- -	43,375,335	- -	42,342,800	- -	42,897,700	TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE.
- -	- -	- -	2,582,727	- -	706,633	- -	1,387,496	- -	- -	- -	508,100	- - - - SURPLUS.
			46,567,408		42,958,996		44,762,831				43,405,800	
- -	77,679,128	- -	72,561,874	- -	69,418,598	- -	70,339,925	- -	70,707,400	- -	71,582,300	GROSS EXPENDITURE.
												EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).*
- -	2,553,620	- -	1,635,151	- -	1,647,252	- -	3,003,071	- -	3,080,600	- -	2,762,700	State Railways.
- -	418,435	- -	455,262	- -	148,197	- -	233,298	- -	295,000	- -	340,000	East Indian Railway.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	298,500	- -	483,000	Eastern Bengal Railway.
- -	614,450	- -	565,804	- -	561,726	- -	709,684	- -	761,600	- -	819,700	Irrigation and Navigation.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,762,582	- -	12,785	- -	- -	- -	- -	Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.
- -	70,000	- -	68,906	- -	49,808	- -	—533,070	- -	- -	- -	- -	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
- -	3,656,505	- -	2,725,123	- -	4,169,565	- -	3,425,768	- -	4,435,700	- -	4,405,400	- - - TOTAL.

Public Works, Ordinary, Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—Increased Provincial and local expenditure, and on Madras Harbour Works.

Railways.—Decrease nominal, owing to all outlay on the Punjab Northern Railway south of Pindi being transferred to Productive Public Works.

Army, Military Operations in Afghanistan.—Receipts include 2,695,000 *l.* English contribution for war. The charges include all issues, not merely audited payments, as in previous year.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—In addition to the sum shown above as spent on State Railways and Irrigation Works within the year, amounting to 3,238,000 *l.*, a sum of 5,640,728 *l.*, net outlay incurred in previous years from Ordinary Funds, was transferred to this head in the Account for 1880-81.

Public Works, Ordinary.—Subsidised Railways.—Due to interest on advances, and to purchase of land for the Bengal Central Railway Company.

Irrigation and Navigation.—Increased Expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds.

Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.—Increased Expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds, and on Imperial Buildings in Calcutta, Simla, &c.

Army.—Increased charges and receipts due to transactions connected with the War, which it was found impossible to separate from ordinary Army transactions.

Exchange.—The drawings were unusually large.

Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.—Payment was made to the Provincial Governments of 670,000 *l.* for their Afghan War Contributions in 1879-80 and 1880-81, and of 360,000 *l.* in connection with the renewal of the quinquennial contracts.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—East Indian Railway.—Excluding 586,300 *l.* for Debt incurred for discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity.

Public Works, Ordinary.—State Railways, Capital Account.—Increased expenditure on the Diamond Harbour Railway, Cawnpore-Furrukhabad Extension and Jumna Bridge.

State Railways, Working and Maintenance.—For the most part previously included under Productive Public Works.

Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—Increased expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds for public offices at Simla, and for the Uru Salt Works in Bombay.

Army.—In 1881-82 there were heavy war charges under Commissariat, and in 1882-83 a saving in Regimental Pay, owing to reductions in the Native Army.

Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits.—The Provincial Governments having large balances spent not only the income of the year, but part of the accumulations of previous years.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—East Indian Railway.—Excluding 480,333 *l.* for debt incurred for discharge of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking.—Purchase of the Works.

Public Works, Ordinary.—State Railways, Capital Account.—Decrease due to transfer to Productive Public Works of the outlay on certain Provincial Railways.

Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.—Increase caused by the past outlay on the Madras Harbour being transferred to this head from Productive Public Works.

Army.—Arrears amounting to 1,000,000 *l.* for non-effective charges for British Troops paid to Her Majesty's Government.

Exchange.—Increased drawings.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—State Railways.—Increase due to the inclusion in this class of various works previously being constructed as Ordinary Public Works.

East Indian Railway.—Excluding 510,819 *l.* for debt incurred for discharge of East Indian Railway Annuity.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—Excluding 55,942 *l.* for redemption of Debenture Stock.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking.—Final payments for purchase.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Past outlay on Madras Harbour transferred to Ordinary Expenditure.

Frontier Railways.—In addition to £. 642,300 included in Capital Expenditure on Railways not charged against Revenue.

Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.—Diminished expenditure from Provincial balances.

Exchange.—Reduction of drawings.

Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure.—East Indian Railway.—Excluding 324,000 *l.* for debt incurred for discharge of Annuity and Debenture Stock.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—Excluding 972,700 *l.* for debt incurred for liabilities assumed in connection with purchase and discharge of Debenture Debt.

State Railways, Working and Maintenance.—Receipts reduced by transfer of Rewari-Ferozepur Line to Productive Works.

Subsidized Railways.—Cessation of advances of interest to Bengal Central and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Company.

Frontier Railways.—In addition to £. 1,217,000 included in Capital Expenditure on Railways not charged against Revenue.

Exchange.—Lower rate of Exchange anticipated.

* This heading has now been altered to "Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue."

THE following would be the result, if the foregoing Figures were re-adjusted in such

(1.) To show under Railways, Irrigation, and Buildings and Roads, respectively, than those charged to Famine Relief and Insurance; and

(2.) To distribute under the various Heads of Revenue and Expenditure the obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the Year.

NET REVENUE.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Principal Heads of Revenue	39,487,965	40,005,431	38,215,041	39,237,390	44,358,502	1
Railways	*—1,582,766*	*—1,485,744*	*—1,119,592*	*—86,296*	*—2,072,734*	2
Irrigation	*—485,165*	*—555,182*	*—591,597*	*—476,085*	*—398,066*	3
TOTAL NET REVENUE £.	37,420,034	37,964,505	36,503,852	38,675,009	41,887,702	4
DEFICIT	- -	- -	2,182,778	3,543,087	- -	5
£.	- -	- -	38,686,630	42,218,096	- -	6
NET EXPENDITURE.						
Interest	4,464,612	4,485,471	4,754,879	4,878,058	4,878,644	7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	287,322	336,542	160,363	*—44,562*	186,565	8
Civil Departments	8,746,318	9,037,136	9,310,789	9,056,115	9,075,163	9
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,548,095	3,031,232	2,850,781	2,896,498	3,157,249	10
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,248,683	602,030	2,145,517	5,347,634	313,547	11
Buildings and Roads	4,163,332	4,170,031	4,010,447	3,496,063	3,765,815	12
Army Services	14,685,245	14,644,520	15,531,098	16,421,249	16,953,842	13
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	*—259,419*	*—21,567*	*—193,300*	*—568,108*	333,929	14
Capital Outlay charged against Revenue:	36,884,188	36,285,395	38,570,574	41,482,947	38,664,754	15
Frontier Railways	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16
Other Railways	105,193	66,279	27,287	71,394	220,850	17
Irrigation	272,480	378,567	213,829	295,953	252,447	18
Provincial Adjustments	*—161,024*	*—434,681*	*—125,060*	367,802	715,405	19
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE £.	37,100,837	36,295,560	38,686,630	42,218,096	39,853,456	20
SURPLUS	319,197	1,668,945	- -	- -	2,034,246	21
£.	37,420,034	37,964,505	- -	- -	41,887,702	22

India Office,
27 April 1885.

a manner as—

the Revenue and the Expenditure chargeable thereon, relating to Public Works other

Exchange on Transactions in England, calculated in accordance with the average Rate

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	45,207,862	44,649,222	45,426,606	42,465,281	43,546,807	41,048,507	42,718,426
2	*—1,563,920*	*—980,977*	17,710	*—781,373*	*—141,043*	*—862,733*	*—687,310*
3	120,276	*—22,044*	*—187,053*	*—289,037*	*—236,631*	*—446,489*	*—571,698*
4	43,764,218	43,646,201	45,257,263	41,394,871	43,169,133	39,739,285	41,459,418
5	1,182,949	4,044,355	- -	- -	- - -	716,200	—
6	44,947,167	47,690,556	- -	- -	- - -	40,455,485	—
7	4,769,176	3,642,027	4,168,007	4,338,080	3,980,371	4,328,628	3,924,765
8	7,305	52,743	314,584	240,667	360,594	412,783	513,924
9	9,019,364	9,206,751	9,615,295	9,609,502	9,933,805	10,177,342	10,470,665
10	3,350,695	3,133,044	3,576,163	3,594,296	3,617,037	3,652,168	3,823,220
11	104,059	34,840	1,500,034	1,500,000	1,500,026	1,500,000	1,500,000
12	3,418,684	3,785,493	4,536,442	4,781,526	5,264,560	4,451,273	4,685,374
13	21,482,620	24,147,035	15,377,428	16,635,323	17,155,473	16,048,796	15,810,879
14	48,234	451,961	1,135,201	30,510	463,598	*—131,516*	*—151,891*
15	42,200,137	44,553,894	40,223,154	40,729,904	42,275,464	40,439,474	40,576,936
16	1,383,809	2,434,382	299,671	277,462	102,951	172,252	605,264
17	471,410	77,003	247,673	467,776	*—894,327*	191,100	398,000
18	278,512	327,316	384,246	415,722	262,228	85,259*	95,318*
19	613,299	297,961	1,519,792	*—1,202,626*	*—464,679*	*—432,600*	*—724,200*
20	44,947,167	47,690,556	42,674,536	40,688,238	41,781,637	40,455,485	40,951,318
21	- -	- -	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	- - -	508,100
22	- -	- -	45,257,263	41,394,871	43,169,133	- - -	41,459,418

* Only those for which Capital Accounts are kept.

Henry Waterfield,
Financial Secretary.

EAST INDIA (NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE).

STATEMENT showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of INDIA, from the Year 1874–75 to 1883–84, and as Estimated for 1884–85 and 1885–86.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *April* 1885.

[*Price* 1½ *d.*]

H.—21. 5. 85.

EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE FOR 1884-85).

ESTIMATE

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

For the Year 1884-85,

COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1883-84.

India Office,
11 May 1885.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1885.

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194.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1883–84.	ESTIMATE,* 1884–85.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.
Land Revenue	22,361,899	21,546,300
Opium	9,556,501	8,850,000
Salt	6,145,413	6,350,000
Stamps	3,513,201	3,578,000
Excise	3,836,961	4,013,500
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	2,793,900
Customs	1,187,266	1,030,000
Assessed Taxes	526,087	511,800
Forest	1,052,190	981,268
Registration	258,955	280,800
Tributes from Native States	720,487	695,200
TOTAL £.	52,037,691	50,630,768
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:		
Post Office	1,018,743	1,060,400
Telegraph	522,570	564,807
Mint	131,448	164,020
TOTAL £.	1,672,761	1,789,227
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
Law and Justice	573,859	564,100
Police	311,874	316,000
Marine	192,867	177,900
Education	204,427	200,500
Medical	54,971	55,461
Scientific and other Minor Departments	89,731	88,313
TOTAL £.	1,427,729	1,402,274
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Interest	849,463	702,212
Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	302,437	301,528
Stationery and Printing	50,595	48,100
Miscellaneous	310,109	320,516
TOTAL £.	1,512,604	1,372,356
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:		
State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,082,248	3,269,600
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	4,999,409	4,270,230
Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings)	—	440,000
Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,688,143	3,374,000
Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	936,581	1,048,100
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	534,126	522,000
TOTAL £.	13,240,507	12,923,930
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:		
State Railways	186,978	234,300
Subsidized Railways	2,645	497
Southern Mahratta Railway	77	32,500
Irrigation and Navigation	141,872	137,500
Military Works	44,062	39,500
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	504,263	564,319
TOTAL £.	879,897	1,008,616
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS:		
Army	952,524	864,854
Military Operations in Egypt	3,708	—
TOTAL £.	956,232	864,854
TOTAL REVENUE £.	71,727,421	69,992,025

* This Estimate contains, as regards the transactions in India, the figures adopted in the Financial Statement, and as regards those in England, the figures made up to 31st March, shown in the Home Accounts.

and EXPENDITURE, for 1884–85, compared with the RESULTS of 1883–84.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883–84.	ESTIMATE,* 1884–85.
	£.	£.
INTEREST:		
Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	3,820,150	3,927,487
Interest on other Obligations	457,235	476,870
TOTAL £.	4,277,385	4,404,357
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:		
Refunds and Drawbacks	388,270	213,900
Assignments and Compensations	1,238,840	1,252,100
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:		
Land Revenue	3,329,147	3,346,612
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,854,690	2,946,305
Salt (including cost of Production)	446,641	459,673
Stamps	109,094	129,828
Excise	92,350	103,342
Provincial Rates	54,547	111,400
Customs	129,345	136,800
Assessed Taxes	13,214	13,200
Forest	649,375	701,281
Registration	167,091	176,700
TOTAL £.	8,482,613	9,571,141
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:		
Post Office	1,234,481	1,253,098
Telegraph	669,239	781,804
Mint	80,338	87,897
TOTAL £.	1,984,058	2,122,799
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
General Administration	1,598,379	1,573,783
Law and Justice	3,238,811	3,294,084
Police	2,761,054	2,805,800
Marine (including River Navigation)	589,568	491,656
Education	1,184,194	1,210,780
Ecclesiastical	159,112	165,212
Medical	716,825	737,680
Political	532,665	742,888
Scientific and other Minor Departments	469,430	452,311
TOTAL £.	11,250,038	11,474,194
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:		
Territorial and Political Pensions	750,252	679,974
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	220,347	213,975
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,156,278	2,205,141
Stationery and Printing	485,657	498,807
Miscellaneous	269,995	310,615
TOTAL £.	3,882,529	3,908,512
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:		
Famine Relief	9,185	12,000
Protective Works, Railways	626,461	808,100
Protective Works, Irrigation	283,217	270,600
Reduction of Debt	581,137	319,300
TOTAL £.	1,500,000	1,500,000
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT):		
State Railways (Working Expenses)	1,705,655	1,886,300
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	1,996,842	1,891,300
Eastern Bengal Railway (Working Expenses)	—	180,000
Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision)	637,272	495,100
Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses)	514,837	581,800
Charges in respect of Capital:		
a. Interest on Debt:		
State Railways	1,329,771	1,409,400
East Indian Railway	503,173	531,908
Eastern Bengal Railway	—	64,018
Irrigation and Navigation	845,324	875,200
b. Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,203,118	1,220,582
c. Guaranteed Railways:		
Interest	3,296,762	3,222,340
TOTAL £.	12,032,754	12,357,948
EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:		
State Railways (Capital Account)	*—394,327*	191,100
State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	157,701	175,900
Subsidized Railways	82,374	90,995
Southern Mahratta Railway	85,568	148,300
Frontier Railways	102,929	140,015
Irrigation and Navigation	750,904	782,165
Military Works	1,018,128	974,671
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	4,777,444	4,068,001
TOTAL £.	6,580,721	6,571,147
ARMY SERVICES:		
Army	16,921,714	15,972,231
Military Operations in Egypt	54,036	—
TOTAL £.	16,975,750	15,972,231
EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON	3,838,756	3,252,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL) £.	70,804,604	71,135,229

	1883–84.	1884–85.		
	£.	£.		
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent in the Year	123,501	119,200	*—464,679*	*—432,600*
Deduct,—Amount included in the above met by Provincial Governments from accumulated Balances of previous Years	*—588,180*	*—551,800*		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE £.			70,339,925	70,702,629
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE:				
State Railways			3,003,071	3,116,990
East Indian Railway			743,617	636,958
Eastern Bengal Railway			55,942	1,242,788
Irrigation and Navigation			709,684	760,356
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking			12,785	702
Miscellaneous Public Improvements			*—533,070*	—
TOTAL £.			3,992,029	5,757,794

ESTIMATE, 1884–85.	£.
Revenue	69,992,025
Expenditure chargeable thereon	70,702,629
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue £.	710,604

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BRITISH BURMAH.		ASSAM.		
	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	96,819	98,300	619,298	612,200	1,308,065	1,118,600	394,706	401,500	1
Opium	69	200	21,851	22,000	31,152	30,400	40,721	45,000	2
Salt	1,529,242	1,566,200	–	–	20,709	27,000	–	–	3
Stamps	29,788	37,500	131,073	133,000	89,390	94,000	74,765	77,000	4
Excise	30,414	56,500	235,643	245,000	224,202	226,000	212,364	225,000	5
Provincial Rates	6,745	8,100	59,002	54,900	101,483	81,500	40,211	38,500	6
Customs	–	–	–	–	530,862	445,000	–	–	7
Assessed Taxes	4	–	25,473	25,200	–	–	–	–	8
Forest	10,262	13,100	99,477	101,000	250,928	174,000	21,145	18,000	9
Registration	931	1,600	6,850	7,000	1,947	2,200	2,804	3,100	10
Tributes from Native States	241,074	220,500	16,182	13,600	–	–	–	–	11
TOTAL £.	1,945,348	2,002,000	1,214,849	1,213,900	2,558,738	2,198,700	786,716	808,100	12
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:									
Post Office	61,902	1,056,200	39,344	–	29,041	–	22,243	–	13
Telegraph	470,793	530,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Mint	78,392	68,900	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
TOTAL £.	611,087	1,655,400	39,344	–	29,041	–	22,243	–	16
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
Law and Justice	46,872	36,100	47,065	45,000	35,640	40,000	15,250	16,000	17
Police	1,387	5,100	23,959	21,200	4,541	4,300	10,186	10,500	18
Marine	75,982	65,400	–	–	20,490	20,000	1,462	1,900	19
Education	1,870	1,700	10,884	11,200	3,859	5,000	3,637	3,700	20
Medical	286	400	627	600	725	1,000	91	100	21
Scientific and other Minor Departments	18,929	22,500	2,014	2,000	314	300	11	4,500	22
TOTAL £.	145,326	131,200	84,549	80,000	65,569	70,600	30,637	36,700	23
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Interest	282,089	299,500	1,027	1,100	2,355	3,000	429	500	24
Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	97,310	104,200	621	600	359	300	85	100	25
Stationery and Printing	6,970	9,000	2,338	2,500	586	500	321	300	26
Miscellaneous	23,022	44,200	9,906	8,200	10,918	12,400	4,373	4,400	27
TOTAL £.	409,391	456,900	13,892	12,400	14,218	16,200	5,208	5,300	28
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:									
State Railways (Gross Earnings)	1,344,865	1,339,300	206,095	202,500	167,717	210,000	–	–	29
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	4,999,179	4,270,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,688,143	3,374,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
TOTAL £.	10,032,187	8,983,300	206,095	202,500	167,717	210,000	–	–	35
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:									
State Railways	2,558	700	–	–	–	–	–	600	36
Subsidized Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Southern Mahratta Railway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
Irrigation and Navigation	1,820	800	–	–	3,987	2,900	–	–	39
Military Works	24,830	23,600	758	300	1,459	600	68	100	40
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	9,187	32,500	15,876	13,400	9,307	12,600	11,656	12,400	41
TOTAL £.	38,395	57,600	16,634	13,700	14,753	16,100	11,724	13,100	42
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS:									
Army	488,593	465,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Military Operations in Egypt	2,955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
TOTAL £.	491,548	465,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
TOTAL REVENUE £.	13,673,282	13,751,800	1,575,363	1,522,500	2,850,036	2,511,600	856,528	863,200	46

and Local) in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1884–85, RESULTS of 1883–84.

	BENGAL.		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ENGLAND.		TOTAL.	
	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	3,791,872	3,811,800	5,680,105	5,712,000	1,996,510	2,045,600	4,515,342	4,006,300	3,959,182	3,740,000	–	–	22,361,899	21,546,300
2	6,908,258	6,150,000	44,293	43,000	–	–	–	–	2,510,157	2,559,400	–	–	9,556,501	8,850,000
3	1,829,798	1,980,000	–	–	–	–	1,385,513	1,356,800	1,380,151	1,420,000	–	–	6,145,413	6,350,000
4	1,257,692	1,291,500	600,615	604,000	340,316	336,000	562,486	565,000	427,076	440,000	–	–	3,513,201	3,578,000
5	1,042,539	1,020,000	519,068	525,000	134,243	136,900	661,199	765,000	777,289	814,100	–	–	3,836,961	4,013,500
6	779,626	784,800	649,480	655,200	336,672	323,600	668,518	620,900	236,994	226,400	–	–	2,878,731	2,793,900
7	355,991	285,000	–	–	–	–	115,860	110,000	184,553	190,000	–	–	1,187,266	1,030,000
8	151,760	147,000	119,487	120,000	56,162	48,600	46,627	46,000	126,574	125,000	–	–	526,087	511,800
9	69,433	60,000	161,138	161,400	91,018	73,000	95,370	113,300	250,310	265,700	3,109	1,768	1,052,190	981,268
10	98,296	107,500	34,055	34,400	17,396	17,500	63,206	72,500	33,470	35,000	–	–	258,955	280,800
11	–	–	–	–	28,198	28,000	344,643	344,600	90,390	88,500	–	–	720,487	695,200
12	16,285,265	15,637,600	7,808,241	7,855,000	3,000,515	3,009,200	8,458,764	8,000,400	9,976,146	9,904,100	3,109	1,768	52,037,691	50,630,768
13	240,264	1,800	140,567	–	144,299	2,400	158,720	–	182,363	–	–	–	1,018,743	1,060,400
14	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	300	51,424	34,207	522,570	564,807
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	100	53,015	95,000	35	20	131,448	164,020
16	240,274	1,800	140,567	–	144,299	2,400	158,726	100	235,721	95,300	51,459	34,227	1,672,761	1,789,227
17	140,970	156,000	97,449	85,000	69,918	66,000	58,075	65,000	62,620	55,000	–	–	573,859	564,100
18	56,280	68,000	42,597	38,500	67,783	68,600	35,392	32,800	69,749	67,000	–	–	311,874	316,000
19	89,626	85,000	–	–	–	–	545	600	4,762	5,000	–	–	192,867	177,900
20	53,165	53,600	12,141	12,000	11,408	10,100	33,619	32,700	73,844	70,500	–	–	204,427	200,500
21	14,175	13,800	14,261	15,000	2,893	3,500	12,937	11,000	6,563	7,600	2,413	2,461	54,971	55,461
22	30,000	21,100	11,450	11,500	8,072	8,400	15,701	14,400	2,202	3,000	1,038	613	89,731	88,313
23	384,216	397,500	177,898	162,000	160,074	156,600	156,269	156,500	219,740	208,100	3,451	3,074	1,427,729	1,402,274
24	82,521	77,900	22,379	22,200	17,384	17,200	73,917	65,700	337,640	180,200	29,722	34,912	849,463	702,212
25	7,787	7,100	2,285	2,500	4,008	2,500	39,504	38,700	49,223	47,500	101,255	98,028	302,437	301,528
26	12,072	11,900	7,145	7,100	8,942	3,900	7,288	7,400	4,933	5,500	–	–	50,595	48,100
27	105,700	110,700	50,145	31,500	26,621	26,600	50,318	48,600	24,225	25,000	4,881	8,916	310,109	320,516
28	208,080	207,600	81,954	63,300	56,955	50,200	171,027	160,400	416,021	258,200	135,858	141,856	1,512,604	1,372,356
29	398,328	410,700	61,215	101,300	884,863	985,300	–	–	19,165	20,500	–	–	3,082,248	3,269,600
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	230	4,999,409	4,270,230
31	–	440,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	440,000
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,688,143	3,374,000
33	116,984	120,000	534,963	614,000	239,616	271,100	15,386	12,600	29,632	30,400	–	–	936,581	1,048,100
34	–	–	87,238	87,200	72,454	36,500	336,951	348,700	37,483	49,600	–	–	534,126	522,000
35	515,312	970,700	683,416	802,500	1,196,933	1,292,900	352,337	361,300	86,280	100,500	230	230	13,240,507	12,923,930
36	14,079	15,500	–	–	170,341	217,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	186,978	234,300
37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,645	497	2,645	497
38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	32,500	–	–	77	32,500
39	81,110	81,700	15,223	16,500	19,550	15,800	7,998	6,800	12,184	13,000	–	–	141,872	137,500
40	605	800	66	–	847	700	3,517	2,500	11,912	10,900	–	–	44,062	39,500
41	79,089	121,500	111,604	100,000	61,311	56,300	81,574	77,500	108,084	119,900	16,575	18,219	504,263	564,319
42	174,883	219,500	126,893	116,500	252,049	290,300	93,089	86,800	132,257	176,300	19,220	18,716	879,897	1,008,619
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,209	180,000	202,264	151,000	52,458	68,454	952,524	864,850
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	740	–	–	–	3,708	–
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	209,222	180,000	203,004	151,000	52,458	68,454	956,232	864,850
46	17,808,030	17,434,700	9,018,969	8,999,300	4,810,825	4,801,600	9,599,434	8,945,500	11,269,169	10,893,500	265,785	268,325	71,727,421	69,992,025

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BRITISH BURMAH.		ASSAM.		
	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	
INTEREST:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	1,372,585	1,312,100	310	300	–	–	25	–	1
Interest on other Obligations	256,397	273,900	2,311	2,300	1,116	1,200	1,312	1,400	2
TOTAL £.	1,628,982	1,586,000	2,621	2,600	1,116	1,200	1,337	1,400	3
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:									
Refunds and Drawbacks	7,955	3,000	4,505	4,400	15,349	17,000	1,644	1,800	4
Assignments and Compensations	314,749	317,700	7,186	7,100	–	–	3,388	3,300	5
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:									
Land Revenue	41,513	49,600	66,098	88,100	245,043	238,500	90,125	95,800	6
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,285	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Salt (including cost of Production)	163,119	160,000	–	–	243	300	–	–	8
Stamps	—*32,987*	—*35,100*	4,045	3,300	2,153	2,400	3,612	4,300	9
Excise	962	1,300	5,814	6,600	1,406	1,600	729	800	10
Provincial Rates	–	–	–	–	4,695	4,100	391	500	11
Customs	–	–	–	–	17,187	17,100	–	–	12
Assessed Taxes	–	–	45	100	–	–	–	–	13
Forest	17,706	15,800	43,535	52,000	121,606	127,500	19,744	20,000	14
Registration	427	600	2,982	3,600	1,056	1,400	1,628	1,900	15
TOTAL £.	514,729	514,200	134,210	165,200	408,738	409,900	121,261	128,400	16
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:									
Post Office	71,632	1,031,100	41,528	4,700	29,313	11,300	26,280	2,600	17
Telegraph	507,203	589,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Mint	42,553	42,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
TOTAL £.	621,388	1,663,000	41,528	4,700	29,313	11,300	26,280	2,600	20
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
General Administration	419,457	431,200	54,374	43,500	49,007	47,500	25,641	23,600	21
Law and Justice	159,813	165,100	118,733	117,500	151,946	158,000	62,860	64,000	22
Police	36,625	47,100	137,088	137,300	237,095	228,600	89,944	95,000	23
Marine (including River Navigation)	246,629	193,700	–	–	40,755	34,700	10,309	13,000	24
Education	12,870	17,200	58,024	59,800	39,791	41,600	27,685	29,000	25
Ecclesiastical	15,181	18,500	4,438	4,300	6,262	6,400	1,754	1,800	26
Medical	18,953	16,500	30,329	31,400	21,334	23,900	13,234	15,000	27
Political	270,633	530,600	2,273	1,800	2,095	2,500	6,248	5,400	28
Scientific and other Minor Departments	235,948	243,300	10,604	11,900	24,569	11,400	3,019	4,000	29
TOTAL £.	1,416,109	1,663,200	415,863	407,500	572,854	554,600	240,694	250,800	30
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:									
Territorial and Political Pensions	175,659	168,100	38,088	38,200	3,521	3,200	2,639	2,700	31
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	232	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	106,081	119,000	15,082	14,400	17,390	17,700	4,899	5,100	33
Stationery and Printing	—*71,631*	—*75,600*	12,301	13,900	17,103	16,700	6,832	6,500	34
Miscellaneous	18,084	60,500	5,782	6,800	27,385	9,300	8,096	6,900	35
TOTAL £.	228,425	272,200	71,253	73,300	65,399	46,900	22,466	21,200	36
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:									
Famine Relief	–	–	–	–	–	–	209	–	37
Protective Works, Railways	—*108,888*	898,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
Protective Works, Irrigation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
Reduction of Debt	581,137	319,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
TOTAL £.	472,249	1,217,400	–	–	–	–	209	–	41
Carried forward £.	4,881,882	6,916,000	665,475	653,300	1,077,420	1,023,900	412,247	404,400	42

and Local) in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1884-85, RESULTS of 1883-84.

	BENGAL.		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ENGLAND.		TOTAL.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	724	800	1,775	1,900	1,080	1,100	693	800	748	800	2,442,210	2,609,687	3,820,150	3,927,487
2	21,640	21,000	7,291	7,900	4,927	6,800	77,230	81,000	79,888	78,400	5,123	2,970	457,235	476,870
3	22,364	21,800	9,066	9,800	6,007	7,900	77,923	81,800	80,636	79,200	2,447,333	2,612,657	4,277,385	4,404,357
4	63,993	70,200	13,308	16,000	14,155	13,000	52,968	27,500	214,393	61,000	–	–	388,270	213,900
5	10,986	12,600	7,645	7,600	21,042	20,700	116,815	116,400	757,029	746,700	–	–	1,238,840	1,232,100
6	346,758	345,700	800,677	821,900	290,714	240,000	772,727	786,100	675,232	680,500	260	412	3,329,147	3,346,612
7	1,851,024	2,939,800	–	–	175	–	–	–	926	1,900	1,280	3,305	1,854,690	2,946,305
8	4,317	4,500	–	–	–	–	160,659	164,800	114,218	130,000	4,085	73	446,641	459,673
9	44,070	46,500	12,248	12,700	13,223	13,700	15,520	17,100	19,395	19,400	27,815	45,528	109,094	129,828
10	27,229	29,000	10,945	11,800	5,932	5,900	19,947	22,500	19,395	23,800	–	42	92,359	103,342
11	26,937	25,600	650	700	15,829	74,500	–	–	6,045	6,000	–	–	54,547	111,400
12	48,590	49,300	–	–	–	–	17,001	16,600	56,567	53,800	–	–	139,345	136,800
13	9,668	9,500	635	700	193	200	680	700	1,993	2,000	–	–	13,214	13,200
14	38,770	40,000	104,110	104,100	65,008	58,500	78,569	100,200	154,463	179,300	5,864	3,881	649,375	701,281
15	55,787	57,500	19,955	20,000	8,710	10,000	48,263	52,500	28,283	29,200	–	–	167,091	176,700
16	2,528,129	3,630,200	970,173	995,500	434,981	436,500	1,283,149	1,304,400	2,047,939	1,933,600	39,304	53,241	8,482,613	9,571,141
17	376,056	33,000	154,455	19,600	140,152	13,100	118,738	11,000	169,840	9,900	106,487	116,798	1,234,481	1,253,098
18	281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,478	700	156,277	191,304	669,239	781,804
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,357	36,000	4,428	9,797	80,338	87,897
20	376,337	33,000	154,455	19,600	140,152	13,100	118,738	11,000	208,675	46,600	267,192	317,899	1,984,058	2,122,799
21	196,600	195,300	159,249	160,000	137,650	121,700	142,290	143,200	174,757	172,800	239,354	234,983	1,598,379	1,573,783
22	931,811	935,600	518,929	531,000	320,449	338,200	466,381	470,600	507,515	513,000	374	1,084	3,238,811	3,294,084
23	458,539	467,800	603,899	624,800	334,900	336,900	387,698	380,300	475,216	488,000	–	–	2,761,054	2,805,800
24	86,914	86,700	–	–	–	–	1,122	1,500	7,052	7,400	196,787	154,656	589,568	491,656
25	315,541	334,700	166,164	170,000	117,004	114,700	187,519	178,500	259,451	265,000	145	280	1,184,194	1,210,780
26	20,350	21,600	22,973	24,100	19,486	21,000	34,222	33,800	34,136	33,200	310	512	159,112	165,212
27	137,817	143,800	108,309	108,000	80,239	81,500	160,952	165,700	138,186	144,000	7,472	7,880	716,825	737,680
28	3,211	2,800	14,191	14,600	118,518	58,600	21,035	22,600	68,420	72,000	26,041	31,988	532,665	742,888
29	44,805	38,400	31,818	33,000	22,348	20,900	41,716	38,000	33,707	35,600	20,896	15,811	469,430	452,311
30	2,195,638	2,226,700	1,625,532	1,665,500	1,150,594	1,093,500	1,442,935	1,434,200	1,698,440	1,731,000	491,379	447,194	11,250,038	11,474,194
31	104,402	103,500	99,771	100,000	49,511	45,700	105,993	103,700	90,892	86,000	79,776	28,874	750,252	679,974
32	–	4,000	–	–	–	–	2,715	9,500	484	2,000	216,916	198,275	220,347	213,975
33	114,056	123,800	114,932	126,000	56,709	57,000	184,295	191,200	125,856	132,200	1,416,978	1,418,741	2,156,278	2,205,141
34	143,744	163,300	51,352	55,500	39,858	39,700	112,274	86,900	61,306	62,100	112,518	129,807	485,657	498,807
35	45,123	46,800	24,582	23,500	14,783	10,800	74,951	75,700	31,086	39,400	20,123	30,915	269,995	310,615
36	407,325	441,400	290,637	305,000	160,861	153,200	480,228	467,000	309,624	321,700	1,846,311	1,806,612	3,882,529	3,908,512
37	1,276	5,000	–	–	–	–	3,202	2,000	4,409	5,000	89	–	9,185	12,000
38	–	–	117,087	–	513,790	–	130,144	–	—25,672	–	–	–	626,461	898,100
39	30,000	40,000	111,675	80,000	39,012	32,000	17,860	32,700	84,644	85,900	26	–	283,217	270,600
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	581,137	319,300
41	31,276	45,000	228,762	80,000	552,802	32,000	151,206	34,700	63,381	90,900	115	–	1,500,000	1,500,000
42	5,561,069	6,398,100	3,278,625	3,675,400	2,445,397	1,736,200	3,554,179	3,333,100	4,408,695	4,203,000	5,091,634	5,237,603	31,376,623	32,981,003

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BRITISH BURMAH.		ASSAM.		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	4,881,882	6,916,000	665,475	653,300	1,077,420	1,023,900	412,247	404,400	1
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT):									
State Railways (Working Expenses)	708,745	739,500	86,192	129,500	102,117	132,000	–	–	2
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses) - - - - - -	1,996,842	1,891,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Eastern Bengal Railway (Working Expenses) - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision) -	581,720	445,600	11	–	–	–	–	–	5
Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses) - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Charges in respect of Capital:									
a. Interest on Debt:									
State Railways - - -	1,027,074	1,069,800	34,903	37,000	85,318	99,900	–	–	7
East Indian Railway - -	191,580	205,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Eastern Bengal Railway -	–	37,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Irrigation and Navigation -	382,143	404,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
b. Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds) - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
c. Guaranteed Railways:									
Interest - - - - -	12,521	5,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
TOTAL - - - £.	4,900,625	4,798,200	121,106	166,500	187,435	231,900	–	–	13
EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:									
State Railways (Capital Account)	24,448	26,500	1,474	700	–	2,600	27,052	61,000	14
State Railways (Working and Maintenance) - - - - -	2,984	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	700	15
Subsidized Railways - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,800	16
Southern Mahratta Railway - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Frontier Railways - - -	*—54,906*	*—61,300*	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Irrigation and Navigation - -	4,364	4,700	–	–	59,316	67,100	–	–	19
Military Works - - - -	704,080	629,700	24,232	14,400	30,070	45,300	19,884	23,500	20
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services - - - - - -	239,528	217,500	136,723	180,300	352,033	259,000	162,166	171,200	21
TOTAL - - - £.	920,498	818,300	162,429	195,400	441,419	374,000	209,102	262,200	22
ARMY SERVICES:									
Army - - - - - - -	6,778,555	6,793,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Military Operations in Egypt -	29,417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
TOTAL - - - £.	6,807,972	6,793,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON - - - - - - -	2,046,239	1,272,600	*—41*	–	*—702*	*—2,000*	*—319*	*—4,300*	26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL) - - - £.	19,557,216	20,598,400	948,969	1,015,200	1,705,572	1,627,800	621,030	662,300	27
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent in the year - - -	–	–	82,108	1,400	–	–	–	–	28
Deduct,—Amount included in the above, met by Provincial Governments from accumulated balances of previous years - - -	*—28*	*—2,100*	–	–	*—95,020*	*—105,700*	*—5,271*	*—49,700*	29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE £.	19,557,188	20,596,300	1,031,077	1,016,600	1,610,552	1,522,100	615,759	612,600	30
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE:									
State Railways - - - -	76,074	*—1,004,700*	62,682	146,800	304,630	286,400	–	–	31
East Indian Railway - - -	233,298	295,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Eastern Bengal Railway - -	–	270,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Irrigation and Navigation - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
TOTAL - - - £.	309,372	*—439,700*	62,682	146,800	304,630	286,400	–	–	37

Calcutta, Comptroller General's Office, 31 March 1885.
India Office, 11 May 1885.

of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1884–85, compared with the Results of 1883-84—*continued.*

	Bengal.		North Western Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		England.		Total.	
	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1883–84.	1884–85.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	5,561,069	6,398,100	3,278,625	3,075,400	2,445,397	1,736,200	3,554,179	3,333,100	4,408,695	4,203,000	5,091,634	5,237,603	31,376,623	32,981,003
2	239,906	238,500	38,023	71,800	530,672	515,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,705,655	1,886,300
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,996,842	1,891,300
4	–	180,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180,000
5	3,985	*—1,600*	18,008	16,100	9,430	7,500	9,918	12,000	14,200	15,500	–	–	637,272	495,100
6	106,940	113,300	194,372	230,600	98,897	112,000	90,358	98,000	24,227	27,900	43	–	514,837	581,800
7	159,383	172,600	11,978	12,000	11,115	18,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,329,771	1,409,400
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	311,593	326,908	503,173	531,908
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,418	–	64,018
10	216,076	221,500	247,105	249,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	845,324	875,200
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,203,118	1,220,582	1,203,118	1,220,582
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,284,241	3,217,240	3,296,762	3,222,340
13	726,290	984,300	509,486	579,900	650,114	652,600	100,276	110,000	38,427	43,400	4,798,995	4,791,148	12,032,754	12,357,948
14	*—247,993*	48,900	*—196,664*	36,400	821	1,800	2,234	6,500	*—5,699*	6,700	–	–	*—394,327*	191,100
15	10,075	12,000	–	–	144,642	162,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	157,701	175,900
16	20,787	24,200	33,786	24,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,801	36,395	82,374	90,995
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,568	148,300	–	–	85,568	148,300
18	–	–	–	–	*—59,759*	–	–	–	217,497	–	97	201,315	102,929	140,015
19	192,396	168,300	24,258	26,200	59,506	56,600	252,667	296,200	156,806	163,000	1,591	65	750,904	782,165
20	44,062	15,200	793	5,600	23,991	25,000	59,018	61,300	106,173	149,600	5,825	5,071	1,018,128	974,671
21	985,991	763,700	630,537	613,400	369,607	398,600	1,200,295	706,900	614,049	691,100	86,515	66,301	4,777,444	4,068,001
22	1,005,318	1,032,300	492,710	706,200	538,808	644,000	1,514,214	1,070,900	1,174,394	1,158,700	121,829	309,147	6,580,721	6,571,147
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,647,349	2,652,800	2,478,388	2,549,100	5,017,422	3,977,031	16,921,714	15,972,231
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,514	–	16,943	–	6,162	–	54,036	–
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,648,863	2,652,800	2,495,331	2,549,100	5,023,584	3,977,031	16,975,750	15,972,231
26	*—3,499*	*—7,900*	*—18,283*	*—7,900*	*—3,620*	*—3,600*	217,583	276,200	1,601,398	1,729,800	–	–	3,838,756	3,252,900
27	7,289,178	8,406,800	4,262,538	4,353,600	3,630,699	3,029,200	8,035,115	7,443,000	9,718,245	9,684,000	15,036,042	14,314,929	70,804,604	71,135,229
28	–	117,800	–	–	16,205	–	25,188	–	–	–	–	–	*—464,679*	*—432,600*
29	*—123,533*	–	*—354,946*	*—107,800*	–	*—38,600*	–	*—140,700*	*—9,382*	*—107,200*				
30	7,165,645	8,524,600	3,907,592	4,245,800	3,646,904	2,990,600	8,060,303	7,302,300	9,708,863	9,576,800	15,036,042	14,314,929	70,339,925	70,702,629
31	783,127	684,200	533,568	499,700	466,619	1,116,400	–	504,300	6,643	7,500	769,728	876,390	3,003,071	3,116,990
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510,319	341,958	743,617	636,958
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,942	972,788	55,942	1,242,788
34	133,897	129,400	124,211	117,500	232,690	246,900	146,886	175,400	63,427	87,400	8,573	3,756	709,684	760,356
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,785	702	12,785	702
36	–	–	–	–	–	–	*—533,070*	–	–	–	–	–	*—533,070*	–
37	917,024	813,600	657,779	617,200	699,309	1,363,300	*—386,184*	679,700	70,070	94,900	1,357,347	2,195,594	3,992,029	5,757,794

J. Westland, Comptroller General.
Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

ESTIMATE

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

For the Year 1884-85,

COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1883-84.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1885.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

194. *Under* 1 *oz.*

H.—20. 6.85.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 13 *May* 1885.

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India Office,
11 May 1885.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

No. 1. - - - - - - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance on the 1st April 1883 (including 1,001,392 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt) -			3,429,873 16 11
REVENUE:			
FOREST:			
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forest Department, on account of their Expenses at the Forest School at Nancy - - - - - - - - -	3,072 – –		
Proceeds of Sale of Consignment of Cedar and other woods from India - - - - - - - -	37 3 5		
		3,109 3 5	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - - - -		51,423 19 11	
MINT:			
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay - -		34 18 2	
MEDICAL:			
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:			
Pay, Pensions, &c. of Inmates appropriated to their maintenance - £. s. d. 2,051 14 11			
Sale of Farm Produce, &c. - - 67 19 –			
	2,139 13 11		
On account of the Maintenance of Lunatics in Broadmoor and other Asylums - - - - -	273 6 –		
		2,412 19 11	
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Sale proceeds of books, maps, &c. - - - - - - - - -		1,038 11 1	
INTEREST:			
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance - - - - - - - - £. s. d. 29,488 5 9			
Deduct—Interest derived from sums deposited by the Bengal Central Railway Company for fixed periods, brought to account under "Subsidized Railways" 1,885 11 9			
	27,602 14 –		
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England and Bank of Ireland	1,840 – –		
Unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock, repaid by the Bank of England, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. c. 17, s. 27 - - - - - - - - - -	278 18 10		
		29,721 12 10	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:			
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company - -	9,601 10 5		
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Bombay Civil Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:			
£. s. d.			
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund 2,826 17 7			
Bombay Civil Fund - - - 601 9 7			
Bengal Military Orphan Society - 23,409 7 10			
Bengal Military Fund - - - 34,321 11 1			
Madras - ditto - - - 16,921 4 11			
Bombay - ditto - - - 12,080 6 7			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - 13 2 10			
Madras Medical Fund - - - 86 – 8			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - – 14 8			
Indian Navy Fund - - - 1,392 16 4			
	91,653 12 1		
		101,255 2 6	
Carried forward - - - £.		188,996 7 10	3,429,873 16 11

- - - - - - - - - No. 1.

of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED ON PAGE 13, TO PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS):			
Interest on Loans contracted in England:			
India Debentures	330,086 16 6		
India 5 per Cent. Stock (prior to 5th July 1880)	4,654 10 10		
India 4 per Cent. Stock	1,937,983 8 10		
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	122,495 9 2		
Temporary Loans	1,455 9 3		
Outstanding Dividends on East India Stock	319 17 4		
		2,396,995 11 11	
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854		45,214 8 3	
			2,442,210 – 2
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:			
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund		973 8 6	
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of men returned from India		4,149 17 1	
			5,123 5 7
LAND REVENUE:			
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India		81 8 4	
Stores for India: For use in the Revenue Survey, &c.		178 7 8	
			259 16 –
OPIUM:			
Stores for India: For the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies		- - -	1,280 1 6
SALT:			
Stores for India: Materials for construction of Railway to the Sambhar Salt Lake, &c.		- - -	4,085 2 2
STAMPS:			
Stores for India		- - -	27,814 17 9
FOREST:			
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forest Department; Passages to India on appointment; Fees to Professors for Instruction, &c.		5,779 11 1	
Stores for India: Chemical Apparatus for the Central Forest School		84 7 9	
			5,863 18 10
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury		70,000 – –	
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad		3,600 – –	
		73,600 – –	
Stores for India		32,886 16 8	
			106,486 16 8
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph		20,253 14 9	
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity (terminating in 1908) payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39		18,027 – –	
Indian Telegraph Department:			
Absentee Allowances		8,304 16 8	
Passages to India of Officers of the Department on appointment; Special Pay and Expenses of Officers while studying the working of telegraph instruments; Share of Expenses of International Telegraph Office at Berne, &c.		557 15 2	
		47,143 6 7	
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India		109,133 4 10	
			156,276 11 5
MINT:			
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins		20 – –	
Pay and Passage to India of an Officer appointed to the Calcutta Mint		95 – –	
		115 – –	
Stores for India		4,313 6 4	
			4,428 6 4
Carried forward		£.	2,753,828 16 5

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	188,996 7 10	3,429,873 16 11
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
REVENUE—*continued.*			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
East India Stock; Capital Stock of the East India Company: Repayment by the Bank of England of Redemption Money unclaimed - - - -	£. s. d. 100 - -		
From the Commissioners of Income Tax: Allowance in respect of the assessments of Income Tax made at the India Office - - - - - - - - -	771 15 -		
Recoveries of Costs in Suits instituted against the Secretary of State, &c. - - - - - -	61 9 4		
Refund of excess payment for coal supplied to H.M.S. "Himalaya," while engaged in bringing Lord Lytton and his family home from India - - - -	579 8 6		
Miscellaneous Fees, &c. - - - - - -	387 8 8		
Sale Proceeds of Waste Paper and receipts on sundry Accounts - - - - - - - -	277 8 2		
	2,177 9 8		
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the Supply of Stores to India:			
Recoveries in respect of Marine Insurance, Sale Proceeds of Stores recovered from Wrecks, &c. -	£. s. d. 1,168 13 3		
Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight (less refunds) - -	858 17 9		
Recoveries on account of detention of Lighters, &c. - - -	138 9 1		
Sale Proceeds of Sawdust, and miscellaneous recoveries - -	35 3 4		
Repayment of Expenses incurred in the Inspection of Malt Liquor purchased on behalf of the Imperial Government - - -	59 8 9		
Rent of Wharf adjoining the India Store Depôt, and the proportion of Rates and Taxes chargeable thereon - - - - - -	442 14 3		
	2,703 6 5		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:		4,880 16 1	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Rent of Premises occupied by the East Indian Railway Company - - - - - -	- - -	220 - -	
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:			
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS:			
Bengal Central Railway: Interest realised from Investment of Sums deposited by that Company for fixed periods (1,885 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*) and Receipts from the Company, taken in Reduction of their Debt for Advances of Interest - - - - -	2,645 3 1		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:			
Royal Indian Engineering College:	£. s. d.		
Fees and Caution Money received from Students - - - -	15,848 - -		
Sale of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. - - - - - - -	726 13 9		
	16,574 13 9		
		19,219 16 10	
Carried forward - - - £.		213,327 - 9	3,429,873 16 11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	2,753,828 16 5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		
England:	£. s. d.	
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and Clerk, Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. - - - - - - - -	135,612 16 –	
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - - - -	5,685 8 1	
Store Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Fees to Surveyors, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. - - - - - - -	24,111 19 1	
Law Charges - - - - - - -	1,508 6 2	
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt - - - - -	27,283 1 –	
Postage of Despatches to and from India -	4,041 3 2	
Telegrams to India - - - - - -	5,363 8 3	
Office Contingencies: Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Inland Postage and Telegrams, Pay of Police, Messengers' Uniforms, and various petty Charges - - -	15,513 – 5	
		219,119 2 2
India:		
Copy of Portrait of Lord Lytton, for Government House, Calcutta - - - - -	100 – –	
Books and Newspapers supplied to India, not invoiced as Stores - - - - - -	851 18 11	
		951 18 11
		220,071 1 1
Stores for India: Currency Notes, &c. - - - - -		19,283 1 1
		239,354 2 2
LAW AND JUSTICE:		
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports - - - - - - - - - - -		187 10 –
Stores for India: Reports of Indian Appeal Cases for 1883, &c.		186 16 3
		374 6 3
MARINE:		
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas - - - - - - -		99,426 11 2
Pay and Passages of Naval Officers, of Leadsman Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service, &c. - - - - - -		1,112 5 9
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian Government Steamer "Tenasserim" - -		14,190 9 10
Pay and allowances of Officers, and Maintenance of Crew, of the new Indian Government Steamer "Clive," and Suez Canal dues on her outward voyage - - - - -		3,702 19 1
Compensation for the loss of the s.s. "City of London," while under hire to the Indian Government in 1881 - - -		1,000 – –
		119,432 5 10
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -		77,354 9 2
		196,786 15 –
Carried forward - - - £.		3,190,343 19 10

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	213,327 - 9	3,429,873 16 11
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
REVENUE—*continued.*			
ARMY:			
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; and Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.:			
Clothing and Necessaries - -	£. s. d. 5,427 14 1		
Ordnance and Miscellaneous -	11,249 17 8		
		16,677 11 9	
Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, Recoveries on account of Messing, &c. - - - -		32,254 17 9	
Passage of Officers and Troops: Recoveries on account of Messing - - - - - - - - -		158 3 7	
Sums recovered in respect of Advances made to the War Office and Admiralty, in excess of the amount of Indian Pensions, Batta, &c. paid through those Departments - - - - - - - - -		229 13 10	
Discharge Purchase Money - - - - -		11 - -	
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions -		3,126 10 1	
			52,457 17 -
Carried forward - - - £.			265,784 17 9 3,429,873 16 11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	3,190,343 19 10
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		
EDUCATION:		
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c. -	- - -	145 - -
ECCLESIASTICAL:		
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - - -	- - -	309 15 -
MEDICAL:		
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing: Salaries and Allowances of the Staff, Board and Clothing of the Lunatics, and other Expenses - - - - - - - - -	6,731 16 11	
Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum - - - - - - - - -	614 19 5	
Expenses of representatives of the Indian Government at the Medical Congress at Amsterdam, &c. - - - - -	125 4 10	
		7,472 1 2
POLITICAL:		
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - - - -	10,000 - -	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -	15,000 - -	
Contribution towards the Expenses of the Jeddah Consulate, advance of Pay to Delegate to Lisbon for the Goa Treaty, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	784 8 5	
	25,784 8 5	
Stores for India: Presentation Articles for the Residencies at Bushire and Aden - - - - - - - - -	256 19 5	
		26,041 7 10
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:		
Objects of a Literary, Scientific, or Antiquarian Character -	2,568 2 6	
Maps relating to India - - - - - - - - -	143 7 7	
Deputation Allowance of Officers of the Surveyor General's Department, while employed on Indian Pendulum Observations - - - - - - - - - -	1,371 12 8	
Deputation Allowance of the Archæological Surveyor of India while employed in this country, and Passage to India - -	273 10 -	
Deputation Allowance of the Census Commissioner of India while completing Report on the Indian Census of 1881, and contingent Expenses - - - - - - - -	1,852 15 6	
Gratuity granted to Mr. R. Cross in consideration of his services in the introduction of certain new species of Chinchona into India - - - - - - - - -	500 - -	
Honorarium granted to Messrs. McDougall Brothers for conducting experiments with Indian wheat - - - - -	262 10 -	
Salary of Dr. W. Waagen from 1st January to 31st December 1883, while engaged on Palæontological Work for the Geological Survey - - - - - - - - -	300 - -	
Contingent Expenses of the India Museum Collection at Kew	334 7 8	
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 - - - - - -	1,676 2 1	
Preparation of Tide Tables for Indian Ports - - - -	720 10 8	
Remuneration to several Officers and others specially employed, and Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - - -	1,805 12 8	
	11,808 11 4	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -	9,087 6 11	
		20,895 18 3
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:		
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh - - - -	69,575 10 10	
His Highness Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali - - -	10,000 - -	
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali - - - - - - - -	200 - -	
		79,775 10 10
Carried forward - - - £.		3,324,983 12 11

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	265,784	17	9	3,429,873	16	11
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	265,784	17	9	3,429,873	16	11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued*.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward		3,324,983 12 11
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.		
EXPENDITURE—*continued*.		
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:		
Covenanted Civil Service	103,591 10 5	
Military Officers in Civil employ	74,911 13 4	
Uncovenanted Service	37,042 11 –	
Bengal Pilot Service	1,369 14 –	
		216,915 8 9
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:		
Pensions for Distinguished and Meritorious Services	11,599 19 4	
Pensions on Retirement of Officers of the following Classes:		
Home Service, Ordinary	20,172 19 4	
Ditto on Reduction of Staff	28,927 4 9	
Judges of the High Courts in India	29,849 18 7	
Uncovenanted Service of India	78,886 8 8	
Bengal Pilot Service	8,493 16 5	
Pensions of Officers, &c., of Establishments of the late East India Company, now abolished:		
Officers, &c., of the Home Establishment, of the China and other Foreign Establishments, and of the Maritime Service, pensioned on the Abolition of the Commercial Charter in 1834 — £. 9,177 – 3		
Professors, &c., at Addiscombe and Haileybury, and Recruiting Staff at Warley, &c. — 4,962 – 10		
Officers of the late Indian Navy — 25,287 15 9		
Poplar Fund Pensions — 173 10 –		
	39,600 6 10	
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Home Service, from Funds (established by the East India Company) to which the Officers subscribed	22,269 3 3	
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, towards which the Officers subscribed	5,324 16 11	
Compassionate and Miscellaneous Pensions	5,796 13 6	
	250,921 7 7	
Annual Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund	2,500 – –	
Annual Donation to the India Office Provident Fund	1,000 – –	
Gratuities	684 – –	
Gratuities granted on retirement to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India	2,359 15 5	
Relief to Distressed Natives of India	49 17 2	
Subscriptions to Charities (Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Seamen's Hospital Society, and Soldiers' Daughters' Home)	355 – –	
Carried forward £.	257,870 – 2	3,541,899 1 8

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	265,784	17	9	3,429,873	16	11
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	265,784	17	9.	3,429,873	16	11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	257,870	–	2	3,541,899	1	8
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*						
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*						
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—*continued.*						
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil Service Annuity, Military, and Medical Funds, the Bombay Civil Fund, and the Indian Navy Fund:						
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund -	256,353	16	10			
Madras Civil Service - ditto - -	94,114	5	7			
Bombay Civil Fund: Annuity Branch -	65,580	1	–			
Bombay Civil Fund: Provident Branch	36,436	19	–			
Bengal Military Orphan Society - -	62,209	–	2			
Bengal Military Fund - - - -	194,856	15	10			
Madras - ditto - - - -	188,616	11	3			
Bombay - ditto - - - -	109,236	12	1			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - -	45,517	3	8			
Madras Medical Fund - - - -	79,775	8	5			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - -	10,403	5	7			
Indian Navy Fund - - - -	16,008	6	9			
				1,159,108	6	2
						1,416,978 6 4
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:						
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding for the India Office, &c.				7,691	2	6
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -				104,827	5	6
						112,518 8 –
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India - - - - -				13,653	2	5
Cost and repairs of Insignia of the Orders of the "Star of India" and "Crown of India" - - - - - - - -				1,208	14	–
Composition in lieu of Stamp Duty on India Bonds and Debentures - - - - - - - - - - -				150	–	–
Advance to an Officer proceeding to India for Locust destruction service - - - - - - - - -				150	–	–
East India Stock; Capital Stock of the East India Company; payment of Redemption Money - - - - -				200	–	–
Sundries - - - - - - - - - - - -				65	4	1
				15,427	–	6
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India:						
Marine Insurance, Cost of Stores lost, General Average, &c. - - -	£. 564	s. –	d. 2			
Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. -	4,132	4	3			
				4,696	4	5
						20,123 4 11
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:						
FAMINE RELIEF:						
Expenditure consequent on the Famine in Madras in 1877 -				89	2	6
PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION:						
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -				25	13	3
						114 15 9
Carried forward - - - £.						5,091,633 16 8

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	265,784 17 9	3,429,873 16 11
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward - - - £.	265,784 17 9	3,429,873 16 11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	5,091,633 16 8
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—INTEREST:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	395,716 5 8		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - -	153,320 16 7		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - -	1,141,953 5 –		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	523,271 9 1		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company - - -	312,807 – –		
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company - -	553,176 15 –		
South Indian Railway Company - - - - -	203,994 19 10		
		3,284,240 11 2	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity:			
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on 6,550,000 *l.* (being one-fifth of the commuted value of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Railway Company), the proprietors of which availed themselves of the option of deferring payment of the portion of the Annuity to which they were entitled - - - - - - - - -	262,000 – –		
Annuity, terminating in 1953: £. s. d.			
Annuity at the rate of 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for 100 *l.* Stock of the Company - - 904,781 4 10			
Contribution towards management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - - - - - - - 1,153 15 11			
	905,935 – 9		
Sinking Funds, created pursuant to Acts 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, s. 51, and 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, s. 2 (a):			
Investment in £ 31,031. 6. 5. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of the difference between the amounts retained by the Secretary of State in respect of the Annuity and Debenture Stock redeemed by him, and the interest on the Stock created for the redemption thereof - 31,884 11 –			
Investment in £.3,211. 13. –. India 4 per Cent. Stock, of interest on the amount of that Stock purchased for the Sinking Fund and cancelled - 3,298 18 3			
£. 34,242. 19. 5. of Stock purchased with	35,183 9 3		
	1,203,118 10 –		
Interest on Debt:			
Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity - 201,338 12 7			
Interest on India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity - 42,560 7 –			
Interest on India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - 323 16 5			
Interest on East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - 67,370 3 1			
	311,592 19 1		
		1,514,711 9 1	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES:			
Ground Rent, &c., to date of sale, in respect of Houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - -		42 14 8	
			4,798,994 14 11
		Carried forward - - - £.	9,890,628 11 7

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	265,784	17	9	3,429,873	16	11
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - - £.	265,784	17	9	3,429,873	16	11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884 —*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				-	-	-	9,890,628	11	7
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*									
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*									
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:									
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS:									
Interest advanced:				£.	s.	d.			
Bengal Central Railway - - - - -				24,002	14	9			
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway - - - -				3,798	7	1			
							27,801	1	10
FRONTIER RAILWAYS: Stores for India - - - - - - -							97	1	4
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION: Stores for India - - - - - -							1,591	5	6
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India - - - - - - -							5,825	3	–
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:									
Royal Indian Engineering College:	£.	s.	d.						
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses - -	19,052	8	2						
Refund of Caution Money to Students	145	–	–						
	19,197	8	2						
Cost of alterations and additions to the College Buildings - -	5,860	1	2						
				25,057	9	4			
Salaries and Expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - - - - - -				5,766	2	11			
Passage to India of Officers on Appointment - -				1,433	–	–			
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -				27,599	–	3			
Absentee Allowances of Civil Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - - -				25,276	7	8			
Salary and Expenses of two Native Officers of the Public Works Department while undergoing practical training in this country - - - - - -				781	4	4			
Passage on appointment of a Mining Engineer for the Warora Colliery, Expenses of Officers of the Public Works Department visiting Works, &c. - - -				131	18	7			
				86,045	3	1			
Stores for India - - - - - - - -				469	15	10			
							86,514	18	11
ARMY:									121,829 10 7
Effective:									
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office in the year 1883-84, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India - - -	£. 500,000	s. –	d. –						
Sum brought to account in adjustment of Credits to the Indian Troop Service, included in the Army Effective Accounts with the War Office - - - - - - -	6,517	19	6						
				506,517	19	6			
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service -				162,546	18	7			
Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India - - - - - - -				70,299	17	8			
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India - - -				6,008	18	8			
Pay and Allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India - - - - - -				2,558	13	10			
Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - -				363,832	4	11			
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships - - - - - - - - - -				4,085	7	10			
Outfit Allowance to Officers on their promotion to Commissioned Rank - - - - - - -				850	–	–			
Purchase of Stallions - - - - - - - -				12,623	5	2			
Allowance to an Officer (formerly an Indian Cadet at Sandhurst) on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant				50	–	–			
Cost of Medals - - - - - - - - -				7,156	4	6			
Carried forward - - - £.				1,136,529	10	8	-	-	- 10,012,458 2 2

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	265,784 17 9	3,429,873 16 11
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE - - - - -		265,784 17 9
Carried forward - - - £.		3,695,658 14 8

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	1,136,529	10	8	-	-	-	10,012,458	2	2
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*									
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*									
ARMY—*continued.*									
Effective—continued.									
Pay and Allowances of Surgeons on appointment, &c. -	9,609	1	1						
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge - - - - - - - - - -	777	13	8						
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.	291	2	8						
Pay of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Weldon while in this country in connection with the manufacture of his Range-finder - - - - - - - - -	1,762	6	8						
Pay and Expenses of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Establishment under Instruction at Woolwich; Pay and Expenses of Artificers having special technical training for various Government Factories in India; and other Miscellaneous Expenditure. -	3,857	9	10						
	1,152,827	4	7						
Stores for India:	£.	s.	d.						
Clothing - - - - -	213,272	3	7						
Malt Liquor - - - - -	118,082	8	6						
Medical - - - - -	15,734	4	9						
Commissariat - - - -	23,992	16	9						
Ordnance and Miscellaneous - -	163,901	13	4						
	534,983	6	11						
				1,687,810	11	6			
Non-Effective:									
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India:									
	£.	s.	d.						
Balance of Arrears for 1876–77 -	65,977	-	-						
„ „ „ 1877–78 -	330,756	10	-						
„ „ „ 1878–79 -	305,948	17	10						
On account of Arrears for 1879–80	297,317	12	2						
On account of the year 1883–84 -	800,000	-	-						
	1,800,000	-	-						
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - -	27,176	16	-						
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service - - - - - - -	1,395,281	16	5						
Compassionate Allowances of Officers removed from the Service, &c. - - - - - - - -	3,286	16	3						
Pensions of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers -	23,635	19	9						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers killed in the Mutiny, or otherwise, in Discharge of Duty -	11,683	6	5						
Gratuities to ditto - - - - - - - -	44	4	1						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers, &c., of the Indian Service - - - - - - - -	62,576	4	3						
Indian Service Family Pensions, towards which the Officers subscribed - - - - - - - -	4,742	13	8						
Payment to the Representatives of Lord Clive, on account of their Reversionary Claim to the Capital of the late "Lord Clive's Fund" - - - -	1,184	-	-						
				3,329,611	16	10			
Expedition to Egypt:									
				5,017,422	8	4			
Pay of Regiments detained in Egypt on their voyage home from India for service with the Expedition -	*6,092	11	11						
Visit to this country of Representatives of the Indian Contingent - - - - - - - - -	69	4	10						
				6,161	16	9			
							5,023,584	5	1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE (carried forward) - - £.							15,036,042	7	3

* The sum of 529*l.* 2*s.* paid in 1882–83, and included in the charge under this head in the Account for that year, was repaid by the Admiralty in the year 1883–84; and the receipt has, in this Account, been taken in reduction of the charge for the year under this head.

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
						Brought forward - - -	3,695,658	14	8
RECEIPTS—*continued.*									
DEBT:									
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:									
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, created under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:—									
In redemption of 20,214*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity - - - -	505,370	18	9						
In redemption of 24,740*l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock - - -	29,688	–	–						
In redemption of 51,798*l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock - -	55,941	16	9						
				591,000	15	6			
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:									
Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds - - - -				1,250,000	–	–			
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:									
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - -				4,339	2	8			
							1,845,339	18	2
Carried forward - - - £.							5,540,998	12	10

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

						£.	s.	d.
				Brought forward - - -		15,036,042	7	3
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*								
DEBT:								
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
East India Bonds - - - - - - -	1,400	–	–					
India Debentures (*see* "Commission for the Reduction of Debt") - - - - - - - -	—							
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	3,490	16	–					
India 4 per Cent. Stock (*see* "East Indian Railway —*Sinking Funds*," and "Commission for the Reduction of Debt") - - - - - - - -	—							
East Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	10,400	–	–					
East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	24,740	–	–					
				40,030	16	–		
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:								
Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds - - - - -				1,250,000	–	–		
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:								
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - -				834	18	6		
							1,290,865	14 6
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:								
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:								
STATE RAILWAYS:	£.	s.	d.					
Stores for India - - - - - - - -	761,542	11	2					
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, Pay and Passages of Engine Drivers on Appointment, &c. - - - - - - - - -	8,185	4	3					
				769,727	15	5		
Capital charge involved in the redemption of the following liabilities, under the provisions of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:—								
East Indian Railway:	£.	s.	d.					
In redemption of 20,214 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity, by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock; being the amount of that Stock issued in exchange (*see* Receipt under "Debt") - - - - -	505,370	18	9					
In redemption of 24,740 *l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock, by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock; being the excess in the amount of 3½ per Cent. Stock, issued in exchange, over the amount of Debenture Stock redeemed (*see* Receipt and Payment under "Debt") - - - -	4,948	–	–					
				510,318	18	9		
Eastern Bengal Railway:								
In redemption of 51,798 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, in anticipation of the purchase of the Line; being the amount of the latter Stock issued in exchange (*see* Receipt under "Debt")				55,941	16	9		
				1,335,988	10	11		
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION: Stores for India - - - - -				8,573	5	8		
PURCHASE OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S UNDERTAKING:	£.	s.	d.					
In redemption of Capital Stock - - - -	8,639	12	–					
In redemption of Mortgage Debentures and Interest thereon - - - - - - - - -	2,396	7	10					
Payment to the Official Liquidator for services rendered in connection with the winding-up of the Company, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,749	12	8					
				12,785	12	6		
							1,357,347	9 1
				Carried forward - - -		£.	17,684,255	10 10

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

				£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	5,540,998 12 10
RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES:				
On account of Capital, under their respective Deeds of Contract:				
Guaranteed:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	712,943 10 –			
Madras Railway - - -	153,950 – –			
Oude and Rohilkund Railway -	496,250 – –			
South Indian Railway - -	99,250 – –			
		1,462,393 10 –		
Subsidized:				
Bengal Central Railway - -	205,000 – –			
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	80,000 – –			
		285,000 – –		
		1,747,393 10 –		
On account of Transfer Fees, and Miscellaneous Refunds:				
Guaranteed:				
	£. s. d.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway - - -	2,901 16 9			
Eastern Bengal Railway - -	147 19 8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway -	717 7 –			
Madras Railway - - -	296 1 3			
Oude and Rohilkund Railway -	64 – –			
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway - - - - -	647 8 1			
South Indian Railway - -	53 1 4			
		4,827 14 1		
			1,752,221 4 1	
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY:				
On account of Share Capital - - - - -		151,095 – –		
On account of Transfer Fees, &c. - - - -		384 11 11		
			151,479 11 11	
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:				
Repayment of Disbursements in England for Purchase of Malt Liquor, &c., on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - - - - -		1,400 2 11		
Repayment of portion of the Furlough Allowances of an Officer of the Zanzibar Agency and Consulate		464 1 1		
Repayment of portion of Expenses paid in England in connection with the Expedition to Egypt, recoverable from the Imperial Government - -		4,938 5 2		
			6,802 9 2	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:				
From Her Majesty's Treasury: instalments for the years 1883–84 and 1884–85, of the Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000*l.* on account of the Afghan War, treated as Revenue Receipts in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82		1,000,000 – –		
Portion of Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian Children in or near Calcutta - - - - - - - - -		1,293 14 5		
Refund by Guaranteed Railway Companies of sums, issued to them for discharge of Debentures, remaining unclaimed:—				
	£. s. d.			
Eastern Bengal Railway -	100 – –			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,200 – –			
		3,300 – –		
			1,004,593 14 5	
				2,915,096 19 7
			Carried forward - - - £.	8,456,095 12 5

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	17,684,255	10	10

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:

PAYMENTS TO GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES OUT OF CAPITAL FUNDS:

For discharge of Debentures:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Guaranteed:									
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	218,300	–	–						
Madras Railway - - -	155,000	–	–						
				373,300	–	–			
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:									
Guaranteed:									
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway - - -	169,886	18	–						
Eastern Bengal Railway - -	60,294	12	5						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	577,175	13	4						
Madras Railway - - -	63,876	4	1						
Oude and Rohilkund Railway -	381,492	9	9						
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway - - - - - -	157,161	5	11						
South Indian Railway - -	68,079	7	2						
				1,477,966	10	8			
Subsidized:									
Bengal Central Railway - -	106,000	–	–						
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	120,000	–	–						
				226,000	–	–			
							2,077,266	10	8
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY:									
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c. - - - -							235,204	10	3
COMMISSION FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEBT:									
Amount applied to discharge of Home Debt:									
Purchase of 990,000 *l.* India Debentures, and 3,584 *l.* 1 *s.* India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - -							1,001,392	19	7
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:									
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Zanzibar Agency and Consulate (portion recoverable from the Imperial Government) - - -							182	16	1
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:									
Investment of Receipt (*per contra*) in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce - - - - - - - - -							1,293	14	5
							3,315,340	11	–
Carried forward - - - £.							20,999,596	1	10

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		8,456,095 12 5
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:		
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments in respect of:	£. s. d.	
Bills drawn on India by the Officer in charge of the Treasury Chest at Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - - - - -	179,958 6 8	
Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies, and supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station - - -	118,810 3 10	
Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital - -	16,642 5 7	
Pensions paid in India to Native Family Pensioners on account of Expeditions to China, and to retired Hong Kong Police, &c. - -	5,211 1 6	
One Moiety of the Zanzibar Consulate Expenses and the Muscat Subsidy	3,965 18 5	
Final Settlement of the Accounts relating to the Expedition to the Mediterranean in 1878 - - - - - - - - - -	118 7 2	
Cost of Conveyance of Troops from India to Natal, and other Disbursements in India in connection with the Zulu War - - -	5,000 - -	
Sums paid in India on behalf of the Imperial Government in connection with the Expedition to Egypt in 1882 - - - - - -	34,571 14 11	
Miscellaneous Advances made in India - - - - - -	7,316 10 -	
	371,594 8 1	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - - - - - - - - - - - -	32,083 7 7	
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds -	1,833 12 9	
Proceeds of the Sale of Investments, &c., in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce (*see also* "Miscellaneous Deposits") - -	19,040 16 6	
Proceeds of Sale of Chinchona Bark - - - - - - -	1,584 9 2	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	3,582 12 7	
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India. - - - -	17,599,805 7 9	
		18,029,524 14 5
	£.	26,485,620 6 10

India Office, 8 October 1884.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions; and that,

India Audit Office,
8 May 1885.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884—*continued.*

		£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	20,999,596 1 10
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:		
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments on account of:	£. s. d.	
Postage collected in India - - - - - - - - - -	30,238 3 2	
Sums received in India for Money Orders - - - - - -	100,490 3 10	
Little Basses Light Vessel Dues - - - - - - - -	5,807 14 1	
Balances of Shipping Masters' Accounts - - - - - -	7,666 13 7	
Advances made from the Treasury Chest in Egypt on account of the Indian Contingent engaged in the Expedition to that country - -	9,341 16 7	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,783 19 8	
	156,328 10 11	
Advances on account of the Bengal and Madras Civil Funds - - -	148,500 – –	
Bills drawn by the Mission to the Court of Persia, in respect of advances made on Indian account - - - - - - - - - -	24,125 7 6	
Family and Miscellaneous Remittances - - - - - - -	291,271 12 10	
Family Allotments of Mechanics, &c. - - - - - - - -	4,920 7 8	
Remittances by Administrators General - - - - - - -	108,367 18 7	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - -	401,915 19 6	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States -	200,588 18 5	
Pay and Pensions chargeable to Native States, Local Funds, &c. - -	18,160 19 8	
Freight from India, &c., of Chinchona Bark, and expenses attending the manufacture therefrom of Quinine and other Alkaloids - - - -	4,093 18 2	
Miscellaneous payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - -	14,529 11 2	
		1,372,803 4 5
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.		22,372,399 6 3
BALANCE on the 31st March 1884, including Sums in the hands of Sub-Accountants		4,113,221 – 7
	£.	26,485,620 6 10

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

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subject to the observations contained in the annexed Report, it is correct.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 2.

REPORT of the AUDITOR upon the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884, prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd section of Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

1. BEFORE adverting to any errors which have been detected in the course of the examination of the Account for the year 1883-84, I propose dealing with those subjects which remained unsettled when my last Report was issued.

2. The whole of the surcharges and disallowances which had arisen during the years 1881–82 and 1882-83, have been recovered; but the following sums, viz., 1 *l.*, 19 *l.* 11 *s.*, and 89 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* (part of 209 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.*, paragraph 15), were not received in time to allow of their being included in this year's Account.

3. I regret to have again to state that the question relating to the unclaimed balance of Indian Prize Money remaining in the hands of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital is still under consideration.

4. A decision has at length been arrived at between the Treasury and the India Office as to the annual sum which the latter office should pay as a subsidy for the loss incurred on the India Sea Postage.

The Treasury have agreed to take (from 1st April last) a sum of 68,000 *l.* (in lieu of 70,000 *l.*), for the remaining portion of the Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; but inasmuch as this amount will be given in a lump sum, no examination of the Post Office Accounts, as between England and India, will in future be made.

The following Questions have arisen on the examination of the Account of the present year.

RECEIPTS.

Telegraph:

5. Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - £. 51,423. 19 *s.* 11 *d.*

The returns furnished by the Government of India of the traffic passing over the Eastern Company's line do not agree with the Company's statements; and, therefore, until the discrepancies are explained, I cannot certify to the correctness of the Account.

Scientific and other Minor Departments:

6. Sale proceeds of books, maps, &c. - - - - - - £. 1,038. 11 *s.* 1 *d.*

The sums of 3 *s.*, 1 *l.*, and 8 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*, proceeds of sales of books and maps, not having been received, must be surcharged.

Public Works—Miscellaneous Services:

Royal Indian Engineering College:

7. Sale of provisions, farm produce, &c. - - - - - £. 726. 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

£. 7. 5 *s.* 5 *d.* not having been accounted for must be surcharged.

Army:

8. Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, recoveries on account of messing, &c. - - - - - - - £. 32,254. 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

The sums of 1 *l.* 12 *s.*, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*, and 10 *l.* 2 *s.*, not having been brought to account, must be surcharged.

9. Passage

9. Passage of Officers and Troops: recoveries on account of messing - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 158. 3 *s.* 7 *d.*

The sum of 26 *l.* 6 *s.*, due on account of messing, not having been recovered, must be surcharged.

There remains also a further sum due by the War Office to Indian Revenues on the same account; but the exact amount I have not yet been able to determine.

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Administration:

10. Store Department: Wages of labourers, cartage, fees to surveyors - - - - - - - - - - - £. 24,111. 19 *s.* 1 *d.*

Two sums amounting to 5 *s.*, having been overpaid, must be disallowed.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions:

11. Home Service, ordinary - - - - - - - £. 20,172. 19 *s.* 4 *d.*

Included in the above is an amount paid on account of the Indian proportion of a pension granted under Act 23 & 24 Vic. c. 89, for combined service under the Imperial and Indian Governments, but which is in excess of that for which Indian revenues are properly liable.

Whilst fully admitting that, consequent upon the view entertained by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the extent to which Imperial revenues were liable in this matter, the Secretary of State for India, in authorising the issue of the amount in question, adopted the only course by which the retiring allowance admittedly due to the Pensioner could be secured to him; still, having regard to the fact that, in the opinion of the Legal Adviser, to whom the matter was primarily referred, the adoption of that particular course would involve an infringement of the Act under which the Pension was granted (an opinion in which I entirely concur), I am unable to certify to the correctness of the amount.

I would further mention that, although the amount paid in the present account is a small one, it should be borne in mind that, as time goes on, these payments will probably amount to a much larger sum, and that, therefore, the subject seems worthy of some further consideration.

Miscellaneous:

12. Miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of stores to India: lighterage, dock dues, packing, &c. - - - £. 4,132. 4 *s.* 3 *d.*

£. 19. 14 *s.* 4 *d.*, due by a contractor, not having been paid, must be surcharged.

Public Works not classed as Productive:

Miscellaneous Services:

13. Royal Indian Engineering College: Salaries of president, professors, &c. - - - - - - - - - - £. 19,052. 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

The sum of 1 *l.* – *s.* 9 *d.*, overpaid to the bailiff in respect of commission, must be disallowed.

Army—Effective:

14. Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - £. 363,832. 4 *s.* 11 *d.*

Two sums, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, having been overpaid, must be disallowed.

15. Passage of officers and troops, otherwise than in troop ships - £. 4,085. 7 *s.* 10 *d.*

An overpayment of 1 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* must be disallowed.

Stores for India:

16. Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - £. 213,272. 3 *s.* 7 *d.*

Three sums for clothing, viz., 3 *s.* 9 *d.*, 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 17 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* have been overpaid, and must consequently be disallowed.

17. Ordnance and Miscellaneous - - - - - - £. 163,901. 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The sum of 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, overpaid on account of freight, must be disallowed.

With reference to paragraph No. 21 of my previous Report, I have again to say that the prices charged by the War Office are still under consideration.

Productive Public Works:

18. State Railways: Stores for India - - - - - £. 761,542. 11 *s.* 2 *d.*

£. 9., due by a contractor for non-fulfilment of contract, must be surcharged, and the sum of 2 *l.* 5 *s.* overpaid, must be disallowed.

19. With reference to paragraph 22 of last year's Report, I have to state that the questions therein alluded to as being under discussion have been disposed of.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
It will be observed that the balance on the Account is - - -							4,113,221	–	7
To which must be added:—									
Surcharges on previous Account -	19	11	–						
Disallowances - ditto - -	90	13	5						
				110	4	5			
Surcharges on present Account -	85	17	7						
Disallowances - ditto - -	28	9	10						
				114	7	5			
							224	11	10
							£. 4,113,445	12	5

India Audit Office,
8 May 1885.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 3.

REPORT of the AUDITOR of the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS on the STORES ACCOUNTS, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884, prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

1. OF the 41 packing accounts which remained unaccounted for at the close of the Account for the year 1882-83, 15 have since been received, thus reducing the number to 26.

2. In the present year the number of packing accounts not returned amount to 60, being an increase of 19 over those of the preceding year.

India Audit Office,
8 May 1885.

Walter Carew Cocks, Auditor.

No. 4.

* ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.

	£.	£.	£.
Balance, 1st April 1884			4,113,221
REVENUE:			
FOREST:			
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forest Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy		1,768	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph		34,207	
MINT:			
Proceeds of sales of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay		20	
MEDICAL:			
Pensions, &c., of Inmates of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance, &c.		2,461	
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Sale proceeds of Books, Maps, &c.		613	
INTEREST:	£.		
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance, &c.	31,884		
Premium realised on the sale of 95,000 *l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3,028		
		34,912	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:			
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company	9,785		
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Bombay Civil Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund	88,243		
		98,028	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items		8,916	
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:			
STATE RAILWAYS:			
East Indian Railway: Rent of Premises occupied by the Company		230	
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:			
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS:	£.	£.	
Receipts in reduction of Advances of Interest:			
Bengal Central Railway Company	202		
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company	295		
		497	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:			
Royal Indian Engineering College—Fees from Students, &c.		18,219	
		18,716	
ARMY:			
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; recoveries on account of Messing, &c.		65,296	
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions		3,158	
		68,454	
Carried forward £.		268,325	4,113,221

* This is an Account subject to audit and to the final adjustment of the accounts of Sub-Accountants.

No. 4.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:	£.	£.
INTEREST ON DEBT (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works):		
Interest on Loans contracted in England	2,377,650	
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	45,306	
Discount on the issue of 3,000,000 *l.* India 3 per Cent. Stock	184,184	
Commission on renewals of India Debentures	2,547	
		2,609,687
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:		
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund	1,117	
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of men returned from India	1,853	
		2,970
LAND REVENUE:		
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India	169	
Stores for India	243	
		412
OPIUM:		
Stores for India		3,305
SALT:		
Stores for India		73
STAMPS:		
Stores for India		45,528
EXCISE:		
Stores for India		42
FOREST:		
Expenses attending the instruction of successful Candidates for the Indian Forest Department, &c.		3,881
	£.	
POST OFFICE:		
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	70,000	
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad (to 30th April 1884)	1,200	
Deputation allowance of the Representative of British India at the Postal Congress at Lisbon, &c.	970	
	72,170	
Stores for India	44,628	
		116,798
TELEGRAPH:		
Indo-European Telegraph	35,027	
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,027	
Indian Telegraph Department:—Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses	5,468	
	58,522	
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India	132,782	
		191,304
MINT:		
Stores for India	9,698	
Other Payments	99	
		9,797
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		
Home Establishments, &c.	221,174	
Payments on account of Administration in India	9,396	
	230,570	
Stores for India	4,413	
		234,983
LAW AND JUSTICE:		
Stores for India	134	
Other Payments	950	
		1,084
MARINE:		
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	79,066	
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian Government steamer "Tenasserim"	15,048	
Sundry items	2,967	
	97,081	
Stores for India	57,575	
		154,656
EDUCATION:		
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c.		280
ECCLESIASTICAL:		
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment		512
MEDICAL:		
Expenses of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere, &c.		7,880
Carried forward £.		3,383,192

No. 4.—ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - - -	268,325	4,113,221
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE - - - £.		268,325
Carried forward - - - £.		4,381,546

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - - -	3,383,192
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		£.	
POLITICAL:			
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,000	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - - - - - - - -		15,000	
Sundry items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,807	
		30,807	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,181	
			31,988
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8,492	
Other Payments - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		7,319	
			15,811
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh - - - - - - - - - - -		21,065	
His Highness Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali (to 4th November 1884, the date of his death)		7,609	
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		200	
			28,874
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES - - - - - - - -		- -	198,275
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:			
Including 1,164,248 *l.* on account of Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil Service Annuity, Military, and Medical Funds, the Bombay Civil Fund, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	1,418,741
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c. - - - - - -		3,778	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		126,029	
			129,807
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, &c. -		16,245	
Miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of Stores to India - - - - - -		14,670	
			30,915
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS (including Sinking Funds):	£.		
East Indian Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	1,185,421		
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	35,161		
		1,220,582	
INTEREST ON DEBT—STATE RAILWAYS:			
East Indian Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	326,908		
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	26,418		
		353,326	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS:			
Interest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,217,240	
			4,791,148
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:			
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS:	£.		
Interest Advanced:			
Bengal Central Railway Company - - - - - - - -	29,675		
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company - - - - -	6,720		
		36,395	
FRONTIER RAILWAYS:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		201,315	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		65	
MILITARY WORKS:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,071	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:	£.		
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	39,150		
Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - - - - - -	21,503		
Sundry items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,631		
	65,284		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,017		
		66,301	
			309,147
ARMY:			
Effective:			
Home Charges of British Forces serving in India - - - - - - -	613,188		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - - - -	164,106		
Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - - - - -	353,666		
Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Troop Ships - - -	4,288		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18,525		
	1,153,773		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	463,654		
		1,617,427	
Non-Effective:			
Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces, on account of service in India - - -	830,994		
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service -	1,424,268		
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c. (formerly described as Lord Clive's Fund) - -	98,666		
Indian Service Family Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	5,676		
		2,359,604	
			3,977,031
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE, carried forward - - - £.			14,314,929

No. 4.—ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward	4,381,546
DEBT:			
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:		£.	£.
India 3 per Cent. Stock: Loan issued		3,000,000	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock sold		95,000	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, created under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:	£.		
In redemption of 4,610 *l.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity	115,248		
In redemption of 15,400 *l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	18,480		
In redemption of 10,244 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	11,064		
		144,792	
India 3 per Cent. Stock, created under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:			
In redemption of 7,680 *l.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity	215,243		
In redemption of 24,210 *l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	32,597		
In redemption of 600 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	708		
		248,548	
Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for which the Secretary of State incurred the liability on the purchase of that Company's Undertaking		811,616	
			4,299,956
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:			
Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds			750,000
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:			
India Office Provident Fund			4,548
			5,054,504
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:			
CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES			1,151,635
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY			1,704,536
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:			
Repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor, &c., on behalf of the Imperial Government			2,035
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:			
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Moiety of the Instalment for the year 1885–86 of the Grant-in-aid of 3,000,000 *l.* on account of the Afghan War, treated as Revenue Receipts in the years 1880–81 and 1881–82			250,000
			3,108,206
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:			
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of—		£.	£.
Bills drawn on India by the Officer in charge of the Treasury Chest at Hong Kong		199,062	
Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-Pensioners paid in India, supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c.		185,546	
			384,608
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London			18,756
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds			1,506
Miscellaneous Receipts			3,870
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India			13,758,909
			14,167,649
		£.	26,711,905

India Office, 11 May 1885.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—*continued.*

			£.
		Brought forward - - - -	14,314,929
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
DEBT:			
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.	£.	
East India Bonds	1,200		
India Debentures falling due 16th August 1884	3,005,500		
India 5 per Cent. Stock	363		
East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	39,610		
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures falling due 1st November 1884	52,450		
Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	600		
		3,099,723	
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:			
Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds		750,000	
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:			
India Office Provident Fund		810	
			3,850,533
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:			
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:			
STATE RAILWAYS:	£.		
Stores for India	837,071		
Purchase of Rolling Stock from the Bengal Central Railway Company	28,869		
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, pay and passages of mechanics on appointment, &c.	10,450		
		876,390	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:			
Capital charge involved in the redemption of the following liabilities, under the provisions of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:—			
In redemption of 12,290*l.* of the Annuity, by the issue of India Stock, being the amount of Stock issued in exchange (*see* Receipts under "Debt")	330,491		
In redemption of 39,610*l.* Debenture Stock, by the issue of India Stock, being the excess in the amount of India Stock, issued in exchange, over the amount of Debenture Stock redeemed (*see* Receipts and Payment under "Debt")	11,467		
		341,958	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY:			
Discharge of Debentures of the Company which fell due 19th May 1884, in anticipation of the purchase	150,000		
Amount of the Debentures and Debenture Stock of the Company for which the Secretary of State incurred the liability on the purchase	811,616		
Capital charge involved in the redemption of Debenture Stock, under the provisions of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:			
In redemption of 10,244*l.* Debenture Stock, by the issue of India Stock, prior to the date of purchase, being the amount of India Stock issued in exchange (*see* Receipt under "Debt")	11,064		
In redemption of 600*l.* Debenture Stock, by the issue of India Stock, after the date of purchase, being the excess in the amount of India Stock, issued in exchange, over the amount of Debenture Stock redeemed (*see* Receipt and Payment under "Debt")	108		
		972,788	
		2,191,136	
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION:			
Stores for India		3,756	
PURCHASE OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S UNDERTAKING:			
Law charges in connection with the winding-up of the Company		702	
			2,195,594
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:			
PAYMENTS TO GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES OUT OF CAPITAL FUNDS		2,529,614	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY		276,269	
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:	£.		
For purchase of Malt Liquor, &c., on behalf of the Imperial Government	2,194		
Expedition to the Soudan in 1885: Expenses paid in England recoverable from the Imperial Government	472		
		2,666	
			2,808,549
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:			
		£.	
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments on account of Postage collected in India, sums received in India for Money Orders, &c.		195,727	
Advances on account of the Bengal and Madras Civil Funds		146,000	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c.		318,612	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.		404,629	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States		134,585	
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India		94,638	
			1,294,191
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		£.	24,463,796
BALANCE, 31st March 1885			2,248,109
		£.	26,711,905

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 5. - - - - - - - -

ACCOUNT showing the Total Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual the Debt and Charge and the Annuity created in the Year ended the 31st March 1885; of Debt, the Annual Charge thereof, and the Indian Railway Annuities, on the

	Capital of Debt.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge. Interest and Annuity.	Management.	Total.
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITY ON 31ST MARCH 1884.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Debt bearing Interest:					
India 4 per Cent. Stock	53,426,083 16 1	4	2,137,043 7 –	18,164 17 4	2,155,208 4 4
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	5,157,633 18 –	3½	180,517 3 8	1,753 11 11	182,270 15 7
India Debentures	8,006,500 – –	4	320,260 – –	– – –	320,260 – –
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	1,475,260 – –	4½	66,386 14 –	– – –	66,386 14 –
	68,065,477 14 1				
Debt not bearing Interest:					
India 5 per Cent. Stock	20,142 10 1				
East India Bonds	22,117 – –				
East Indian Railway Debentures	1,100 – –				
TOTAL Debt, and Annual Charge thereof, on 31st March 1884	68,108,837 4 2	–	2,704,207 4 8	19,918 9 3	2,724,125 13 11
East Indian Railway Annuity.					
Annuity terminating in 1953	– – –	–	885,422 4 4	– – –	885,422 4 4
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity	– – –	–	262,000 – –	– – –	262,000 – –
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State	– – –	–	– – –	1,223 4 10	1,223 4 10
TOTAL East Indian Railway Annuity on 31st March 1884	– – –	–	1,147,422 4 4	1,223 4 10	1,148,645 9 2
			3,851,629 9 –	21,141 14 1	3,872,771 3 1
DEBT AND ANNUITY CREATED IN THE YEAR.					
Debt bearing Interest:					
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	95,000 – –	3½	3,325 – –	32 6 –	3,357 6 –
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 4,609 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* East Indian Railway Annuity)	115,248 8 9	3½	4,033 13 11	39 3 8	4,072 17 7
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 15,400 *l.* East Indian Railway Debenture Stock)	18,480 – –	3½	646 16 –	6 5 8	653 1 8
India 3½ per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 10,244 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock)	11,063 10 4	3½	387 4 5	3 15 2	390 19 7
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3,000,000 – –	3	90,000 – –	1,020 – –	91,020 – –
India 3 per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 7,679 *l.* 17 *s.* East Indian Railway Annuity)	215,242 15 2	3	6,457 5 8	73 3 7	6,530 9 3
India 3 per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 24,210 *l.* East Indian Railway Debenture Stock)	32,597 6 –	3	977 18 4	11 1 8	989 – –
India 3 per Cent. Stock (issued in exchange for 600 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock)	708 – –	3	21 4 9	– 4 10	21 9 7
India Debentures	5,000,000 – –	3½	175,000 – –	– – –	175,000 – –
East India Bonds (issued temporarily, and paid off within the Year)	750,000 – –	3½ and 4½	* 3,143 16 7	– – –	* 3,143 16 7
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock (liability incurred on the purchase of the Line)	349,266 – –	4	13,970 12 9	118 15 –	14,089 7 9
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures (liability incurred on the purchase of the Line)	462,350 – –	4	18,494 – –	– – –	18,494 – –
	10,049,956 – 3				
Debt not bearing Interest:					
India Debentures (transferred from "Debt bearing Interest")	1,000 – –				
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures (transferred from "Debt bearing Interest")	200 – –				
	10,051,156 – 3	–	316,457 12 5	1,304 15 7	317,762 8 –
Indian Railway Annuities.					
East Indian Railway:					
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State, increased	– – –	–	– – –	51 4 2	51 4 2
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, terminating in 1957 (created for the purchase of the Line)	– – –	–	139,162 5 3	– – –	139,162 5 3
			139,162 5 3	51 4 2	139,213 9 5
			455,619 17 8	1,355 19 9	456,975 17 5
£.	78,159,993 4 5	–	4,307,249 6 8	22,497 13 10	4,329,747 – 6

* This is the *actual* amount of Interest paid during the year on account of Temporary Loans for short periods.

- - - - - - - - No. 5.

Charge thereof, and the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITY, on the 31st March 1884; the Debt and Charge and the Annuity reduced in that Year; and the Total Amount 31st March 1885.

	Capital of Debt.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge. Interest and Annuity.	Management.	Total.
DEBT AND ANNUITY REDUCED IN THE YEAR.					
Debt bearing Interest:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 4 per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Sinking Funds pursuant to Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, s. 51, and Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, s. 2	37,081 18 1	4	1,519 5 5	12 18 3	1,532 3 8
India Debentures, paid off - £. 8,005,500					
Ditto, transferred to "Debt not bearing Interest" - - - 1,000					
	8,006,500 - -	4	320,260 - -	- - -	320,260 - -
East India Bonds (issued temporarily) paid off -	750,000 - -	3½ and 4½	*3,143 16 7	- - -	*3,143 16 7
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, redeemed by the issue of 18,480 *l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock, under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - -	15,400 - -	4½	693 - -	- - -	693 - -
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, redeemed by the issue of 32,597 *l.* 6 *s.* India 3 per Cent. Stock, under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - -	24,210 - -	4½	1,089 9 -	- - -	1,089 9 -
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock, redeemed by the issue of 708 *l.* India 3 per Cent. Stock, under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - -	600 - -	4	24 - -	- 4 1	24 4 1
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures, paid off - - - - - £. 52,450					
Ditto, transferred to "Debt not bearing Interest" - - - - - 200					
	52,650 - -	4	2,106 - -	- - -	2,106 - -
	8,887,341 18 1				
Debt not bearing Interest:					
India 5 per Cent. Stock, paid off - - -	363 12 8				
East India Bonds, paid off - - - -	1,200 - -				
	8,888,905 10 9	-	328,835 11 -	13 2 4	328,848 13 4
East Indian Railway Annuity.					
Annuity, redeemed by the issue of 115,248 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - - - - -	- - -	-	4,609 18 9	- - -	4,609 18 9
Annuity, redeemed by the issue of 215,242 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* India 3 per Cent. Stock under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53 - - - - -	- - -	-	7,679 17 -	- - -	7,679 17 -
			12,289 15 9	- - -	12,289 15 9
			341,125 6 9	13 2 4	341,138 9 1
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITIES ON 31ST MARCH 1885.†					
Debt bearing Interest:					
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	53,388,101 18 -	4	2,135,524 1 7	18,151 19 1	2,153,676 - 8
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	5,397,425 17 1	3½	188,909 18 -	1,835 2 5	190,745 - 5
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	3,248,548 1 2	3	97,456 8 9	1,104 10 1	98,560 18 10
India Debentures - - - - - -	5,000,000 - -	3½	175,000 - -	- - -	175,000 - -
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - -	1,435,650 - -	4½	64,604 5 -	- - -	64,604 5 -
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock -	348,666 - -	4	13,946 12 9	118 10 11	14,065 3 8
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures - -	409,700 - -	4	16,388 - -	- - -	16,388 - -
Debt not bearing Interest:	69,228,091 16 3				
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	19,778 17 5				
India Debentures - - - - - -	1,000 - -				
East India Bonds - - - - - -	20,917 - -				
East Indian Railway Debentures - - -	1,100 - -				
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures - -	200 - -				
TOTAL Debt and Annual charges thereof, on 31st March 1885 -	69,271,087 13 8	-	2,691,829 6 1	21,210 2 6	2,713,039 8 7
Indian Railway Annuities.					
East Indian Railway:					
Annuity terminating in 1953 - - -	- - -	-	873,132 8 7	- - -	873,132 8 7
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - -	- - -	-	262,000 - -	- - -	262,000 - -
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - -	- - -	-	- - -	1,274 9 -	1,274 9 -
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, terminating in 1957 - - - - - - -	- - -	-	139,162 5 3	- - -	139,162 5 3
TOTAL Indian Railway Annuities on 31st March 1885 - - -	- - -	-	1,274,294 13 10	1,274 9 -	1,275,569 2 10
			3,966,123 19 11	22,484 11 6	3,988,608 11 5
£.	78,159,993 4 5	-	4,307,249 6 8	22,497 13 10	4,329,747 - 6

† For Analysis, *see* following page.

ANALYSIS of the Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual Charge thereof, and INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES, outstanding on the 31st March 1885.

	Capital of Debt.		Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge.		
				Interest and Annuity.	Management.	TOTAL.
Debt exclusive of that incurred in respect of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bearing Interest:						
India 4 per Cent. Stock	48,418,449 11 5		4	1,936,737 19 8	16,462 5 5	1,953,200 5 1
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3,595,000 – –		3½	125,825 – –	1,222 6 –	127,047 6 –
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3,000,000 – –		3	90,000 – –	1,020 – –	91,020 – –
India Debentures	5,000,000 – –		3½	175,000 – –	– – –	175,000 – –
	60,013,449 11 5					
Not bearing Interest:						
India 5 per Cent. Stock	19,778 17 5					
India Debentures	1,000 – –					
East India Bonds	20,917 – –					
		60,055,145 8 10	–	2,327,562 19 8	18,704 11 5	2,346,267 11 1
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the East Indian Railway.						
Debt Bearing Interest:						
India 4 per Cent. Stock	4,970,015 2 5		4	198,800 12 1	1,689 16 1	200,490 8 2
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	1,735,420 10 –		3½	60,739 14 4	590 – 10	61,329 15 2
India 3 per Cent. Stock	247,810 1 2		3	7,435 4 –	84 5 3	7,519 9 3
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	1,435,650 – –		4½	64,604 5 –	– – –	64,604 5 –
	8,388,925 13 7					
Debt not bearing Interest:						
East Indian Railway Debentures	1,100 – –					
		8,390,025 13 7	–	331,579 15 5	2,364 2 2	333,943 17 7
Annuity:						
Annuity terminating in 1953	– – –	– – –	–	873,132 8 7	– – –	873,132 8 7
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity	– – –	– – –	–	262,000 – –	– – –	262,000 – –
Contribution towards Management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	1,274 9 –	1,274 9 –
				1,135,132 8 7	1,274 9 –	1,136,406 17 7
				1,466,712 4 –	3,638 11 2	1,470,350 15 2
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Eastern Bengal Railway.						
Debt bearing Interest:						
India 4 per Cent. Stock	*—*362 15 10*	– – –	4	*— 14 10 2*	*— – 2 5*	*— 14 12 7*
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	67,005 7 1	– – –	3½	2,345 3 8	22 15 7	2,367 19 3
India 3 per Cent. Stock	708 – –	– – –	3	21 4 9	– 4 10	21 9 7
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	348,666 – –	– – –	4	13,946 12 9	118 10 11	14,065 3 8
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	409,700 – –	– – –	4	16,388 – –	– – –	16,388 – –
	825,716 11 3					
Debt not bearing Interest:						
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	200 – –					
		825,916 11 3	–	32,686 11 –	141 8 11	32,827 19 11
Annuity:						
Annuity terminating in 1957	– – –	– – –	–	139,162 5 3	– – –	139,162 5 3
				171,848 16 3	141 8 11	171,990 5 2
	£.	69,271,087 13 8	–	3,966,123 19 11	22,484 11 6	3,988,608 11 5

* The total amount of India 4 per Cent. Stock has been reduced by 362 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.*, owing to the Sinking Fund in respect of the redemption of Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock having been applied to the purchase of that amount of India 4 per Cent. Stock, which has been cancelled.

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 6.

LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES on the 31st March 1885, and a STATEMENT of the SUMS paid during the Years ended on the 31st March 1884, and 31st March 1885, respectively.

	Salaries and Allowances on the 31st March 1885.						Payments during	
	Permanent Establishment.		Non-permanent Establishment.		TOTAL.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	No.	£.	*No.*	£.	*No.*	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Secretary of State; two Under Secretaries of State; Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk of the Council; and fifteen Members of Council	19	27,700	–	–	19	27,700	27,287 10 –	27,505
Correspondence Department: consisting of fifty-three Officers and Clerks	53	34,419	–	–	53	34,419	34,721 16 4	34,654
Accountant General's Department: consisting of forty-eight Officers and Clerks	48	14,951	–	–	48	14,951	14,283 1 4	14,642
Funds Department: consisting of four Officers and Clerks, one of whom is also Agent to the Administrators General in India	4	2,280	–	–	4	2,280	2,201 5 –	2,246
Registry and Record Department: consisting of thirty-nine Officers and Clerks	39	9,198	–	–	39	9,198	8,549 4 10	8,779
Miscellaneous Officers, &c.: consisting of Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies; Librarian; Assistant to ditto; two Members of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services; Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State; and Surveyor and Clerk of the Works	7	3,950	–	–	7	3,950	3,954 – –	3,869
Miscellaneous Officers and Clerks not on the Permanent Establishment: consisting of Private Secretary to the Secretary of State; Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service; Ordnance Consulting Officer for India; Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards; Clerk to ditto; Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire; three Clerks to the Legal Adviser; Clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax; Officer temporarily employed in connection with the Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department; and Computing Clerk in the Funds Department	–	–	12	5,224	12	5,224	4,476 – –	4,736
Clerks temporarily employed at the India Office	–	–	26	3,147	26	3,147	3,689 8 11	3,525
Office-keepers and Messengers	57	6,326	8	172	65	6,498	6,504 19 1	6,549
Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen	32	1,324	–	–	32	1,324	1,325 12 –	1,325
Artificers and Labourers employed at the India Office	–	–	20	1,630	20	1,630	1,670 10 6	1,687
	259	100,148	66	10,173	325	110,321		
OFFICERS, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE SUPPLY OF STORES:								
Salaries included in the Home Accounts under the item "Salaries of the Secretary of State, &c.":								
Store Department: consisting of fifty-two Officers and Clerks, ten Supervisors of the First and Second Grades, and twenty-six Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Stores	88	26,554	–	–	88	26,554	25,309 18 4	26,254
Miscellaneous Officers at the Store Depôt not on the Permanent Establishment: consisting of Surveyor of Shipping; Medical Attendant on Labourers; two Assistant Coopers for the examination of Casks of Beer supplied to India; and Examiner of Medical Stores	–	–	5	1,090	5	1,090	1,147 6 7	1,090
Clerks temporarily employed in the Store Department	–	–	6	663	6	663	542 3 1	597
Wages included in the Home Accounts under the item "Store Department, Wages, &c.":							135,612 16 –	137,458
Artificers and Labourers employed in the Store Department	–	–	92	6,773	92	6,773	7,049 – 3	6,810
Labourers temporarily employed in the Store Department	–	–	72	3,854	72	3,854	3,670 5 8	3,864
	88	26,554	175	12,380	263	38,934		
TOTAL	347	126,702	241	22,553	588	149,255	146,332 1 11	148,132

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 7.

ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *England*, between 1st April 1884 and 31st March 1885.

SALARIES.

Mr. Benjamin J. Rose, Technical Assistant to Special Assistant, Correspondence Department, Salary increased from 120 *l.* to 150 *l.* per annum.

Mr. William Jones, 2nd Office Keeper, a personal allowance of 20 *l.* per annum.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Correspondence Department:

Seven Assistants, including Statistical Reporter—Salary 800 *l.*, rising by 25 *l.* annually to 1,000 *l.* per annum.

Eleven Senior Clerks—Salary 600 *l.*, rising by 25 *l.* annually to 800 *l.* per annum.

Thirteen Junior Clerks—Salary 200 *l.*, rising by 20 *l.* annually to 600 *l.* per annum.

Five 2nd Class Clerks—Salary, 1st year, 80 *l.*; 2nd year, 90 *l.*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, 100 *l.*; 6th year, 125 *l.*; and thenceforward rising by 25 *l.* triennially to 250 *l.* per annum.

Instead of—

Nine Assistants—Salary 700 *l.*, rising by 25 *l.* annually to 900 *l.* per annum; the three Senior Assistants, and the Senior Assistant in the Financial Department not in receipt of the extra 100 *l.* per annum as one of the three Senior Assistants, receiving an extra 100 *l.* per annum.

Statistical Reporter—Salary 800 *l.*, rising by 25 *l.* annually to 1,000 *l.* per annum.

Fourteen Senior Clerks—Salary 500 *l.*, rising by 20 *l.* annually to 700 *l.* per annum.

Twelve Junior Clerks—Two at Salary 100 *l.*, rising by 16 *l.* annually to 450 *l.* per annum; 10 at Salary 100 *l.*, rising by 15 *l.* annually to 400 *l.* per annum.

The new scale of Salaries to take effect from 26th December 1884, and every Senior or Junior Clerk from that date to receive an increment of Salary, whether on the old or new scale, beyond the Salary which he would otherwise have drawn in the quarter from Christmas 1884 to Lady-day 1885, his Salary proceeding thenceforward upon the amount so increased.

The compensation allowance of 60 *l.* per annum now held by the first four on the list of Junior Clerks, and to be allotted in turn to the two next on the list as vacancies occur, to be retained in addition to the Salary of their class, and form part of the Salary at which they are to commence on promotion if they shall in the Junior Class have attained an amount exceeding the minimum of the Senior Clerk's Grade.

Clerk for examination of Army Non-effective Accounts—Salary 300 *l.*, rising by 10 *l.* annually to 400 *l.* per annum. (The extra Assistantship, Correspondence Department—Salary 800 *l.*, and a Second Class Clerkship, Registry and Record Department—Salary, 1st year, 80 *l.*; 2nd year, 90 *l.*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, 100 *l.*; 6th year, 125 *l.*; and thenceforward rising by 25 *l.* triennially to 250 *l.* per annum; being abolished.)

Two Resident Clerkships—Salary 50 *l.* per annum each; in lieu of one Resident Clerkship at 50 *l.* per annum, and one Deputy Resident Clerkship at 25 *l.* per annum.

Store Department, Branch at India Store Depôt:

Assistant Examiners of Stores—Maximum Salary increased from 150 *l.* to 180 *l.* per annum.

Registry and Record Department:

Four 2nd Class Clerks—Salary, 1st year, 80 *l.*; 2nd year, 90 *l.*; 3rd, 4th, and 5th years, 100 *l.*; 6th year, 125 *l.*; and thenceforward rising by 25 *l.* triennially to 250 *l.* per annum (one hired writership at 3 *l.* 3 *s.* a week being abolished, and one 2nd Class Clerkship not to be filled up until the extra assistantship to Registrar and Superintendent of Records is also abolished).

Personal Allowances called Duty Pay: Three of 25 *l.* per annum created (one being unallotted until the extra Assistantship to Registrar and Superintendent of Records is abolished); one of 40 *l.* and two of 25 *l.* each, increased to 50 *l.* each per annum.

Miscellaneous Appointments and Departments:

Librarian—Salary increased from 500 *l.* to 600 *l.* per annum.

PENSIONS.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
Home Service.	
	£. s. d.
Mr. William Minifie, late an Assistant, Correspondence Department, India Office, pension granted on re-arrangement of Office	666 13 4
George Maule, late a labourer, India Store Depôt, pension granted on retirement	19 10 –
Daniel Biddle Taylor, late a Smith, India Store Depôt, pension granted on retirement	18 12 8
Miscellaneous.	
Mr. Pierce de L. H. Johnstone, on retirement from the Bengal Civil Service	200 – –
Mrs. Annie M. Chalmers, Widow of Colonel John Chalmers, Bengal Army	100 – –
Mrs. Christiane de Roepstorff, Widow of Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, late Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, at Port Blair, who was murdered on the 24th of October 1883	98 15 –
Dr. George W. Cline, LL.D., late officer of the Fifth Class, Financial Department, in India	1,200. *Rupees.*

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the NET EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on account of the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, during the Year ended 31st March 1884.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances of President, Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, Chaplain, &c. -	8,175	8	–
Steward's Salary, Wages of Servants, Expenses of the Laundry, &c. - - - -	2,187	4	8
Rates and Taxes, Maintenance of Building, Repairs of Furniture, &c. - - - -	1,792	6	10
Lights, Fuel, and other House Articles - - - - - - - - - - -	974	8	6
Provisions, Wines, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,521	7	9
Advertisements, Postage, Travelling Expenses, &c. - - - - - - -	564	7	11
Library, Laboratory, Workshops, &c., and Expenses of Students visiting Works, &c. -	1,200	16	1
	18,415	19	9
Deduct:—			
Receipts on account of Garden, Farm, and Dairy, in excess of Expenditure - -	90	5	4
	18,325	14	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure (page 15) - - - - - - - - - - -	19,052	8	2			
Less,—Sale of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. (page 4) - -	726	13	9	18,325	14	5
Receipts:						
Fees and Caution Money received from Students:						
In England (page 4) - - - - - -	15,848	–	–			
Less,—Refund of Caution Money (page 15)	145	–	–			
	15,703	–	–			
In India:						
Finance and Revenue Accounts, page 133 -	286	–	–			
" " " 134 -	2,699	–	–			
	2,985	–	–			
	18,688	–	–			
Excess Receipt, excluding Interest on Capital Outlay - - - £.				362	5	7
Cost of alterations and additions to the College Buildings - - - - - - £.				5,860	1	2

Thos. W. Keith, Accountant General.

No. 9.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT, to 31st March 1884.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1883 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,143,324	10	5
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884:—			

	Charges.			Credits.			
IN INDIA:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Works - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,801	18	2	* 37,320	4	–	
" Expenditure of Public Works Department - -	622	10	–	—			
Suspense Heads (Stores, Advances, and Sales) - - -	106	3	8	5,769	17	7	
Tools and Plant - - - - - - - - - -	35	3	8	—			
(Finance and Revenue Accounts, p. 52) - - -	2,565	15	6	43,090	1	7	
IN ENGLAND:							
Suspense Head, Stores - - - - - - - -	7,678	17	3	—			
TOTAL - - - £.	10,244	12	9	43,090	1	7	
Deduct:—							*—32,845* *8* *10*
RECEIPTS IN ENGLAND:							1,110,479 1 7
Thirteenth Instalment of Persian Telegraph Debt - - - - - -				1,986	1	4	
Indo-European Company's Share of Teheran-Bushire transit receipts, sequestrated on same Account, from 1st April to 30th June, and for part of July 1883 -				2,666	7	10	
							4,652 9 2
TOTAL Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1884 - - - £.							1,105,826 12 5

* Estimated Balance of Stores on 31st March 1872, transferred to debit of Revenue, the necessary entry having been omitted in India at the time.

No. 9.—Indo-European Government Telegraph Department—*continued.*

Dr. **REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1884.** *Cr.*

To Traffic Earnings during Year:	Persian Gulf Section. £. s. d.	Persian Section. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gross Earnings	84,908 11 2	9,869 19 5	
Common Purse:			
Debits	67,530 10 9	9,016 18 2	
Credits	71,818 6 8	9,589 8 6	
Balance due to Common Purse £.	4,287 15 11	572 10 4	
Total Traffic Receipts £.	80,620 15 3	9,297 9 1	89,918 4 4
To Miscellaneous Receipts in India (Finance and Revenue Accounts, p. 52)	—214 17 7	1,538 19 7	1,324 2 –
To Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Receipts			23,431 4 10
		£.	114,673 11 2

By Expenditure during Year:	Persian Gulf Section. £. s. d.	Persian Section. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Line Maintenance and Working:			
In India (Finance and Revenue Accounts, p. 52)	*90,305 4 –	17,610 4 –	
In England	4,488 14 9	2,238 13 5	
Totals £.	94,793 18 9	19,848 17 5	114,642 16 2
By Loss on Turkish Exchange and unsettled Traffic of 1880-81	30 15 –	—	30 15 –
		£.	114,673 11 2

* Includes 37,320 *l.* 4 *s.* Balance of Stores on 31st March 1872, transferred from Capital, the necessary entry having been omitted in India at the time.

Expenditure in England.

	£. s. d.
As above	4,488 14 9
"	2,238 13 5
Payments on account of Common Purse	5,847 9 4
Capital Account	7,678 17 3
Amount in Home Accounts, page 3 £.	20,253 14 9

TRANSACTIONS on Revenue Account during the Year ended 31st March 1884, showing their agreement with the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amounts Receivable or in Suspense, brought forward		32,985 10 5	
Less, Amounts Payable or in Suspense, brought forward		4,122 4 5	28,863 6 –
Cash Receipts during the Year:			
In India (Finance and Revenue Accounts, p. 52)		68,847 8 2	
In England (- - - ditto - -)		42,517 4 8	
		111,364 12 10	
Less, Expenditure:			
In India (Finance and Revenue Accounts, p. 52)	107,915 8 –		
In England (- - - ditto - -)	12,574 17 6		
		120,490 5 6	9,125 12 8
Deduct, Amounts outstanding:			
Viz.: Amounts Receivable or in Suspense		18,973 19 –	37,988 18 8
Less, Amounts Payable or in Suspense		4,416 5 2	14,557 13 10
Balance as per Revenue Account £.			23,431 4 10

London Office,
28 April 1885.

A. Brasher,
Director of Traffic.

No. 10.

ACCOUNT of the CHARGES and RECEIPTS in respect of the INDIAN TROOP SERVICE, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Capital Charges of the Service	—		
2. Salaries, &c. of Establishments in England, Egypt, and India	7,416	10	8
3. Repairs and Naval and Gunners' Stores for the Troop Ships	113,348	16	9
4. Furniture, Lamps, and Mess Articles for the Troop Ships	5,207	3	3
5. Coals for the Troop Ships	45,820	8	1
6. Mess of Officers on board the Troop Ships	26,225	13	1
7. Provisions and Stores for Troops and Horses	34,430	14	7
8. Pay, Victualling, &c. of the Crews of the Troop Ships	77,217	10	4
9. Miscellaneous Charges of the Troop Ships	3,569	15	9
10. Suez Canal Transit Charges	31,780	1	11
11. Repairs, Stores, &c. for the Steam Tender and Boats, and for the Royal Victoria Buildings at Suez	1,137	6	9
12. Miscellaneous Expenses of the Service	2,357	9	1
13. Cost of Conveyance of Troops in other than Indian Troop Ships	29,153	-	2
	377,664	10	5

Deduct,—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts from the Imperial Government for employment of the Troop Ships, and for passage of Officers and Men, &c. conveyed on Imperial Service	4,337	8	2			
Credits in respect of the conveyance of Passengers, Stallions, and Stores on the General Service of India	1,506	15	4			
Recoveries on account of the Messing of Officers, &c., and the Rations of Troops	27,638	11	10			
Proceeds of Sale of Old and Unserviceable Stores, and recoveries for losses or damages of Stores and for Forage supplied to Officers' Horses	4,480	16	11			
				37,963	12	3
				339,700	18	2
Less,— Credits in adjustment of Expenditure for Imperial Service prior to 1st April 1883				29	8	-
				£. 339,671	10	2

Net Expenditure as shown in the Home Accounts:—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Disbursements (page 15)	363,832	4	11			
Receipts (page 6)	32,254	17	9	331,577	7	2
Net Expenditure in Finance and Revenue Accounts:—						
Disbursements (page 158)	13,500	13	3			
Receipts (page 152)	5,406	10	3	8,094	3	-
				339,671	10	2

F. W. Sullivan,
Director of Transports.

I concur,
A. W. Chitty,
Consulting Officer, Indian Troop Service.

Admiralty, 9 Feb. 1885.

No. 11. - - - - - - - -

COMPARISON of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	1883–84. Budget Estimate, March 1883.	1883–84. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
REVENUE:					
FOREST:	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Receipts from Students for the Indian Forest Department, on account of their expenses at the Forest School at Nancy, &c. - - -	2,500	3,109	609	- -	1
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - - - -	43,000	51,424	8,424	- -	2
MINT:					
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay -	- -	35	35	—	3
MEDICAL:					
Pensions, &c., of Inmates of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance, &c. - - - - - - -	2,000	2,413	413	—	4
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c. - - - - - - -	500	1,038	538	—	5
INTEREST:					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - -	5,000	29,722	24,722	- -	6
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
Subscriptions, &c. to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company - - - - - - - -	9,700	9,601	- -	99	7
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Bombay Civil Fund, the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - -	90,000	91,654	1,654	—	8
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items - - - - - - - - - - -	8,000	4,881	- -	3,119	9
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
STATE RAILWAYS:					
East Indian Railway: Rent of Premises occupied by the Company	200	230	30	—	10
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:					
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS:					
Bengal Central Railway: Interest realised from investment of sums deposited by that Company for fixed periods, and Receipts from the Company, taken in reduction of their Debt for advances of Interest - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	2,645	1,645	- -	11
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Royal Indian Engineering College: Fees from Students, &c. -	17,400	16,575	- -	825	12
ARMY:					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c. in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; recoveries on account of Messing, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38,000	49,332	11,332	- -	13
Subscriptions towards Indian Service Family Pensions - - -	3,000	3,126	126	—	14
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE - - £.	220,300	265,785			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:					
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, created under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:					
In redemption of 20,215 *l.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity -	- -	505,371	505,371	- -	15
In redemption of 24,740 *l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - - - - - - -	- -	29,688	29,688	- -	16
In redemption of 51,798 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - - - - - - -	- -	55,942	55,942	- -	17
Carried forward - - - £.	- -	591,001			

No. 11.

of the HOME TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, for the Year 1883-84.

	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
1	This increase, which also occurs in the expenditure under this head, was caused by an alteration in the date of the commencement of the term at the Forest School.
2	Owing to increased traffic by the Indo-European route.
6	In consequence of the large sales of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers in the early part of the year, the Cash Balance was much larger than had been estimated, and the rate of interest obtainable was unusually high. Moreover, the Account includes 3,902 *l.* received from the temporary investment of the sum remitted on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.
9	The sums refunded to Contractors on account of Fines and Penalties incurred by them in providing Stores and Freight have been, and will in future be, deducted from the receipts on this account, instead of being included as formerly among the payments under the corresponding head.
11	In the early part of the year the rate of interest obtainable was unusually high.
12	Owing to there being a smaller number of Students at the College than was expected.
13	Of this increase, 8,255 *l.* occurs in receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service, and the remainder in the value of Stores in the possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment.
15	In the uncertainty as to what amount of the East Indian Railway Annuity might be offered for redemption during 1883-84, it seemed undesirable to insert any sum in the Budget Estimate, as the Balance would not be affected.
16 17	When the Budget was prepared, no proposal had been received to offer Debenture Stock for redemption.

No. 11.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	1883-84. Budget Estimate, March 1883.	1883-84. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	220,300	265,785			
Debt—*continued.*					
Brought forward - - -	- -	591,001			
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:					
Temporary Loan on security of East India Bonds - - - - -	- -	1,250,000	1,250,000	- -	1
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:					
India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - - -	4,100	4,339	239	—	2
	4,100	1,845,340			
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES - - - - - - - - -	980,000	1,752,221	772,221	- -	3
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	151,480	151,480	- -	4
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:					
Repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c. - - - -	3,000	1,864	- -	1,136	5
Repayment of portion of Expenses paid in England in connection with the Expedition to Egypt, recoverable from the Imperial Government - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	4,938	4,938	- -	6
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Instalment of the Grant in aid of 3,000,000*l.* on account of the Afghan War, created as Revenue Receipts in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 - - - - -	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	- -	7
Portion of Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage for Eurasian Children in or near Calcutta - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,294	1,294	- -	8
Refund by Guaranteed Railway Companies of Sums, issued to them for discharge of Debentures, remaining unclaimed - - -	- -	3,300	3,300	- -	9
	1,483,000	2,915,097			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of—					
Bills drawn on India by the Officer in charge of the Treasury Chest at Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - - -	200,000	179,958	- -	20,042	10
Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c. - - - - - - - - -	100,000	191,636	91,636	- -	11
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	32,083	12,083	- -	12
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds	500	1,834	1,334	- -	13
Proceeds of the Sale of Investments, &c., in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce - - - - - - - -	- -	19,041	19,041	- -	14
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000	5,167	3,167	—	15
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - - - -	16,300,000	17,599,805	1,299,805	- -	16
	16,622,500	18,029,524			
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.	18,329,900	23,055,746			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1883-84—*continued*.

	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
1	In the uncertainty as to the amount that it would be requisite to borrow temporarily, it was not thought expedient to enter any sum in the Budget Estimate. The whole amount so borrowed was repaid within the year.
3	The Estimates are framed in communication with the Railway Companies. In addition to the sums estimated to be received, 496,250 *l.* was received from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for additional Capital, and 216,693 *l.* and 153,950 *l.* from that Company and the Madras Railway Company respectively to replace Debentures discharged. On the other hand, 100,000 *l.* estimated to be received from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was not raised within the year.
4	When the Budget Estimate was framed this receipt was not anticipated.
6	Exceptional receipt.
7	Two instalments of 500,000 *l.* each were received during the year from Her Majesty's Treasury.
8 9	Exceptional receipts.
10	The amount of Bills drawn was less than was estimated in March 1883.
11	The Account includes a receipt of 34,572 *l.* from the War Office on account of disbursements in connection with the expedition to Egypt; and the remainder of the increase occurs in repayments of advances on account of Coolie Emigration and Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships.
12	The receipts on this account exceeded the average of recent years, on which the Budget Estimate was based.
13	The receipts include 834 *l.* in respect of insurance and defective stores, and a repayment of 800 *l.* on account of Home Establishment Allowance.
14	An exceptional receipt.
16	Advantage was taken of the demand for Bills and Transfers, which occurred towards the close of the year, to remit this additional sum, of which 1,000,000 *l.* was devoted to paying off part of the arrears of Army Non-Effective charges due to the Imperial Government.

No. 11.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS. **EXPENDITURE:**	1883-84. Budget Estimate, March 1883.	1883-84. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED TO PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS):	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Interest on Loans contracted in England	2,450,000	2,396,996	-	53,004	1
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan of 22nd April 1854	44,700	45,214	514	-	2
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:					
Interest on the Balance of the India Office Provident Fund	1,000	973	-	27	3
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of Men returned from India	2,000	4,150	2,150	-	4
LAND REVENUE:					
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India	500	81	-	419	5
Stores for India	400	179	-	221	6
OPIUM:					
Stores for India	1,000	1,280	280	-	7
SALT:					
Stores for India	-	4,085	4,085	-	8
STAMPS:					
Stores for India	23,400	27,815	4,415	-	9
FOREST:					
Expenses attending the instruction of successful Candidates for the Indian Forest Department, &c.	5,000	5,780	780	-	10
Stores for India	-	84	84	—	11
POST OFFICE:					
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	70,000	70,000	—	—	12
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600	3,600	—	—	13
Stores for India	28,400	32,887	4,487	-	14
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph	20,000	20,254	254	—	15
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,000	18,027	27	—	16
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses	8,500	8,863	363	—	17
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India	151,500	109,133	-	42,367	18
MINT:					
Stores for India	4,200	4,313	113	—	19
Other Payments	-	115	115	—	20
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:					
Home Establishments, &c.	219,800	219,119	-	681	21
Payments on account of Administration in India	1,000	952	-	48	22
Stores for India	18,200	19,283	1,083	-	23
LAW AND JUSTICE:					
Stores for India	400	187	-	213	24
Other Payments	1,200	187	-	1,013	25
MARINE:					
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	70,000	99,427	29,427	-	26
Expenses incurred in connection with the Repair in this Country of the Indian Government Steamer "Tenasserim"	-	14,190	14,190	-	27
Sundry items	1,000	5,815	4,815	-	28
Stores for India	65,700	77,355	11,655	-	29
EDUCATION:					
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c.	300	145	-	155	30
ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment	300	310	10	—	31
MEDICAL:					
Expenses of the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere, &c.	7,500	7,472	-	28	32
POLITICAL:					
Mission to the Court of Persia	10,000	10,000	—	—	33
Her Majesty's Establishments in China	15,000	15,000	—	—	34
Sundry items	2,000	784	-	1,216	35
Stores for India	300	257	-	43	36
Carried forward £.	3,244,900	3,224,312			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1883–84—*continued*.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 The difference is accounted for in the following manner:— £.

Decrease in Interest on India Debentures, consequent on purchase on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt	29,773
Decrease in Interest on India 4 per Cent. Stock, ditto ditto	72
Decrease in Interest on Temporary Debt	27,545
	57,390
Increase in payments of Outstanding Dividends unclaimed for ten years	4,386
	£. 53,004

2 The increase consists of payments of Outstanding Dividends unclaimed for ten years.
4 Payments in respect of the three years 1879–80 to 1881–82 were made in this year.

7 In the absence of information from India, the Budget Estimate was framed in this country, and proved to have been too low.

8 The cost of a portable Tramway, required for use at the Sambhar Lake, for facilitating the extraction and carriage of salt, which was expected to have been paid in 1882–83.

9 The indents exceeded the Estimate received from India.

10 *See* explanation against receipt under this head.

14 The demands from India exceeded the Estimate received from that country.

18 The later indents sent from India were not received in time to be executed within the year.

23 The increase occurs in the payments for Indian Currency Notes.

25 The Budget Estimate included Outfit Allowance for two Judges, but none went out during the year.

26 Payments were made within the year in respect of five quarters, as only three quarterly payments had been made in 1882–83; and certain arrears were also discharged which had been withheld in previous years, pending the settlement of questions under discussion, which have now been decided.
27 This expenditure was not anticipated when the Budget Estimate was prepared.
28 Of this increase, 3,703 *l.* consists of salaries of the officers, and wages and maintenance of the crew, of the Indian Government steamer "Clive," while detained in this country; and 1,000 *l.* is compensation paid to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for the loss of the screw steamer "City of London," while in Government employ in 1881.
29 The payments in this year on account of the "Clive" exceeded the provision made in the Budget Estimate by about 25,000 *l.* On the other hand, owing to there being a surplus stock of coal at Bombay, provided in connection with the operations in Egypt, the payments for supplies from this country for that Presidency fell short of the Budget Estimate by 14,282 *l.*
30 In the Budget Estimate provision was made for six Educational Officers proceeding to India in the year, but only four went out.

35 Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the sum of 1,000 *l.* being placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India for Secret Service; but none was required.

No. 11.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* **Expenditure**—*continued.*	1883-84. Budget Estimate, March 1883.	1883-84. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£	£.	£.	
Brought forward	3,244,900	3,224,312			
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Stores for India	8,300	9,087	787	—	1
Other Payments	12,500	11,809	- -	691	2
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh	69,100	69,576	476	- -	3
His Highness Nawab Nazim Syed Munsoor Ali	10,000	10,000	—	—	4
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali	200	200	—	—	5
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES	225,000	216,916	- -	8,084	6
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS	1,415,000	1,416,978	1,978	- -	7
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding for the India Office, &c.	8,000	7,691	- -	309	8
Stores for India	125,000	104,827	- -	20,173	9
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, &c.	14,500	15,427	927	- -	10
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India	15,500	4,696	- -	10,804	11
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:					
Famine Relief:					
Expenditure consequent on the Famine in Madras in 1877	- -	89	89	—	12
Protective Works—Irrigation:					
Stores for India	- -	26	26	—	13
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE ACCOUNT:					
Interest on Debt—State Railways:					
East Indian Railway	301,600	311,593	9,993	- -	14
Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds):					
East Indian Railway	1,207,600	1,203,118	- -	4,482	15
Guaranteed Railways—Interest	3,296,000	3,284,241	- -	11,759	16
Irrigation and Navigation:					
Working Expenses	- -	43	43	—	17
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:					
Subsidized Railways:					
Interest advanced:					
Bengal Central Railway Company	25,300	24,003	- -	1,297	18
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company	4,300	3,798	- -	502	19
Frontier Railways:					
Stores for India	- -	97	97	—	20
Irrigation and Navigation:					
Stores for India	2,000	1,591	- -	409	21
Military Works:					
Stores for India	6,800	5,825	- -	975	22
Miscellaneous Services:					
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	60,000	52,875	- -	7,125	23
Royal Indian Engineering College	25,300	25,058	- -	242	24
Sundry items	9,000	8,112	- -	888	25
Stores for India	1,000	470	- -	530	26
ARMY:					
Effective:					
Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	615,000	585,386	- -	29,614	27
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	200,000	162,547	- -	37,453	28
Indian Troop Service	342,500	363,832	21,332	- -	29
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships	5,400	4,085	- -	1,315	30
Miscellaneous	25,000	36,977	11,977	- -	31
Stores for India	504,800	534,983	30,183	- -	32
Non-Effective:					
Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces, on account of service in India	830,000	1,827,177	997,177	- -	33
Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,400,000	1,395,282	- -	4,718	34
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c. (formerly described as Lord Clive's Fund)	118,000	102,410	- -	15,590	35
Indian Service Family Pensions	4,500	4,743	243	—	36
Expedition to Egypt:					
Pay of Regiments detained in Egypt on their voyage home from India for service with the Expedition, &c.	- -	6,162	6,162	- -	37
Total Expenditure chargeable against Revenue carried forward £.	14,132,100	15,036,042			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1883-84—*continued*.

	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
3	The interest paid to the Maharajah, in accordance with the scheme of arrangement attached to the "Maharajah Duleep Singh's Estates" Act, together with the costs attending that Act, exceeded by 511 *l.* the provision of 4,000 *l.* made in the Budget Estimate for interest alone.
6	The decrease occurs in the payments to Military Officers in civil employ.
7	An increase of 6,886 *l.* occurred in the payments for Uncovenanted Service Pensions, and there was a net decrease of 4,908 *l.* in other payments.
9	The Estimate framed in this country, in the absence of information from Calcutta, appears to have been too high by 18,600 *l.* There is also a decrease of 14,300 *l.* in the Stores for Bombay. But, on the other hand, there is an increase under this head of more than 12,000 *l.* in respect of Stationery for Madras, which in the Budget Estimate was treated as a provincial charge.
10	The increase occurs in the cost of additional Insignia of the Orders of the "Star of India" and of the "Crown of India."
11	The payments on account of Marine Insurance and the cost of Stores lost were much smaller than had been estimated. Moreover, the remissions of Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors, provided for in the Budget Estimate as payments under this head, have been deducted from the receipts. *See* explanation of decrease in receipts under the head "Miscellaneous."
14 15	The net increase of 5,511 *l.* is owing to the redemption of a portion of the Annuity by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, not provided for in the Estimates of March 1883, involving the payment of this sum in 1883-84, which would not otherwise have become due until 1884-85.
16	The decrease is owing to the fact that sums received during the year on account of Capital were not subscribed so early as was anticipated.
18 19	Owing to the Capital not having been paid up so early as was expected.
23	The decrease occurs in the payments to Military Officers employed in the Public Works Department.
25	The decrease occurs in the sum paid during the year for the passage to India of Officers on appointment.
27	The decrease occurs in the Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India, and the Pay of Regiments during the voyage to and from India.
28	Consequent on the decrease in the number of Officers on Furlough.
29	The increase was caused mainly by the employment of hired Transports in addition to the Troopships.
30	Owing to a smaller number of Officers than was estimated having been provided with passages otherwise than in troopships.
31	The increase occurs under the following heads:—3,623 *l.* for purchase of stallions, 1,156 *l.* for war medals, 4,379 *l.* for payments in respect of surgeons studying at Netley, and 2,819 *l.* for miscellaneous payments.
32	The increase occurs in the payments for Ordnance Stores.
33	The sum of 1,000,000 *l.*, in addition to the Estimate, was paid to the Imperial Government on account of arrears of Non-effective Charges.
35	The Advances to the War Office on account of the payment of Indian Pensions in the Colonies fell short of the Budget Estimate by 6,000 *l.*; and other payments were also less than had been estimated.
37	In March 1883 it was not anticipated that any further payments would be made on this account.

No. 11.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*	1883-84. Budget Estimate, March 1883.	1883-84. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward	14,132,100	15,036,042			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:					
East India Bonds	-	1,400	1,400	-	1
India Debentures	500,000	-	-	500,000	2
India 5 per Cent. Stock	10,000	3,491	-	6,509	3
East Indian Railway Debentures	-	10,400	10,400	-	4
East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	-	24,740	24,740	-	5
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:					
Temporary Loan on Security of East India Bonds	-	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	6
PAYMENTS OUT OF DEPOSITS OF SERVICE FUNDS BEARING INTEREST:					
India Office Provident Fund	700	835	135	—	7
	510,700	1,290,866			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:					
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:					
State Railways: Stores for India, &c.	812,000	769,728	-	42,272	8
East Indian Railway: Capital Charge involved in the Redemption of portion of the Annuity, and of 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock, by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, under the provisions of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53	-	510,319	510,319	-	9
Eastern Bengal Railway: Capital Charge involved in the Redemption of 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, by the issue of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, under the provisions of the above Act	-	55,942	55,942	-	10
Irrigation and Navigation: Stores for India	6,600	8,573	1,973	-	11
Purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking	16,000	12,785	-	3,215	12
	834,600	1,357,347			
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
PAYMENTS TO GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY COMPANIES OUT OF CAPITAL FUNDS	1,700,000	2,077,266	377,266	-	13
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY	112,000	235,205	123,205	-	14
COMMISSION FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEBT: Amount applied to discharge of Home Debt: Purchase of 990,000 *l.* India Debentures, and 3,584 *l.* India 4 per Cent. Stock	-	1,001,393	1,001,393	-	15
ADVANCES REPAYABLE: For purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c.	3,000	183	-	2,817	16
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS: Investment of Receipt (*per contra*) in respect of the Legacy bequeathed by Miss Mary Ann Bruce	-	1,294	1,294	—	17
	1,815,000	3,315,341			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments on account of Postage collected in India, sums received in India for Money Orders, &c	145,000	156,328	11,328	-	18
Advances on account of the Bengal and Madras Civil Funds	148,000	148,500	500	—	19
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c.	540,000	404,560	-	135,440	20
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.	668,000	401,916	-	266,084	21
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States	205,000	200,589	-	4,411	22
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India	55,000	60,910	5,910	—	23
	1,761,000	1,372,803			
Total Disbursements £.	19,053,400	22,372,399			

India Office, 11 May 1885.

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1883-84—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 When the Budget Estimate was framed, it was thought that these Bonds would be presented for payment before the close of 1882-83.

2 Debentures to this amount were not purchased as had been intended.

3 The repayment of this Debt was not claimed to the extent that had been anticipated.

4 When the Budget Estimate was framed, it was thought that these Debentures would be presented for payment before the close of 1882-83.

5 When the Budget Estimate was prepared, no proposal had been received to offer Debenture Stock for redemption. (*See* Receipt under "Permanent Debt Incurred.")

6 *See* explanation against "Temporary Debt Incurred."

8 The payments were not made so rapidly as had been anticipated.

9 *See* explanations against "Permanent Debt Incurred." The sum of 510,319 *l.* is made up in the following manner:—

	£.
Amount of India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in exchange for portion of the Annuity	505,371
Excess in the amount of India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in exchange for Debenture Stock over the amount of Debenture Stock redeemed	4,948
10	£.510,319

11 The indents from India exceeded the Estimate received from that country.

12 The law charges in connection with the purchase were not all paid within the year.

13 In the Budget Estimate no provision was made for the discharge of Railway Debentures falling due in the year, as it was assumed that they would be renewed on maturity. Debentures to the amount of 373,300 *l.* were, however, paid off. (*See* explanation against Receipt under this head.)

14 The Estimates are framed in communication with the Railway Company.

15 In the uncertainty as to the amount of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers that it would be possible to sell in 1882-83 beyond the requirements of that year, this transaction was omitted from the Budget Estimate.

18 The Account includes a repayment to Her Majesty's Treasury of 9,342 *l.* advanced in Egypt.

20 Of this decrease, 98,807 *l.* occurs in Miscellaneous Remittances for payment by the War Office, and the remainder in Family Remittances.

21 The Estimate was furnished by the Railway Company.

22 Indents for several services fell short of the Budget Estimate.

23 Mainly owing to the inclusion under this head of the payments made in this country for freight from India, &c., of Chinchona Bark, and for expenses of the manufacture therefrom of Quinine and other alkaloids.

Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 106.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *May* 1885.

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EAST INDIA (FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1885-86).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 March 1885;—*for*,

COPY

OF

INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR

1885-86.

India Office,
April 1885.

J. K. CROSS,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1885-86.

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SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1885-86.

THE Financial Statement for the year 1885-86 is published in the "Gazette" in the form of a Minute by Sir Auckland Colvin. The Minute commences by stating that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 have, between them, given a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about 1,378,000 *l.*, and that exceptional circumstances apart, the normal increase of revenues has been found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and has justified the abolition of the import duties and the lowering of the salt tax. On the other hand, attention has of late been drawn, even more seriously than in former years, to the consequences of a further depreciation in the value of silver. For the first time a rate of exchange no higher than 1 *s.* 7 *d.* has been taken, and the prospects of exchange for the future are by no means encouraging; hence, the question arises, whether the status established by the reforms above alluded to will prove sufficient in view of these, and of difficulties which can be foreseen, connected not only with the state of the currency, but also with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. The Minute says:—

"The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will, probably, be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point; a point which obviously depends, not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade, but on the consideration whether affairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent; which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration; but which, should it now arrive, must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired."

The Accounts for 1883-84 show a surplus of 1,387,496 *l.* It is briefly explained that this surplus is partly due to increase of revenue over expenditure, but in considerable part to the collection of more than half-a-million of Land Revenue in 1883-84 which ordinarily would have fallen to 1884-85, and to the removal of 325,000 *l.* from the Revenue Accounts, under the orders of the Secretary of State, in connection with the Indus Flotilla and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

The Revised Estimates for 1884-85 show a deficit of 716,200 *l.* This deficit is attributed in part to the accelerated payment of Land Revenue above mentioned, and in part to the fact that Land Revenue amounting to 343,900 *l.* which should have been ordinarily collected in 1884-85 has been suspended until the ensuing year on account of partial failure of the monsoon and consequent damage to the crops in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. For the rest the deficit on the Revised Estimates is partly due to the great falling off, during the year, in railway receipts, especially those of the East Indian Railway, in consequence of the stagnation of the wheat trade. The East Indian Railway receipts were 418,800 *l.* less than were estimated. Customs also have fallen off by 259,500 *l.*, owing to the depression in the rice trade. On the other hand, a sum of 593,600 *l.* larger than that which was estimated on account of opium expenditure, had to be provided during the current year, in consequence of the extraordinary yield of opium. Finally, there was provided from revenue during the year on account of capital expenditure on frontier railways the sum of 118,500 *l.* Attention is drawn to the fact that exchange, which had been taken at 3,538,100 *l.*, is shown in the Revised Estimates at 3,252,900 *l.*, or 285,200 *l.* less than the estimated figure, as the Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on the resources at his disposal in England.

The Minute enters at considerable length into the course of trade during 1884-85, and illustrates the decline in the quantity and value of exports of most of the principal articles of Indian produce, especially drawing attention to the depression of the wheat and the rice trade. After furnishing figures illustrating the abnormal quantity of the opium crop in 1884-85, and calling attention to the progressive increase in the consumption of salt, in deposits in Savings Banks, and the imports of gold, it passes on to an analysis of the detailed figures of the Revised Estimates of 1884-85 and thence to the Budget Estimates of 1885-86.

The Budget Estimates of 1885-86 are as follows:—

	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - -	72,090,400
Expenditure - - - - - - - -	71,582,300
Surplus - - - -	£. 508,100

The Minute explains that a sum of 585,000 *l.* has been allotted from revenue for capital expenditure on railways, and for Harbour Defence Works, in the ensuing year, and that this sum would otherwise have formed part of the surplus of revenue over expenditure.

On the other hand, it points out that the figure of 585,000 *l.* has been omitted from the Estimates, as the drawings of the Secretary of State will be reduced this year by a sum yielding a saving of exchange to the above amount. This saving, however, is apparent only, arising from the fact that expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its true exchange value in the year's accounts.

The Minute then goes on to say that the main features of the coming year are four:—

"*First*, that it will give an effect, in the Budget, to the measures recommended, at the instance of the Government of India, by the Parliamentary Committee for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative.

"*Secondly*, that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for.

"*Thirdly*, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate as 1 *s.* 7 *d.* for our exchange.

"*Finally*, that we have devoted the sum of 500,000 *l.* above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India."

It deals at considerable length with the four points above noticed, and then proceeds to an analysis of the detailed Estimates of 1885-86.

The Railway and Customs Estimates have been framed with due regard to the present depression in trade. The number of chests of opium to be sold in 1886 will be announced hereafter. The prospects of the crop in the ground are good. The average price of Bengal opium has been taken at under 1,250 rupees per chest. The opium reserve on the 31st December 1885 is estimated to be 18,297 chests.

The rate of exchange for 1885-86 has been taken at 1 *s.* 7 *d.* Provision is made for the remittance of 13,773,700 *l.* to the Secretary of State in 1885-86. The annual loan for Public Works will be raised in England, though no pledge is given.

It is stated that all expenditure connected with the expedition to Suakim, other than ordinary expenditure such as would have been borne had the troops remained in India, will be defrayed by the English Government.

The cash balance, including India and England, on 31st March 1885, is estimated at 14,133,147 *l.*, and on the 31st March 1886 at 12,900,647 *l.*

The

The Statement concludes its analysis of the financial situation in the following words:—

"The year commences with a surplus which is more or less considerable according as the Grants for Capital Expenditure are included in or excluded from our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the Estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable, we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not, in the course of the year, have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885–86. But if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or permanent kind, is forced upon us, our Estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and the undisturbed peace, which have of late years been accorded to us will continue. But it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being framed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR

1885-86.

PRELIMINARY.

Preliminary.

1. The Financial Statement for the ensuing year will present but little of special attraction so far as any new development of our fiscal system is concerned. But on the other hand, to those who have followed with attention the course of Indian Finance during the last few years, the year 1885-86 will prove of much interest. As being the fourth year in which a Budget has been framed on the basis of the anticipations embodied in the reforms which culminated in 1882-83, it enables us, when viewed with the three years preceding it, to judge what, in the presence of considerable difficulties and apart from extraordinary emergencies, the outcome of the measures taken in 1882-83 may, on the whole, be said to have been. In a later part of this Statement I shall have occasion to go at greater length into this subject; but this much may be said in these preliminary remarks, that, in my judgment, we now may assume that, very exceptional circumstances apart, the expectations of my predecessors, who believed that the normal and healthy increase of revenues would be found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and in that confidence abolished the import duties and lowered the salt tax, have been fulfilled. In the course of this Statement we shall find that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, have between them, if we take in the case of the two former years the accounts, and, in the latter year, the Revised Estimates, given us a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about 1,378,000 *l.*; that although in any one year its surplus may be abnormally large, or in the succeeding year there may be even some apparent deficit, these are variations largely attributable to irregularities of Land Revenue collection incidental to our fiscal administration, which in no way necessarily indicate uncertainty or irregularity in our sources of receipt, when viewed as a whole; that we can sustain such severe losses as a partial failure of the opium crop, a temporary stagnation of the railway traffic, arising from dulness in our wheat trade, or a serious falling off in our Customs duties, or that we can provide for unforeseen expenditure, such as payments necessitated on an excessive opium crop may produce, but that these losses or requirements leave us, as they found us, with our resources unimpaired, and without any causes of anxiety as to our capability in the future of meeting similar emergent demands. This much will be seen on the brighter side of the subject. On the other, however, attention will be drawn to the consequences of depression in trade, and of a further depreciation in the value of silver. It will be noted that for the first time in our financial history we have been compelled to adopt a rate of exchange no higher than 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, and if we have not had to add to our estimates the corresponding sum of 440,000 *l.* as a gross increase to our loss by exchange, it is only because there will be, for reasons to be presently explained, a very considerable decrease this year in the Secretary of State's bills, which enables us to show in 1885-86 an apparent economy under the head of exchange; an economy, however, which must not be taken as indicating any real corresponding improvement. As far as the future is concerned, little or no ground will be found to exist for allaying our apprehensions; and this at a time when we have embarked upon extensive and costly measures for the improvement and development of our communications, and when the course of

Sufficiency of revenues provided by the reforms of 1882-83 and preceding years; effect of recent circumstances on those reforms.

events beyond our frontiers is raising questions which seem likely to disturb, more or less seriously, the calculations of those who are charged with the financial administration of this country. While, therefore, it will probably be conceded that the measures of reform which I have alluded to have been fully justified by the experience acquired since their introduction, it will possibly be questioned whether the *status* which they established will prove sufficient in view of the further trials which seem to be awaiting us, and of the necessities of our situation, whether connected with the state of our currency, or with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will, probably, be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point; a point which obviously depends, not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade, but on the consideration whether affiairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent; which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration; but which, should it now arrive, must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired. I hope, in the course of this Statement, so to handle the material before me as to illustrate and to demonstrate the appositeness of the preceding remarks, and to make clear to any one who reads it with moderate attention, what our resources during the three years which it treats of have been, or are likely to be; how far they are capable of meeting the calls which in ordinary course experience shows we must expect; and whether, in view of the further obligations we have undertaken, or which the fall in silver or other circumstances are forcing upon us, our resources may be expected to prove as sufficient in the years immediately ensuing, as in the three years, which it will be the business of this Statement to review.

The Accounts of 1883-84.

	£.
Revenue - - - - - - - -	71,727,421
Expenditure - - - - - - - -	70,339,925
Surplus - - -	£. 1,387,496

2. The appropriation audit report, published in the "Gazette of India" of 14th March 1885, gives in great detail the explanations necessary to arrive at a full understanding of the surplus here exhibited; but as the surplus of the Budget Estimate for that year was taken at 457,000 *l.* and that of the Revised Estimate at 271,400 *l.* only, it is desirable to add a few remarks explanatory of the great difference between the actual surplus and the several forecasts above enumerated. There was an increase of 1,595,300 *l.* under the principal heads of revenue, of which the main item was Land Revenue, about 569,200 *l.* This sum was collected in Burmah, Madras, and Bombay in 1883-84, greatly in advance even of the estimates of January and February 1884, at the end of the year, and in ordinary course would have fallen into 1884-85 (an incident, as will be presently seen, which, however favourable to the surplus of 1883-84, has mainly contributed to bring about a deficit in the Revised Estimates of 1884-85). The Opium Revenue was 356,500 *l.* better than the estimate, and owing to the very short crop of the year, there was a decrease of 310,600 *l.* on expenditure. Excise, Stamps, and Forest Revenue, between them, were better by 439,000 *l.* than the estimates. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint gave an improvement of 58,500 *l.* owing to short expenditure on capital account of telegraphs, and the absorption of copper coin bringing a large gain to the Treasury. Under Miscellaneous, an arrear of 130,000 *l.* was paid on account of interest from the Bombay Port Trust. Productive Public Works showed a better revenue account by 687,400 *l.*, due to the prosperous trade of the year, which, however favourable circumstances may have been, it would have been obviously imprudent fully to take credit for in the Estimates. Under Public Works not classed as Productive, there was a gain of 362,500 *l.*, arising from the transfer of certain Provincial Railways in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces from Ordinary to Productive

Large exhibited surplus partly due to collection of Land Revenue ordinarily falling due in 1885-86; partly to method of accounting for certain sums connected with the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

Productive, and the per contra transfer of Madras Harbour Works from Productive to Ordinary. The sum of 325,000 *l.*, which in the Revised Estimates, as explained in my Budget Statement for last year, was written off against revenue by a credit to capital, being the loss in past years on the Indus Flotilla of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and which balanced the gain above mentioned, has been since removed from the Revenue Account under instructions from the Secretary of State, thereby relieving the Estimates of 1883-84 of that charge. Under Military Estimates there was a saving of 178,600 *l.*; but, as a million sterling was paid to the English War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges, the real saving was converted into an excess charge of 821,400 *l.*, while the exchange rose to 290,700 *l.* above the estimates, as the Secretary of State took the occasion of a favourable market to increase the number of bills drawn by him. These explanations cover, generally, the increase of the surplus shown in the accounts over that exhibited in the Budget and the Revised Estimates. The difference between the Budget Estimate and the accounts requires perhaps less explanation; but if it is asked why the Revised Estimates, made at a date comparatively late, and but shortly before the close of the year, were so wide of the mark, the answer is to be found in the accelerated payment of 569,200 *l.* Land Revenue above mentioned, and in the orders of the Secretary of State, under which, after the close of 1884-85, 325,000 *l.* on account of the Indus Flotilla were removed from the debit to revenue.

Revised Estimates, 1884-85.

3. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1884-85 are as follows:—

Budget and Revised Estimates, 1884–85.

Budget Estimates—	£.
Total Revenue	70,560,400
Total Expenditure	70,241,100
Surplus £.	319,300

Revised Estimates—	£.
Total Revenue	69,991,200
Total Expenditure	70,707,400
Deficit £.	716,200

Deficit of.

4. The past year, so far as can be seen on the Revised Estimates and until its accounts are finally closed, has presented us, not with the surplus of 319,300 *l.*, but with a deficit of 716,200 *l.*

Effect of inclusion in 1883–84 of sums ordinarily payable in 1884–85.

5. It has been already mentioned that the unexpected payment in March 1884 of Land Revenue amounting to 569,200 *l.* swelled the surplus of 1883-84 to the prejudice of the ensuing year, and that the calculations on which the Estimates of 1884-85 were framed have been thrown out to this extent; an extent approximating to the deficit on the Revised Estimates of that year. Before the year closes considerable further expenditure will have to be incurred on account of the proposed camp to be formed at Rawal Pindi for the reception of the Amir of Kabul; and we have provided for this in our Revised Estimates.

Exceptional difficulties in 1884–85.

6. Apart from this, however, to those who have watched the course of trade during the past year, it will be matter of little surprise that the small surplus of the Budget was not realised. There have been several causes contributant towards this result. They may be grouped under the two main heads of "Trade" and "Revenue and Expenditure." Under the first fall the exports of wheat,

wheat, and consequently the railway earnings; and the exports of rice, and consequently the Customs duties. Under the latter fall Land Revenue and Opium. The combination of a good harvest in England, and of large stocks in America, depressed the price of wheat during the later part of the year 1884; and early in the second half of the calendar year it became obvious that the export trade in wheat, which during the last two years had been continually increasing, must suffer a temporary reaction. The rice trade had begun to show signs of depression since the commencement of 1884, and never recovered itself during the financial year. I have given, in a later part of this Statement, figures indicating the comparative fall in prices and in the export of wheat and rice, but at present I confine myself to dealing with the financial results which have been brought about by these causes. They may be briefly summed up as follows in a comparative form :—

I.—Customs.

	£.
Budget Estimate - - - - - - - -	1,289,500
Revised Estimate - - - - - - - -	1,030,000
Less - - - £.	259,500

II.—Productive Railways.

Financial Effects of the Loss in Customs and Railway Revenues.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
State Railways.	£.	£.	£.
Net Revenue - - - - - - -	1,454,200	1,383,300	1,571,200
Interest - - - - - - - -	1,425,500	1,409,400	1,515,300
Net Gain - - -	28,700	—26,100	55,900
East Indian Railway.			
Net Revenue less Surplus Profits - - -	2,797,700	2,378,900	2,723,700
Interest and Annuity - - - - -	1,718,100	1,716,800	1,729,200
Net Gain - - -	1,079,600	662,100	994,500
Eastern Bengal Railway.			
Net Revenue - - - - - - -	230,000	260,000	317,500
Interest and Annuity - - - - -	101,800	99,700	234,300
Net Gain - - -	128,200	160,300	83,200
Guaranteed Railways.			
Net Revenue - - - - - -	3,613,000	3,374,000	3,360,000
Interest and Profits - - - - -	3,770,260	3,717,500	3,725,400
Net Loss - - -	157,260	343,500	365,400
Net Gain to State - - - £.	1,079,240	452,800	768,200

7. We

7. We have here a total decrease in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 885,940 *l.* This loss is wholly derived from the depression in trade, which could not be foreseen at the time of the Budget. The East Indian Railway gross earnings were 580,000 *l.* short of the Budget; those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, 47,500 *l.*; of the guaranteed lines the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Revised Estimate of net receipts is 175,000 *l.* against a Budget Estimate of 250,000 *l.*; the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi gives 390,000 *l.* Revised Estimate, against an estimate on the Budget of 480,000 *l.* To the direct losses on the State Railways must be added a temporary decrease in Land Revenue in Madras and in Bombay, brought about by suspension of revenue in certain districts of those Provinces, owing to partial failure of the rains in 1884. These sums are severally estimated at 271,600 *l.* for Madras, and 72,300 *l.* for Bombay. Credit has been taken for them in 1885-86; but as, on the one hand, the year 1884-85 was mulcted of about 569,200 *l.*, by which, as above explained, the year antecedent benefited, so, on the other, it has been obliged to resign to the succeeding year 1885-86 the above amount of 343,900 *l.*, which ordinarily would have been collected within its term, and placed to the credit of its receipts. Finally, we were called upon to meet the largest expenditure on account of payment for opium which has ever, so far as I know, been incurred in India. The outturn of the crop was large beyond all experience, and we found ourselves compelled to add, in the course of the year, no less than 593,600 *l.* to our Budget Estimate on this account. Although, eventually, by the great increase to our opium reserves, which threatened in the commencement of 1884-85 to fall abnormally low, we shall benefit by this extraordinary stock, the benefit will be for future years; the burden is thrown on 1884-85. Adding together the several losses under the several heads above enumerated of Customs, Railways, Land Revenue, and Opium, we have a total of 1,823,440 *l.* To this, again, must be added the sum of 118,500 *l.* which we contributed from revenue towards capital expenditure on account of the construction of the Sindh-Pishin-Sibi Railway. I shall have more to say presently regarding the assignment of grants from revenue for capital expenditure on railways; but I draw attention to this grant here, because the active resumption of work on that Railway had not been proposed, and could not be foreseen at the time the estimates of 1884-85 were framed. If it is permissible in any way to congratulate oneself over the figures of a deficit, we have grounds for satisfaction that in spite of these abnormal losses and charges the constant and steady increase in other branches of our revenue has enabled us to compensate in large measure for the disagreeable results which awaited us on the estimates made under the several heads I have specified. Taking, moreover, the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 together, we find, as explained in my 2nd paragraph, that, whatever the one year may have gained at the expense of the other, the revenues proper to either, looked at as a whole, suffice to meet the expenditure. The results of the financial administration have continued, in effect, to justify the conclusions indicated in the opening sentences of my Financial Statement for 1884-85. I have to return to this matter; but enough has been stated already, I think, to make it obvious that, unforeseen difficulties notwithstanding, the normal receipts have been equal to the normal expenditure. Presently, when I take up in detail the results under the minor heads of the estimates, it will be seen where normal growth of revenue has assisted us in meeting abnormal losses, and I reserve any further remarks I have to make on the subject until I come to deal with those figures. It need only be added here, in general terms, that, on the whole, the season having been a good one, the increase in our Salt, Stamp, and Excise Revenues has continued to give the results anticipated; State Railways have done well; there have been considerable economies under "Army" and other heads. On the other hand, it should not escape notice that exchange, which we had taken at 3,538,100 *l.*, is shown in the Revised Estimates at 3,253,900 *l.*, or 285,200 *l.* less than the estimated figure. The Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on resources at his disposal in England. In judging not merely of the budgetary surplus or deficit of any particular year, but of the aspect, in a larger view, of our financial condition during the past year, of the claims which we have to meet, and of the resources which are at our disposal, this fact must be borne in mind; especially at a time when, as we shall presently

Further effects of suspensions of Land Revenue, and abnormal Opium expenditure.

Compensating effects of increase of revenue under other heads.

Secretary of State's drawing exceptionally small in 1884-85.

presently see, the exchange is assuming proportions which threaten to interfere seriously with the arrangements by which we had secured our equilibrium.

Course of trade during 1884-85.

8. Passing from the financial effect of the depression in the wheat and rice trade, and the excessive expenditure in opium, I think it is desirable to gather together here the main figures which illustrate the course of trade during the year, and its present prospects, as well as those indicating the large increase in our opium stores and the cost at which it has been acquired.

9. With the growth of its railway enterprise the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply interested in the progress of Indian trade, and it is not without good reason that the Departments of Commerce and of Finance have been linked together in Indian administration. So large a proportion of our revenue is derived from railways, and if the estimates and forecasts which have been framed for the future should be verified, so large an increase from the same source may in the course of time be looked for; while, on the other hand, our obligations in regard to the cost of construction are assuming such grave proportions that the direct interest of this Government in the development of its export trade, from the point of view of the resources which it derives immediately therefrom, is, to say the least of it, no less than that which it has in the other main branches of its revenue. For this, if for no other reason, some analysis of the returns of trade during the preceding year seems necessarily to form part of a Financial Statement, indicating as they do not only the causes which may have led to any increase or falling off in the estimates of that year, but assisting us in forming a forecast as to what are the probabilities of the year about to ensue. I have given above a *résumé* of the financial effect produced by the stagnation in trade under which we are now suffering; and the figures which I am about to tabulate, and for which I am indebted to Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Commerce, whose excellent reports on Indian trade place annually before the public in the clearest form all possible information on the subject, will show how those effects have been brought about; and, I am afraid, will yield for the moment but little ground for hoping that we may expect any speedy return of the period of prosperity with which we were favoured in the years 1882 and 1883, and more especially in the latter year. The annexed table shows for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 10 months of 1884-85, the quantity and value of exports of some of the principal articles of Indian merchandise.

Growing importance to India, from a financial point of view, of its trade viewed in connection with its railway receipts. Some analysis of its trade returns necessarily forms part of this Financial Statement.

Comparative Annual Tables of Exports, 1882-83, 1883-84, Ten Months, 1884-85.

EXPORTS of certain INDIAN PRODUCTS by Sea to other Countries for the Years 1882-83 and 1883-84, and for the Ten Months (April to January) of 1884-85.

ARTICLES.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85 (Ten Months).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Cotton, Raw - - Cwt.	6,168,278	16,04,90,174	5,979,494	14,38,37,278	4,112,165	10,81,31,383
Tea - - - Lbs.	57,766,225	3,69,94,965	59,911,703	4,08,38,805	58,361,667	3,69,98,351
Hides and Skins - Cwt.	866,164	4,44,37,703	915,450	4,66,37,363	774,187	3,82,73,292
Jute, Raw - - Cwt.	10,348,909	5,84,69,259	7,017,985	4,59,26,353	7,070,275	3,97,67,110
Jute, manufactured (gunny bags) - No.	60,737,651	1,43,15,841	63,645,984	1,25,62,589	77,475,612	1,31,89,225
Seeds - - - Cwt.	13,139,206	7,20,03,365	17,355,588	10,08,37,583	15,196,009	8,88,32,424
Rice - - - Cwt.	31,258,288	8,47,63,272	27,039,859	8,36,20,798	12,883,218	4,48,60,144
Wheat - - - Cwt.	14,144,407	6,06,89,341	20,956,495	8,87,75,610	13,100,578	5,27,24,349
Sugar - - - Cwt.	1,318,698	80,87,759	1,630,520	94,32,185	1,051,236	53,14,120

10. A second

10. A second table shows, for these articles, a comparative quarterly return, for so much of the same years as admits of quarterly comparison.

EXPORTS of certain INDIAN PRODUCTS by Sea to other Countries for the first Three Quarters of 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85.

Comparative Quarterly Returns for the first Three Quarters of the above Years.

ARTICLES.	Official Years.	QUANTITY. 1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	Total of the Three Quarters.	VALUE IN RUPEES. 1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	Total of the Three Quarters.
						Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Cotton, Raw - - Cwt.	1882-83	2,806,584	742,869	612,351	4,161,804	7,60,41,663	1,91,19,427	1,52,57,506	11,04,18,596
	1883-84	2,581,983	589,431	833,898	4,005,312	6,37,69,292	1,33,37,935	1,92,73,030	9,63,20,287
	1884-85	2,734,509	602,245	481,305	3,818,059	7,42,05,478	1,48,51,589	1,18,41,493	10,08,98,560
Tea - - - Lbs.	1882-83	2,638,307	21,199,570	21,902,774	45,850,651	17,83,207	1,39,31,783	1,38,58,176	2,95,76,166
	1883-84	3,378,351	22,798,175	22,829,919	49,006,345	22,86,272	1,58,91,247	1,52,45,285	3,34,22,804
	1884-85	2,647,498	23,964,781	26,019,701	52,631,980	16,87,561	1,56,43,310	1,61,44,825	3,34,75,726
Hides and Skins - Cwt.	1882-83	200,900	199,486	212,027	612,413	1,01,66,096	1,01,04,155	1,08,85,657	3,11,55,908
	1883-84	249,727	187,618	191,036	628,381	1,23,84,266	1,03,99,213	99,03,309	3,26,86,788
	1884-85	225,751	202,922	231,763	660,436	1,10,04,699	1,06,73,211	1,13,36,346	3,30,14,256
Jute, Raw - - Cwt.	1882-83	1,043,884	1,678,649	4,167,676	6,895,209	59,69,645	99,01,146	2,35,88,059	3,94,58,850
	1883-84	1,642,411	860,630	2,589,591	5,092,632	89,45,794	47,98,724	1,81,12,547	3,18,57,065
	1884-85	637,797	1,031,415	4,638,248	6,307,460	42,99,126	58,50,194	2,52,87,318	3,54,45,638
Jute manufactured (gunny bags) - No.	1882-83	12,283,744	13,217,704	15,253,697	40,755,145	28,41,434	35,95,355	38,73,711	1,03,10,500
	1883-84	13,061,038	10,187,474	22,614,313	45,863,725	24,52,553	25,13,939	39,63,053	89,29,545
	1884-85	17,288,363	19,181,128	25,530,756	62,000,247	31,66,313	37,92,344	42,29,309	1,11,87,966
Seeds - - - Cwt.	1882-83	3,673,201	3,280,348	3,258,663	10,412,302	2,08,82,706	1,73,66,706	1,79,96,380	5,61,95,792
	1883-84	6,325,951	4,556,066	2,812,783	13,694,800	3,61,63,096	2,57,50,678	1,64,89,741	7,84,03,515
	1884-85	6,535,085	4,232,682	3,249,654	14,018,021	3,73,30,796	2,41,31,007	1,97,62,893	8,12,24,696
Rice - - - Cwt.	1882-83	9,344,285	4,827,982	3,472,567	17,644,834	2,10,05,294	1,33,31,194	1,01,63,458	4,74,99,946
	1883-84	8,549,537	3,713,440	3,158,232	15,421,209	2,45,28,242	1,16,90,349	99,18,329	4,61,36,920
	1884-85	6,192,477	2,923,250	2,381,224	11,496,951	2,02,34,932	1,01,76,409	88,46,075	3,92,57,416
Wheat - - - Cwt.	1882-83	4,263,170	2,651,270	3,922,265	10,836,705	1,84,05,361	1,13,89,086	1,68,61,418	4,67,15,865
	1883-84	7,682,417	7,952,414	3,285,953	18,920,784	3,23,59,202	3,33,76,020	1,10,77,661	7,98,12,883
	1884-85	3,912,386	5,000,052	3,052,998	11,965,436	1,57,69,368	2,03,95,026	1,23,09,457	4,84,73,851
Sugar - - - Cwt.	1882-83	724,480	300,952	100,082	1,125,514	46,59,513	17,62,702	6,83,816	71,06,031
	1883-84	1,092,246	335,392	117,641	1,545,279	61,43,516	20,07,864	6,77,531	88,28,911
	1884-85	627,402	380,425	89,025	1,046,942	30,84,471	19,55,585	2,35,095	52,75,151

11. It will be seen that while in tea, hides, skins, jute goods (bags), and seeds, there has been improvement, on the other hand, in most of our important exports, in raw cotton, rice, wheat, sugar, raw jute, the decrease has been steady and serious, and the decline has, in most cases, been coincident with the marked decline in prices in the English markets which commenced in the third quarter of 1884. Prices, indeed, for most of our large staples commenced to show symptoms of decline from the beginning of 1882, but the decline was interrupted from time to time by temporary upward movements, which gave an immediate impetus to trade, and it is only since the middle of last year that the downward movement has been accelerated, and has continued without interruption to the present time. There seems some indication, however, that the decline in prices has reached its lowest limit. There are some grounds for hoping that for many of the articles enumerated in these tables prices will presently reach a level which may favour a more active resumption of trade. It will be seen that in the several quarters, of which a comparative table is given, tea has risen in quantity and in value from 45,850,651 lbs., of the value of *Rs.* 2,95,76,166, to 52,631,980 lbs., of the value of *Rs.* 3,34,75,726; hides and skins from 612,413 cwt.

Decline of trade indicated in above tables.

612,413 cwt. to 660,436 cwt., and from *Rs.* 3,11,55,908 to *Rs.* 3,30,14,256; raw jute has fallen from 6,895,209 cwt. to 6,307,460 cwt., and from *Rs.* 3,94,58,850 to *Rs.* 3,54,45,638; jute bags bave risen from *Rs.* 1,03,10,500, through a year of great depression, to *Rs.* 1,11,87,966; seeds from 10,412,302 cwt. to 14,018,021 cwt., and from *Rs.* 5,61,95,792 to *Rs.* 8,12,24,696; while raw cotton has fallen from 4,161,804 cwt. to 3,818,059 cwt., and from *Rs.* 11,04,18,596 to *Rs.* 10,08,98,560; and rice has fallen from 17,644,834 cwt. to 11,396,951 cwt., and from *Rs.* 4,74,99,946 to *Rs.* 3,92,57,416; wheat has risen, though in contrast with the trade of 1883-84 the rise indicates anything but prosperity, from 10,836,705 cwt. to 11,965,436 cwt. and from *Rs.* 4,67,15,865 to *Rs.* 4,84,73,851; sugar, finally, has fallen from 1,125,514 cwt. to 1,046,942 cwt., and from *Rs.* 71,06,031 to *Rs.* 52,75,151.

Wheat, sugar, jute, indigo.

Since January there has been some revival in wheat; but supplies are still large, and so long as the prospects of further supplies are fair it would be, to say the least, sanguine to hope that trade will resume its former activity. At the present price in Calcutta, *Rs.* 2.6.6 per maund, with a freight of 35 *s.* a ton through the Canal, wheat can be landed in England at about 34 *s.* per quarter, exchange being taken at 1 *s.* 7 *d.* London prices for Indian wheat are about 35 *s.* per quarter. But as exports increase freight advances, and prices in England have a tendency to fall; so that although, in fact, a difference of a farthing in exchange makes a difference of a little over 1 per cent. in the prices laid down, these other elements have always to be taken into consideration. The fall in the price of sugar has been due to the enormous extension of the beet crops in Germany and in Austria, caused by the protective laws enforced in those countries; prices have been gradually declining for some considerable time, but the fall was very rapid after the middle of 1884. Exports from Bengal, which had been increasing largely, fell almost to nothing, and large consignments of cane sugar came to the Province from Java, while even some beet sugar was imported. The fact of imports of sugar into Bengal from Java, Austria, and the United Kingdom, illustrates the condition of our sugar market. Jute has reached the lowest price touched during the period for which the tables have been made out. With the diminution in the wheat and rice trade there is a diminished demand for local manufacture, and a larger surplus of jute to export. The great decline in price commenced in the middle of 1884, and has continued steadily down to the present. Jute goods have fallen in value with a diminished local demand for them, and surplus stocks remaining over from the heavy outturn of the mills in 1883 have been exported in greatly increased quantities for speculative markets. The price of gunny bags is regulated by the general condition of trade, especially of the grain trade, and these will not give better values until other articles revive. The price of indigo depends mainly upon the quantity and quality of the crop in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and fluctuates from year to year with little reference to other considerations; hence indigo has been omitted from these tables.

Comparative table of pricesof wheat, rates of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills, and Canal freights from Calcutta.

From the subjoined table of prices will be gathered the great fall in present prices, as compared with 1882, in wheat. The rates of exchange and the freights ruling in the several months specified are added; and viewed in conjunction with the increasing stagnation of trade during that period, they throw some light on the contention of which a good deal has been lately heard, that a fall in exchange, inasmuch as it stimulates trade, is in itself a source of increased revenue to the Government of India. It may be, no doubt, in favourable markets, but it certainly does not of itself suffice to sustain trade as against the competition of crowded markets, and in the presence of low prices. Comparing the exchange ruling in 1884 with that of 1883, when the trade was in its greatest activity, we find that for the first eight months of the former year, when the decline in exports first made itself felt, exchange was decidedly more favourable. It is, to say the least, very questionable whether, other things remaining equal, for the 440,000 *l.* which the loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in exchange will cost us, we shall derive at present any adequate return in the stimulus of increased exports, and the revival of more active railway traffic.

	Gazette Average Prices of Wheat in London.	Rates of Exchange on Secretary of State's Bills.	Freights from Calcutta (*viâ* Canal) for Wheat per Ton.
	Per Qr.		
	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d. to £. s. d.
1882.			
January	44 9	1 8·01	2 10 – to 2 12 6
February	46 1	1 8·05	2 2 6 to 2 5 –
March	44 9	1 8·07	2 7 6 to 2 10 –
April	45 1	1 8·15	2 12 6 to 2 15 –
May	47 2	1 8·07	2 6 3 to 2 7 6
June	47 7	1 8·02	2 – – to 2 2 6
July	46 11	1 7·91	2 5 – to 2 7 6
August	51 3	1 8·01	2 – – to 2 1 3
September	47 3	1 8·00	1 17 6 to 2 – –
October	39 6	1 7·87	1 10 – to 1 12 6
November	40 11	1 7·63	1 10 – to 1 12 6
December	41 5	1 7.14	2 – – to 2 2 6
1883.			
January	40 11	1 7·26	2 5 – to 2 7 6
February	40 4	1 7·43	2 7 6 to 2 10 –
March	41 9	1 7·57	2 8 9 to 2 12 6
April	42 –	1 7·45	2 7 6 to 2 10 –
May	42 10	1 7·38	1 17 6 to 2 – –
June	43 5	1 7·42	1 15 – to 1 17 6
July	42 3	1 7·44	1 13 9 to 1 15 –
August	43 3	1 7·48	1 17 6 to 2 – –
September	43 2	1 7·56	1 10 – to 1 12 6
October	40 2	1 7·61	1 11 3 to 1 12 6
November	40 3	1 7·48	1 10 – to 1 11 3
December	40 –	1 7·51	1 5 – to 1 6 3
1884.			
January	39 –	1 7·59	1 – – to 1 2 6
February	37 9	1 7·76	1 – – to 1 2 6
March	37 3	1 7·66	1 3 9 to 1 5 –
April	37 7	1 7·78	1 5 – to —
May	37 4	1 7·85	1 6 3 to 1 7 6
June	37 –	1 7·66	1 7 6 to —
July	37 4	1 7·54	1 10 – to —
August	37 6	1 7·52	1 5 – to —
September	34 3	1 7·50	1 – – to 1 2 6
October	32 4	1 7·40	– 17 6 to 1 – –
November	32 –	1 7·12	– 17 6 to 1 – –
December	30 10	1 7·04	1 10 – to —
1885.			
January	31 5	1 7·08	1 10 – to 1 12 6
Difference per Cent. in each Year as compared with January 1882:—			
1883	— 8·57		
1884	—12·85		
1885	—29·80		

12. The following table shows the imports of wheat and wheat-meal and flour into England for the last three calendar years:—

QUANTITY of WHEAT and WHEAT-MEAL and FLOUR Imported into England from Foreign Countries in the Calendar Years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Comparative Table of Imports of Wheat, Wheat-meal, and Flour into England during 1882, 1883, 1884.

	WHEAT. Quantity.			WHEAT-MEAL AND FLOUR. Quantity.			TOTAL. Quantity.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Russia	9,571,021	13,293,358	5,401,964	- -	- -	- -	9,571,021	13,293,358	5,401,964
Germany	3,083,921	2,871,095	1,090,368	1,990,403	1,928,769	1,746,514	5,074,324	4,799,864	2,836,882
France	7,379	9,498	19,023	220,269	163,898	154,349	227,648	173,396	173,372
Austrian Territories	- -	- -	- -	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379
Turkey	526,439	1,128,074	503,926	- -	- -	- -	526,439	1,128,074	503,926
Roumania	194,591	403,937	687	- -	- -	- -	194,591	403,937	687
Egypt	174,862	1,174,391	999,578	- -	- -	- -	174,862	1,174,391	999,578
United States:—									
On the Atlantic	20,347,230	14,259,195	14,321,320	7,777,262	11,270,918	10,340,567	42,836,885	37,336,750	32,946,697
On the Pacific	14,712,393	11,806,637	8,284,810						
Chili	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964	- -	- -	- -	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964
British East Indies	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909	- -	- -	- -	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909
Australasia	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766	- -	- -	- -	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766
British North America	2,684,828	1,798,056	1,757,406	339,305	469,460	688,925	3,024,133	2,267,516	2,446,331
Other Countries	259,991	1,090,966	771,277	- -	- -	- -	259,991	1,090,966	771,277
Ditto	- -	- -	- -	1,141,845	723,584	610,784	1,141,845	723,584	610,784
TOTAL	64,171,622	64,080,444	47,113,998	13,028,705	16,293,529	15,103,518	77,200,327	80,373,973	62,217,516

Great as the falling off has been, the Indian imports into England amounted to 12·8 per cent. of the whole quantity imported, against 10·9 per cent. in 1882, and 13·9 in 1883. Compared with the Russian trade of last year, the Indian imports contrast favourably.

13. The prospects of the rice trade continue to be doubtful; the stocks on hand in London were estimated ("Economist" of 3rd January 1885) in the five years closing with 1884 as follows:—

Rice trade; stocks in hand.

	Tons.
December 1880	29,730
„ 1881	52,800
„ 1882	24,840
„ 1883	54,900
„ 1884	33,900

Prices of Rice in Europe; competition of Saigon; comparative figures of Saigon exports to Europe.

14. Prices have continuously fallen, and were very lately lower than at any former period, prices for Rangoon rice to arrive being quoted in London on 7th February:—

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
1882	per cwt.	8	9	to	9	1½
1883	„	7	9	to	8	3
1884	„	7	3	to	7	9
1885	„	7	3	to	7	4½

The effect on rice of the excessively low price of maize, potatoes and sugar, has been aggravated by the relations at present existing between the Governments of France and of China. Saigon rice, instead of looking for its market in China, is now diverted to Europe, and the following table shows the increase of exports of

of Saigon rice to Europe during the last two years. The figures are taken from returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon:

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884 85.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1st Quarter	2,628,600	3,299,100	3,414,520
2nd „	1,405,560	2,095,600	2,579,280
3rd „	1,965,740	(Not received.)	837,140
4th „	2,832,760	3,344,400	—

Competition of Siam and Japan. Prospects of improvement in rice trade.

15. Siam and Japan are also entering the European market and exporting increasing quantities of rice. The temporary depression of the Burmah rice trade is due, unquestionably, however, not to competition, partial failure of crops, or low prices in Europe only, but in a great measure to over-speculation and excessive competition in 1883-84. With a revival of trade in Europe, and with a more sound and less speculative conduct of trade operations, we may hope for material improvement in the rice trade, which, for the moment, however, continues in a state of depression only too faithfully reflected in our returns of Customs duties.

Opium crop of 1883-84. Comparison of outturn with that of previous years.

16. Turning from the interest which the Government of India in its capacity of an extensive owner of railways, or as the guarantor of the main Indian lines, is compelled in an extraordinary degree to feel in the development of the trade of the country, I proceed to give a view of another of those relations which, as I pointed out in paragraph 120 of my last year's Statement, it occupies outside the sphere of the ordinary operations of Governments. The following few facts shew how it was that we were called upon to meet the heavy excess expenditure, the figures of which have been given in my paragraph 7 in relation to our opium monopoly. The area under opium in 1883-84 was not, I believe, exceptionally large, but from causes connected with the atmospheric peculiarities of the season, the outturn was quite exceptional. The average yield per beegah in the Behar Agency was 5 seers, 15½ chittacks, against 2 seers 12, chittacks in the preceding year, which, however, was a year exceptionally bad, while in the Benares Agency it was 6 seers, 7½ chittacks against 4 seers, 1½ chittacks. The last estimate of the Behar Agency produce was 47,766 maunds, the gross weight of opium received, at 80-tola weight, was 55,379 maunds. In the Benares Agency, from figures furnished by the Opium Agent, it would seem that the outturn compared with that of the preceding 10 years, was as follows:—

	Maunds.
1873-74	43,000
1874-75	39,201
1875-76	60,113
1876-77	61,561
1877-78	45,380
1878-79	56,636
1879-80	45,475
1880-81	45,505
1881-82	51,449
1882-83	42,213
1883-84	67,037

We had estimated, on account of Opium expenditure, for a sum of 2,352,900 *l.*, we actually have had to pay a sum of 2,946,500 *l.* The storing of this largely increased quantity of opium led to no little difficulty in the Benares Agency, and after the closing of the season's factory weighments, additional accommodation had to be furnished. The result, however prejudicial to our estimates of 1884-85, will enable us materially to increase our opium reserve. The prospects of the season now drawing to a close are again reported good, but there is no reason to suppose that the return will be equal to that of the preceding year.

Salt; progressive consumption steady but moderate.

17. In paragraph 16 of last year's Financial Statement is given a comparative table of the consumption of salt for the 11 corresponding months of each year from

from 1874-75 as compared with the previous year, and it was shewn that in the 11 months from 1st March 1882 to 31st January 1883, and from the 1st March 1883 to 31st January 1884 the increased consumption, as compared with the corresponding months of 1881-82, amounted to 2,576,000 maunds. The consumption for the corresponding months of last year, namely, from 1st March 1884 to 31st January 1885, is 27,792,000 maunds, or 718,000 maunds in excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year. We have taken for our estimates a figure 72,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate of last year, and 61,700 *l.* in excess of the Revised Estimates. The increase of consumption continues to be steady, but not excessively large.

Savings Banks: Increase in Depositors.

18. On the 31st March 1884 the number of depositors in District and Presidency savings banks was 91,981 against 88,836 on the same date of the previous year, or shewing an increase of 3,145 depositors. The increase occurred among the natives:—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*
31st March 1883 - - - - - - -	20,232	68,604	88,836
„ 1884 - - - - - - -	20,037	71,944	91,981
	— 195	+ 3,340	+ 3,145

These figures indicate a growth of the provident habits of the people of this country.

The balance at the credit of the depositors on the 31st March 1884 was 3,028,200 *l.* against 3,113,700 *l.* on the corresponding date of the previous year, or shewing a decrease of 85,500 *l.* This decrease is due, no doubt, to the opening of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Success of Post Office Savings Banks.

19. The Post Office Savings Bank system continues to be a marked success.

At the end of March 1883 the total number of Savings Bank Accounts was 39,121, by the end of March 1884 it had risen to 84,848, and now at the close of January 1885 it stands at 116,528. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of March 1883 was *Rs.* 27,96,796; by the end of March 1884 it had risen to *Rs.* 75,14,454, and now, at the end of January 1885, it stands at *Rs.* 1,26,10,610. Of the 84,848 accounts open at the end of March 1884, 8,410 were accounts in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, while 76,438 were accounts in the names of natives of India. Of the total number of accounts open at the end of January 1885, 12,617 stand in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, and 103,911 in the names of natives of India.

Post Office Savings Banks (within the limits of the Presidency towns) were opened at Madras on 1st April 1883, and at Calcutta and Bombay on the 1st May 1883. At the close of March 1884 the number of accounts standing in the books of these banks was 6,361, and the balance at the credit of depositors *Rs.* 4,95,277. At the close of January 1885 the number of accounts is 10,786, and the balance at the credit of depositors *Rs.* 10,10,028. There is every reason, therefore, to be satisfied with the results. Out of the total number of depositors at the end of March 1884, 1,191 were Europeans or Eurasians, and 5,170 natives of India. Of the total number now shown 1,972 are Europeans and Eurasians, and 8,814 natives of India.

The Presidency Savings Banks comprise a certain number of Sub-savings Banks at small offices in the vicinity of Presidency towns as well as at the various town sub-offices, and the figures now given include the accounts at all these sub-offices.

Post Office Life Insurance in experimental stage.

20. The life insurance scheme for persons in the employ of the Post Office was introduced on the 1st February 1884, and has therefore been in force for a year up to the end of January 1885. The number of such persons who have insured their lives during this period is 339, and the total amount for which their lives have been insured is *Rs.* 4,89,675. Of these 37 were Europeans and Eurasians, and 302 natives of India.

During

During the first year of the scheme only about 3 per cent. of Post Office servants above the grade of postmen have taken advantage of it, and the scheme cannot therefore be said to have been an unqualified success hitherto. But, in Madras, Bombay, and especially in Bengal, where English ideas and education are more wide-spread than in the rest of India, there is reason to believe that it is being appreciated. In Bengal 134 natives insured their lives, and in Madras 54. On the other hand, in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, there were only 28 natives of the country willing to make use of the scheme.

Imports of gold and silver.

21. The net imports of gold and silver during 10 months of 1884-85 and for each year since 1880-81 are given below. Attention was drawn in last year's Financial Statement to the annual absorption of gold by India. The year 1883-84 is the highest point reached since 1869-70.

Years.	Gold.		
	Imports.	Exports	Net Imports.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1880-81 - - - - - -	3,68,10,576	1,68,586	3,66,41,990
1881-82 - - - - - -	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842
1882-83 - - - - - -	5,09,51,324	16,42,639	4,93,08,685
1883-84 - - - - - -	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156
1884-85 (10 months) - - -	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335

Years.	Silver.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1880-81 - - - - - -	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741
1881-82 - - - - - -	6,46,63,884	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,494
1882-83 - - - - - -	8,35,82,318	87,75,849	7,48,06,469
1883-84 - - - - - -	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540
1884-85 (10 months) - - -	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934

No improvement in Stock Notes.

22. Stock Notes have shewn no sign of improvement. Up to the end of December 1883, 190,400 *l.* worth of stock notes have been issued; at the close of 1884 the figure stood at 200,113 *l.* The subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India, who are about to address the Secretary of State upon it with a view of taking such measures as may possibly facilitate the use of the notes. It would be premature at present, until we know what the views of the Secretary of State are, to enter into any detailed discussion of this subject, which must be reserved for the ensuing year.

Detailed notes as to difference, above 10,000 *l.*, in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1884-85.

23. I proceed now to give the customary explanations under those heads where the receipts and expenditure of the Revised Estimates show considerable difference from the estimates taken in the Budget. Where the difference, whether increase or decrease, is not more than 10,000 *l.*, I think it unnecessary to record here any explanation.

24. *Land Revenue* (*I.*); Decrease, 341,900 *l.* This is a net decrease, due mainly to Madras (271,600 *l.*) and Bombay (72,300 *l.*). The large reduction under Madras was owing to the exceptional character of the rainy season in 1884-85. Not only had the south-west monsoon in certain districts failed, but the north-east monsoon was very deficient in the northern part of the Presidency, while, on the other hand, it was accompanied in the south by serious floods. Hence, considerable remissions and suspensions of land revenue have been

been brought about. In Bombay a similar failure of the monsoon in the Southern Mahratta country has led to postponement, in part, of the demand. These are the suspensions of land revenue spoken of in paragraph 7.

25. *Opium* (*II.*); Increase 255,800 *l.* This is due in part to the fact that the opium sales having produced an average of *Rs.* 1,295. 15. 11. per chest, against *Rs.* 1,250, the figure taken in the estimates; and, secondly, to a sale of 1,098 chests more than it was originally proposed to place on the market. The increased ratio of sales took place from the 1st January in the present year. There were delivered by Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Agency 2,268 maunds of Malwa opium, at a consistence of 90 per cent., being equivalent to the setting free of 1,712 chests of provision opium at 70 per cent. consistence. The amount of reserve at the close of 1885 is estimated at 18,297 chests.

Principal heads of Revenue.

26. *Salt* (*III.*); Increase, 21,100 *l.* This is mainly due to an increase of 85,300 *l.* in Bengal, and 20,000 *l.* in Bombay, against which, however, has to be put a decrease of 93,200 *l.* in Madras. The decrease in Madras is attributed to diminished consumption of east-coast salt; secondly, the large extension of sales under the credit system, of which the effect will be to transfer to 1885-86 revenues which would otherwise have been collected in 1884-85; thirdly, the substitution of excise salt for monopoly salt, and the consequent omission from both the expenditure and revenue sides of the accounts, of the cost of manufacture, which under the monopoly system the Government used to pay to manufacturers, recovering it subsequently with the duty; hence the only real decrease is that arising from decrease of consumption of east-coast salt.

27. *Stamps* (*IV.*); Increase, 45,000 *l.* *Excise* (*V.*); Increase, 216,600 *l.* The increase under these heads is general and normal in years of average prosperity, and calls for no particular remarks.

28. *Provincial Rates* (*VI.*); Increase, 53,600 *l.* This increase is the net result of increases and decreases in the several provinces. The principal of these are, first, an increase of 66,000 *l.* in the Punjab, due to the circumstance that the assets of the Patwari's Fee Fund (an incorporated local fund) have been transferred from under Land Revenue to this head; and, secondly, to a decrease of 22,400 *l.* in Madras, due to postponement of collection of cesses to that amount till the ensuing year 1885-86.

29. *Customs* (*VII.*); Decrease, 259,500 *l.* This is the net result of a decrease of 194,500 *l.* in British Burmah, 75,000 *l.* in Bengal, and an increase of 10,000 *l.* in Bombay. The cause of this decrease has been sufficiently explained in previous paragraphs of this statement.

30. *Registration* (*X.*); Increase 15,200 *l.* This is due to the same cause as *Stamps* and *Excise*, namely, to general prosperity throughout the country during the year, and calls for no particular remark.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

31. *Mint* (*XIV.*); Increase, 61,800 *l.*, due to coinage of a larger quantity of silver than was anticipated, and to a gain arising out of a greater quantity of copper passing into circulation than was expected at the time the Budget was framed.

32. *Law and Justice* (*XV.*); Decrease, 53,800 *l.* Being mainly due to diminished receipts from the sale of jail manufactures, and from magisterial fees and fines.

Receipts by Civil Departments.

33. *Marine* (*XVII.*); Decrease, 28,000 *l.* Of this, 20,000 *l.* is due to the falling off in dockyard services and supplies to other departments. A reduction of 3,700 *l.* is also made in the Burma estimates, owing to short receipts from sale of vessels and stores, freight, passage, tonnage, &c. Under Bengal a reduction of 5,000 *l.* is made owing to short pilotage receipts, arising from the slackness of trade.

34. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (*XX.*); the increase is 12,100 *l.*; it is general, and represents larger receipts than originally anticipated under Botanical gardens, experimental farms, sales of cinchona, and the other remaining subordinate heads of revenue.

35. *Interest* (*XXI.*); Increase, 47,300 *l.* Of this 23,100 *l.* occurs in England and 24,200 *l.* in India. The increase in England is due to the temporary investment

ment at favourable rates of the surplus cash balances owing to the loan of three millions which was issued in May 1884 not being required for the discharge of debentures till August. The increase in India is due to interest on over-drawals of capital by guaranteed railways.

Miscellaneous.

36. *Miscellaneous (XXIV.)*; Increase, 63,300 *l.* This is always an uncertain figure, and the above increase is mainly due to the receipts from lapsed deposits being expected to reach a higher figure than was foreseen in the Budget.

Revenue from Productive Public Works.

37. *State Railways, Gross Earnings (XXV.)*; Decrease, exclusive of the East Indian Railway, 7,300 *l.* This is the net result of a series of figures of which the chief are, an increase of 10,000 *l.* in the Burma State Railways, 10,000 *l.* in the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and 97,500 *l.* in the Indus Valley State Railway, against a decrease of 47,500 *l.* in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 7,500 *l.* in the Nagpore and Chhatisgarh State Railway, 23,500 *l.* in the Northern Bengal State Railway, and 22,600 *l.* in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The increase in Burma is due to additional mileage opened on the Sittang Railway, on which the receipts also have proved better than was expected. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway the improvement is due to the following causes. After the preparation of the original estimate it was resolved to amalgamate the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway and the Poradaha-Damukdia Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway with the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the figures of the Revised Estimates, therefore, represen the transactions of the combined undertakings. This estimate also includes a special credit of 29,500 *l.* on account of the estimated share of the assets of the Fire Insurance and Flotilla Reserve Fund of the late Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway, credited to the Imperial Government. The increase in the Indus Valley State Railway is owing to the development of the wheat and seed traffic on that line. With regard to the decreases, that of the Rajputana Railway is due to loss of traffic in consequence of breaches on the line and on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway during the monsoon; to slackness of the wheat trade; and to a reduction of the rate of charge against the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway for hire of rolling-stock. The decrease on the Nagpore-Chhatisgarh Railway is ascribed chiefly to the slackness of the grain market, and to reduction in the rates for carriage of grain and salt. The decrease in the Northern Bengal State Railway is due to the transfer of the Poradaha section of the line, as already explained, and to the reduction of the charge levied for crossing the Ganges on the opening of the extension of the same section to the new Ghat at Golabnagar. The decrease in the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway is due to its amalgamation with the Eastern Bengal State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and while the Revised Estimate represents receipts only up to the 30th June, the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 was based on a whole year's transactions. On the East Indian Railway there is a decrease of 580,000 *l.* This formidable decrease is due to the stagnation in the wheat trade, which has formed the subject of preceding remarks.

38. *Guaranteed Railways, Net Traffic Receipts (XXVI.)*; Decrease, 239,000 *l.* This is the net outcome of the following figures:—

——	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
(1) Eastern Bengal Railway - - -	—	73,000
(2) Madras Railway - - - - -	45,000	—
(3) South Indian Railway - - - -	—	6,000
(4) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.	—	10,000
(5) Great Indian Peninsula Railway - -	—	30,000
(6) Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway - -	—	75,000
(7) Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway - -	—	90,000

(1) *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The figures are for the three months, April to June 1884-85, the line having been taken over by Government from 1st July. The decrease on the Budget resulted from a decline in traffic, and from heavy outlay in excess of Budget provision on establishment and other charges, found necessary in connection with closing the Company's accounts and transactions.

(2) *Madras Railway.*—The improvement is due to the traffic being fairly good and to an expected reduction of 25,000 *l.* on account of expenses.

(3) *South Indian Railway.*—Disastrous floods along this line caused several breaks in it, and interrupted the traffic for a comparatively long period. The disappointment of Budget expectations is due to these causes.

(4) *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*—Breaks in the line during the last monsoon have brought about a reduction compared with the Budget Estimate.

(5) *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The decrease is due to the Budget provision for expenses being insufficient by 50,000 *l.*

(6) *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.*—The traffic not having proved as good as it was expected it would prove, combined with the circumstance of the line being extended at a later date than was anticipated, has resulted in the Revised Estimates taking a lower figure than the Budget of 1884-85.

(7) *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.*—The Revised Estimate of receipts is 80,000 *l.* worse than the Original Estimate of the year. The goods traffic fell off considerably from June to September 1884, owing chiefly to the low price of wheat in Europe. Of the decrease of 80,000 *l.* the major part of 50,000 *l.* is, however, nominal, and is thus explainable—

1st,—£. 30,000 is due to a change in the system of accounting for receipts and charges on account of mileage and demurrage by which the *net result* is now shown on the receipt or charge side of the Account, as the case may be, instead of the gross amounts being shown on both sides of the Account, as formerly.

2nd,—£. 15,000 is due to a reduction in the rates for carriage of revenue stores. These changes have led to a corresponding reduction in charges. In the Revised Estimate of expenses 10,000 *l.* in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 have had to be provided to meet the cost of carrying out extensive renewals of permanent way and carriage and wagon stock. These renewals are expected to cost over 80,000 *l.*, and but for this special and unforeseen expenditure there would have been a satisfactory reduction over and above the nominal reduction due to the change in system already referred to.

39. *Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts)* (*XXVII.*); Increase 105,500 *l.* Compared with the Original Estimate the Revised shews an improvement of 105,500 *l.*, being the net result of the following differences:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Bengal - - - - - -	—	5,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh -	76,400	—
Punjab - - - - - -	36,100	—
Madras - - - - - -	—	2,300
Bombay - - - - - -	300	—

The decrease in Bengal is ascribable to a falling off in the water-rates and Navigation receipts on the Orissa and Midnapur Canals. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is due to the exceptionally favourable rabbi season of 1883-84 and a good kharif season in 1884-85.

In the case of the Punjab the increase represents the net balance of an increase on the Western Jumna Canal, and of a falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal is due to the area of irrigation being increased because of scanty rainfall during the rabbi season

season of 1883-84, and the early part of the kharif season of 1884; while the falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals is the result of irrigation being less than was anticipated. The decrease in Madras is due chiefly to the falling off of Navigation receipts from tolls and license fees. The increase in Bombay is trifling, and does not call for any special remarks.

40. *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* (*XXVIII.*); Increase, 13,600 *l.*, being the net outcome of figures in which the only notable increase is 16,600 *l.* in Madras, caused first by the completed channels of the Sangam Anicut project having been brought into operation for the first time during the year; secondly, to the extension of irrigation in the Godavery and Kistna Delta systems; and thirdly, to the rate of calculation of charges in the Civil Department having been reduced from 7·2 to 5 per cent.

41. *State Railways* (*XXIX.*); Increase, 38,200 *l.*, mainly due to 17,500 *l.* under the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, arising from the extension of the line to Ferozepore, and to the fact of the Fazilka branch having been opened earlier than was expected; and to 22,500 *l.* on the Sind-Peshin State Railway, due to the conveyance of labourers and large quantities of material for the northern section of this line, formerly known as the Candahar State Railway.

Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.

42. *Southern Mahratta Railway* (*XXX.*); Increase, 32,500 *l.*, due to an extension of traffic.

EXPENDITURE.

43. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*; (1) Increase, 241,100 *l.* Of this increase 199,400 *l.* occurs in England, and is due chiefly to the payment of 184,200 *l.* on account of discount on the issue in 1884-85 of India Three per Cent. Stock of three millions, and to the charge for interest on this loan (estimated at 67,500 *l.* in 1884-85). On the other hand, there is (1) a decrease of 31,500 *l.* in interest on Debentures, owing to 5,000,000 *l.* only having been renewed instead of 6,906,500 *l.*, as provided in the original estimate; (2) a decrease of 15,000 *l.* on temporary loans; and a decrease of 4,000 *l.* in the payments of outstanding dividends. The small difference under India calls for no special remark.

Interest.

44. *Opium* (6); Increase, 593,600 *l.* This occurs principally in Bengal, and is due to the exceptionally large crop of 1883-84. Explanation has already been given in the body of the Statement in regard to this increase.

Direct demands on the Revenue.

45. *Salt* (7); Decrease 62,100 *l.* The saving is due to a reduction in salary, establishment and contingent charges, and in charges for manufacture, purchase, and freight. In Madras the gradual supersession of the monopoly by the Excise system has also resulted in diminished expenditure. In Bombay the saving occurs chiefly in the salt establishment for Portuguese India.

46. *Provincial Rates* (10); Increase 58,400 *l.* This arises almost wholly in the Punjab, and is due to the transfer from "5. Land Revenue" to this head of the charges debitable to the Patwaris Fees Fund.

47. *Telegraph* (16); Decrease 33,500 *l.* The saving occurs in the Indian Telegraph Department, and is due chiefly to restricted outlay on works, and to savings in establishments.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

48. *Law and Justice* (19); Decrease 84,900 *l.* The decrease occurs in almost all the provinces, and is due principally to cheapness of grain and to limited expenditure on jail manufactures followed by diminished receipts.

49. *Police* (20); Increase 11,900 *l.* The Central Provinces, Burma, and Madras shew a saving. The other provinces provide for small increases to meet the growing requirements of the Department. The decrease in the Central Provinces amounts to 17,000 *l.*, and is chiefly due to the revised scale of salaries sanctioned in re-organising the Police establishment not having been introduced as early as was expected.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

50. *Marine* (21); Decrease 29,700 *l.* This is made up of decreases in India and increase in England. The decrease in India amounts to 42,700 *l.*, and occurs chiefly in expenditure on account of dockyard services and supplies, followed by diminished receipts. The increase in England is due to charges on account of repairs of the steamer "Tenasserim."

51. *Education* (22); Decrease 26,400 *l.* This occurs in small amounts in almost all the Provinces, and is due to excessive provision in the original estimate.

52. *Political* (25); Increase 167,800 *l.* The increase is mainly due to the following items:—

	£.
Arrear payment of Amir's subsidy	29,800
Afghan Delimitation Commission	120,000

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

53. *Territorial and Political Pensions* (27); Decrease 26,600 *l.* The variations occur in small amounts in all the provinces except the North Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of 10,000 *l.* due to the original estimate of the year having been taken at too high a figure.

54. *Stationery and Printing* (30); Decrease 37,100 *l.* The charges under this head are expected to fall short of the amount they were originally expected to reach, by 37,100 *l.* Of this amount a saving of 14,300 *l.* occurs in India, the saving under England being 22,800 *l.* In England the saving is due to less outlay on stores.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

55. *Famine Relief* (32); Increase 12,000 *l.* This figure is thus distributed—

	£.
Bengal	5,000
Madras	2,000
Bombay	5,000
TOTAL £.	12,000

No provision was made in the original estimates. But in Bengal, the prevalence of scarcity in the western districts; in Madras, devastating floods in South Arcot and some of the southern districts; and in Bombay, expected distress in the Kaladgi district, render the small assignments made necessary.

56. *Protective Works, Railways* (33); Decrease, 240,500 *l.* The decrease is due to the refund to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the contribution of 250,000 *l.*, made from Provincial balances towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway, and the consequent curtailment of expenditure to that extent.

57. *Protective Works, Irrigation* (34); Decrease 39,500 *l.* This figure is made up thus:—

	£.
Bengal, Increase	40,000
India (General and Political) Decrease	55,200
Madras ditto	7,200
Bombay ditto	17,100
Net £.	39,500

The increase under Bengal is due to an additional grant sanctioned during the year for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal. The decrease under India (General and Political) represents the unutilised portion of the reserve held by the Department of Public Works to meet any applications for additional grants that might be made during the course of the year. The decrease in Madras is due to slow progress of work, for want of labour, on the Rushikulya project. The decrease in Bombay is due to short expenditure on the Nira Canal and the Mhaswad Tank, owing partly to the scarcity of labour and partly to the question of the waste weir of the Mhaswad Tank remaining unsettled till late in the year.

58. *Reduction*

58. *Reduction of Debt* (35); increase, 18,000 *l.* This is due to a re-adjustment of the grants under the several heads subordinate to the major head, "Famine Relief and Insurance," in order to make up the total grant to 1,500,000 *l.*

Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account.)

59. *State Railways* (*Working Expenses*) (36); increase, 33,600 *l.* The increase is due to the following causes: in the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway to the heavy renewals, to repairing the breaches on the line, and to charges now made under contract with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for working this line; in the Nagpur-Chatisgarh Railway, to heavy expenditure incurred in repairing flood damages; in the Burma State Railways, to the transfer to the Revenue Account of the maintenance charges of the new lengths of the Sittang Valley Railway originally included in the Capital Accounts, in the Tirhoot State Railway, to extensive renewals of sleepers and permanent way; in the Northern Bengal State Railway, to extensive renewals of sleepers and ballast and repairs of vessels. There is, however, a large decrease of 17,500 *l.* in the working expenses of the Indus Valley State Railway owing to a reduction in the expenditure of the Locomotive Department chiefly under Fuel.

60. *East Indian Railway* (*Working Expenses*); decrease, 161,200 *l.*:—

	£.
Working expenses - - - - - - - -	120,000
Surplus profits, and contribution to the provident fund -	41,200
TOTAL - - - £.	161,200

The reduction in the working expenses is due to reduced traffic and to a curtailment of outlay on renewals, &c., and that in surplus profits to a reduction in the net profits of the line.

61. *Guaranteed Railways* (*Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision*) (37); decrease, 34,900 *l.* The decrease occurs principally in Bombay and Bengal (10,300 *l.*) owing to a larger credit expected from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of Supervision, and 13,600 *l.* to the payment of surplus profits, as the Eastern Bengal Railway did not earn a surplus during the half-year ending 30th June 1884.

62. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Working Expenses*) (38); increase 19,700 *l.* This occurs as follows:—

	£.	£.
Imperial Decrease - - - - -	5,100	
Provincial Increase - - - - -	24,800	
NET Increase - - - £.	- -	19,700

The decrease under Imperial is the net result of savings in establishment charges in the Punjab and increases in Madras, where additional expenditure has been incurred for repairing the flood damages on the Godavary and the Cauvery Delta systems.

The increase under Provincial occurs principally in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where additional outlay has been necessary for repairing the damages done by heavy floods to the Nadrai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal.

63. *Charges in respect of Capital* (39); (*a*) Interest on debt. Increase 10,400 *l.* The increase here is chiefly due to provision on account of interest on the debentures and debenture stock of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*b*) *Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (*including Sinking Funds*). —Decrease, 34,500 *l.* This decrease is nominal, as it is due to the issue of India Stock in redemption of a further portion of the annuity of the East Indian

Railway not provided for in the original estimate, and to change in the date of the payment of the annuity of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*c*) *Guaranteed Railways Interest.*—Decrease, 17,800 *l.* This occurs in England, and is due to capital subscribed not having been paid up as early as was expected.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

64. *State Railways* (*Capital Account*) (40); increase, 24,400 *l.* This is composed of a decrease of 17,500 *l.*, under Imperial, and of an increase of 41,950 *l.* under Provincial. The saving in Imperial is due to transfer of grant from this head to "43. Frontier Railways," to meet outlay on the Northern Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The excess under Provincial is due to transfers sanctioned during the year from "46. Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services," to this head.

65. *Southern Mahratta Railway* (42). The increase is 58,800 *l.*, of which 27,800 *l.* falls under interest payments, and 31,000 *l.* under working expenses.

66. *Frontier Railways* (43); increase, 211,700 *l.* During the year additional grants, amounting to 450,000 *l.*, and transfers from other grants, were sanctioned for the vigorous prosecution of these railways. From the consolidated grant thus arrived at a portion has been transferred to "Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Capital Account."

67. *Irrigation and Navigation* (44); increase, 29,900 *l.* This occurs principally in the Provincial Section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants having been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and by the Government of Madras during the year.

68. *Military Works* (45); increase, 50,400 *l.* The increase is chiefly due to additional grants sanctioned for the Aden defences, and to the refund of an excess payment on account of the Army Head Quarter Offices, Simla.

69. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Service* (46); increase, 103,700 *l.* The increase occurs in all the provinces in the Provincial section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants sanctioned during the year.

Army services.

70. *Army.*—Decrease, 128,400 *l.* The gross Budget figures were 16,098,600 *l.* The Revised Estimate is 15,970,200 *l.* The decrease is 128,400 *l.* This is due in part to the actual strength of British troops having been below the established strength; to the withdrawal, early in the season, of two regiments of British infantry for service in Egypt, in anticipation of their transfer to England in the ordinary course of relief; to favourable prices; to continued savings in medical supplies and services; and to reduced charges for railway and other transport, the estimate for which was too high. On the other hand the Zhob Valley expedition is estimated to cost 60,000 *l.*

Exchange on transactions with London.

71. *Exchange on transactions with London* (49). The amount provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 is below that assigned in the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 by 285,200 *l.* The following table compares the original and present figures. The + entries represent gain, and the — entries loss by exchange:

	Budget, 1884 85.	Revised, 1884-85.
	£.	£.
Secretary of State's Bills - -	—3,807,700	—3,337,100
Advances for Suakim Expedition -	- - -	—75,000
Hong-Kong Bills - - - -	—30,000	—50,600
Guaranteed Railways - - -	+147,200	+150,200
East Indian Railway - - -	+135,100	+98,100
Rajputana-Malwa Railway - -	- - -	+16,800
Southern Mahratta Railway - -	—93,000	—136,700
Military, Public Works, and Civil -	+110,300	+81,400
TOTAL - - - £.	—3,538,100	—3,252,900

The

The reduction of exchange under the Secretary of State's Bills is due to the following cause. When the Budget of 1884-85 was framed, the Secretary of State fixed his drawings at 16,500,000 *l.* true sterling, the rate of exchange adopted being 1 *s.* 7½ *d.* the rupee. During the course of the year, however, owing to an unexpected receipt of 1,704,400 *l.* on account of capital of Southern Mahratta Railway, and owing to the expected recovery of 325,000 *l.* true sterling on account of advances now being made in India towards the Suakim expedition, as well as to other causes, the Secretary of State has been able to relieve his drawings on India by 2,704,700 *l.* The present estimate of Council Bill drawings is 13,795,300 *l.* true sterling, and the rate of exchange at which these drawings have been taken is 1 *s.* 7·3 *d.* The provision on account of advances towards the Egyptian expedition is the exchange at 1 *s.* 7·5 *d.* the rupee on the expected recovery in England of 40 lakhs of rupees advanced from the Indian treasuries. Budget Estimate, 1885-86.

Budget Estimates, 1885-86.

72. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is as follows:—

	£.
Revenue	72,090,400
Expenditure	71,582,300
Surplus £.	508,100

The surplus presented for 1885-86 is, it will be seen, 508,100 *l.* To estimate, however, the real significance of this surplus attention must be directed to two points, which are material to a proper comprehension of the significance of the figures here presented.

In paragraph 58 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, Sir John Strachey spoke as follows:—

"When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognised, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful inquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, 15,000,000 *l.* in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of 1,500,000 *l.*, supplemented by a further surplus of 500,000 *l.* to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as for example—to name the most serious of such demands—for war."

Happily the most serious of such demands has not been made upon us, but in connection with our military position in India we decided, in the course of last year, to improve our communications, whether by railway or by road, upon our North-Western frontier; and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, we have determined to devote annually to capital expenditure a certain amount from our revenues until such time as our railway communications are completed. This year we have so devoted in all, inclusive of 85,000 *l.* for harbour defences, a sum of 585,000 *l.*, besides an addition of 100,000 *l.* to the ordinary grant for roads, to be expended on certain frontier roads. This sum we may claim to look upon as equivalent, in its nature, to the surplus indicated in Sir John Strachey's remarks as desirable to have at our disposal for extraordinary and abnormal purposes such as those to which this sum is to be now applied. I mention this here, as it were *in limine*, because otherwise in exhibiting the estimated surplus, the nature of our proposed transactions during the ensuing year may be misunderstood, and the conclusion may be formed that our revenues have been confined to normal expenditure unconnected with capital charges, such as those I am describing. It appears to me a matter for very great satisfaction that we have been enabled to devote a portion of our revenues to the execution of the policy indicated in the paragraph I have above quoted. All difficulties notwithstanding, we have been enabled to look to our revenue Remarks on the nature of the surplus above exhibited.

resources to meet demands which are extraordinary and abnormal, and to enable us to devote to them funds which were designed especially for emergencies of this nature. I shall enter presently more into detail on this matter, for it is closely connected with the main feature of the year which I am about to explain; but, for the reasons I have given, I deem it necessary to place these remarks in juxtaposition, as it were, to the balance above indicated. The second point to which attention must be directed is that, if we are to exclude from our surplus the grant from revenue for capital purposes, the surplus actually exhibited does not arise from an increase of revenue over expenditure; but from the fact that our expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its exchange value in our accounts. In other words, the loss by exchange on 2,225,000 *l.* sterling is not entered in the accounts presented with these statements; and as that figure amounts to 585,000 *l.*, by this amount are we, in effect, understating, what should be regarded as our liabilities of expenditure. If we include on the one hand 585,000 *l.*, the grant for railways and certain harbour defences, being capital expenditure, in our revenue expenditure, and exclude 585,000 *l.* from our surplus as representing the unexhibited loss on exchange, we arrive at about an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. This much premised, I may go on to examine the nature of the provisions for the coming year.

Four main features of the coming year.

73. The main features of the coming year are four; *first*, that it will give an effect, in the Budget, to the measures recommended at the instance of the Government of India, by the Parliamentary Committee, for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative. *Secondly*, that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for. *Thirdly*, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate of exchange as 1 *s.* 7 *d.* for our exchange. *Finally*, that we have devoted the sum of 500,000 *l.* above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India.

Railways.

The Parliamentary Committee's recommendations.

74. The Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways has been long since published, and contains a great deal of matter which has no direct bearing upon the financial questions discussed in this Statement. But the Committee have made certain recommendations, which are in part still under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and which, whatever may be the decision finally arrived at in regard to them, will have a very considerable effect upon our finances. I propose to summarise the recommendations to which I allude, and to point out, so far as can at present be seen, in what direction they will modify the arrangements hitherto existing, and what are the means which we possess to enable us to meet them from our resources. Briefly, the arrangements hitherto existing were these: Railways were divided into two classes, Productive and Protective; capital expenditure on the former, which were of a remunerative character, was from loan; on the latter, which were for protection against famine, and not necessarily remunerative, expenditure was from what is known as the Famine Insurance Grant. The annual limit to loan expenditure of all kinds was 2,500,000 *l.* fixed by a Parliamentary Committee in 1879, in which was included expenditure on canals; the annual expenditure on Protective lines was 500,000 *l.*, There was no formally sanctioned programme, whether as to works, or the time within which works were to be executed. These were the arrangements existing when the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 met; it remains to indicate the points on which that Committee proposed modifications. *Firstly*, the Committee recommended that the technical distinction which has been hitherto made between Protective and Productive lines should not be maintained. They proposed, therefore, that railways needed for protection from famine, or for the development of the country, be made as required, whether they be technically considered Protective or Productive. But they were strongly of opinion that the bulk of the lines made should be self-supporting. *Secondly*, they were of opinion that a careful forecast having been made of future requirements for

Public Works over a considerable term of years, such a scale of expenditure upon railways should be adopted as could reasonably be maintained. *Thirdly*, they were of opinion that the amount proposed to be spent in railways by the Government of India during the next six years was moderate, and that, looking to the experience of past years and to present prospects, there is very fair ground for expecting that an extension of the railway system in India on the scale proposed would have most beneficial effects. *Fourthly*, with regard to the recommendation of the Government of India that interest on the sum of 11,250,000 *l.* to be spent on Productive and Protective Railways should be partly provided by hypothecating 200,000 *l.* of the annual Famine Grant above specified, they were of opinion that any such application of any portion of that grant would be entirely contrary to the purposes for which the fund was created, and they could not concur in this suggestion. *Finally*, while expressing an opinion that the present limit of borrowing fixed by the Committee of 1878-79 at 2,500,000 *l.* might safely be enlarged, they thought the full responsibility of deciding upon the amounts to be borrowed from year to year should rest with the Secretary of State in Council. They wished, in conclusion, most emphatically to endorse the declaration of the Government of India that the proposed extension of railways should not involve additional taxation.

Effect of their recommendations.

75. The practical effect of these conclusions will be somewhat as follows: Railways, whether Protective or Productive, whether, that is to say, railways solely designed as safeguards against the effect of famines, or whether partly or in whole projected with the view of opening up or connecting the centres of production or of trade, will alike be charged, so far as is necessary, to loan expenditure. Hitherto the latter only have been so charged, expenditure on Protective railways having been limited to the 500,000 *l.* annually available from the Famine Insurance Grant, and to such small sums as could be spared from Revenue. The forecast having been made, it will be necessary to provide funds for its execution; but, so far as concerns capitalising from the Famine Grant any portion of the funds necessary for payment of interest to the companies to whom it was proposed to confide, under a guarantee, certain important railways, the proposal must be abandoned, and the sum of 500,000 *l.* hitherto spent in construction of Protective railways, will continue to be contributed from Revenue to Capital expenditure. The interest to be paid on account of the new guaranteed railways, therefore, as well as any additional interest to be paid in consequence of extension of the limits of our annual loans, will be furnished from the general resources at the disposal of the Government of India. The resources to which we had hoped to turn to assist us in part in this obligation, have been, so far as they depended on the partial capitalisation of the Famine Insurance Grant, denied us; while, on the other hand, the Parliamentary Committee have endorsed the declaration of the Government of India, that the development of its railways is not to be carried out at the expense of further taxation. Apart, however, from the scheme of railways which was laid before the Parliamentary Committee, the Government of India has since thought it necessary to propose, and the Secretary of State has approved, the carrying out of a scheme to strengthen our Railway communications on our North-Western frontier, the cost of which, inclusive of the Sibi-Quetta Railway, will amount to not less than 5,200,000 *l.* The cost of the railways remaining at the commencement of 1885-86 to be constructed during the ensuing five years by Government, as distinct from those which it is desired to make over to companies, is estimated, inclusive of extra capital for open lines, at about 19,000,000 *l.*, the total of the two classes of communications thus amounting to 30,250,000 *l.*

To assist us in carrying out our proposed increased Railway expenditure, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee that the limit of annual loan should be raised above the limit hitherto prescribed, has, of course, received the attention which it deserved, and the matter is still under reference to the Secretary of State, who has not as yet given a final decision as to the amount which, in the discretion left him, he desires to fix. Besides the sum to be so raised by loan, in respect of Capital expenditure, which from its magnitude we may put in the first line, we have further, in the second place, the annual grant of 500,000 *l.* above alluded to as hitherto devoted from the Famine Insurance Fund to Protective railways; and, in the third place, we are desired by the Secretary of State to estimate in our Budget for such available surplus as it

may be possible annually to provide. On this point, again, it has been found necessary to make a further reference to the Secretary of State; and it will be sufficient for the present to say that in the ensuing year the sum of 500,000 *l.*, as stated in paragraph 74 of this Statement, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for Railway capital expenditure. As to the liabilities which these three combined sources of expenditure will throw upon our Budget Estimates, we cannot speak with certainty until the decision of the Secretary of State is received as to the limit within which the annual loan is to be fixed during the term of the execution of the proposed works. Until that sum is known, it is obviously useless to hazard any forecast as to the annual amount which we shall be called upon to set aside on our estimates to meet the interest on our own loans. Then there will be the annual grant of 500,000 *l.* to be provided from the Famine Insurance Fund. Next will come an annual grant from our revenues of such amount as they can provide. Finally, there will still remain, in the fourth line, to be met from our revenues, the interest required on the guarantee to be given to the companies through whose agency it has been proposed to construct certain important lines. The net interest to be so paid has been calculated by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as follows:—

	£.
1st year - - - - - - - - - - -	85,000
2nd „ - - - - - - - - - - -	157,500
3rd „ - - - - - - - - - - -	210,000
4th „ - - - - - - - - - - -	250,000
5th „ - - - - - - - - - - -	255,000
6th „ - - - - - - - - - - -	160,000

In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Westland, Comptroller General of Accounts, whose judgment on matters connected with Indian finance merits the most respectful attention, estimated that the Government of India, after providing for the interest on its own proposed loans and for the projected guarantees, and for the grant from the Famine Insurance Fund, but exclusive of any other regular grants from revenue for capital expenditure, could estimate for a surplus of 480,000 *l.* on a safe calculation of the Revenue and Expenditure, and at a low forecast of opium. He left out of his calculation arrangements with the Civil Funds which might be expected to have the immediate effect of relieving the Revenue Account for many years to come of about 200,000 *l.* or 250,000 *l.*, and arrangements for the payment of non-effective charges to the War Office which would relieve the Revenue Account, for a few years at least, of 400,000 *l.* or 500,000 *l.* Mr. Westland, as above stated, included in his figures the entire reservation (since endorsed by the Parliamentary Committee) of the 1,500,000 *l.* Famine Insurance; and he finally explained that the surplus of 480,000 *l.* above stated might be reasonably expected to increase by about 414,000 *l.* every year; but he added that every farthing fall of exchange cost Government directly about 220,000 *l.*, so that if exchange were to fall a farthing every year, the annual amount on the present financial position would be reduced from 414,000 *l.* to 194,000 *l.* It should be remembered, he added, that a fall of exchange tends in itself to increase revenue, presumably by stimulating the export of our Indian produce, and therefore the receipts of our railways.

Effect on Indian revenues of railway proposals subsequent to those submitted to the Parliamentary Committee, and of the fall in exchange.

76. Since Mr. Westland gave his evidence, the estimate of the exchange has fallen, not one but two farthings, a sum equivalent, at his calculation, to 440,000 *l.*, or more than the first year's annual increase which he estimated. There has also been added, as above explained, to the original scheme of the Government of India, an estimate of 5,200,000 *l.* for frontier railways, necessitating large grants from revenue; so that on the one hand our requirements have considerably increased, while, on the other, the annual estimated increase of surplus has, for the present year, been absorbed. Should exchange remain stationary, and by the revival of trade and the normal expansion of our revenues, should the annual increment of the surplus which in the calculation above referred to was anticipated, be realised, our position at the commencement of the ensuing year will be certainly stronger than at present; but if we are further to obtain the indirect benefit from the late fall of exchange which is shadowed in Mr. Westland's remarks, it will be necessary that the price of wheat should so far rise in Europe as to stimulate a return of activity in the export

export of our wheat, and in the operations of our railways. Should we, on the other hand, be compelled to take, on our estimates, a lower rate of exchange than 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, and should the stagnation of our export and our rice trade continue, the normal surplus indicated in Mr. Westland's calculations, let alone any possible annual increase thereto, will be matter of extreme doubtfulness. The above calculations, moreover, assume that in other respects the administration of the country will call for no considerably greater expenditure than that which at present is regarded as our normal expenditure. How far this assumption may be verified it is at present impossible to conjecture. We have since judged it necessary, for example, to add to our revenue grants for railway and other capital expenditure. To the criticism that will naturally be made that if, in one direction, increased expenditure is forced upon the Government of India, it should seek to restore the balance by economies in other quarters, the answer must be made that, in urging upon the authorities in England the economies resulting from a study of the Report of the Army Commission, the Government of India, though unhappily with but little success, did, in fact, adopt the course above indicated. The reasonableness and the expediency of its recommendations become more evident at a time when, in regard to the very Military estimates which already weigh so heavily on our resources, there are grounds for apprehending fresh demands for further increase. Apart from this, however, it requires perhaps to be again pointed out that under the system of Provincial contracts in which the several Provinces have assigned to them for a term fixed charges and corresponding revenue, there are but few branches of expenditure reserved to the Government of India over which it exercises undivided control. It may, in a time of calamity, insist on temporary reductions; but it would be against the whole spirit of its arrangements if it sought to acquire for itself increased resources during the term of contract at the expense of the revenues assigned to the Provinces, unless in case of pressing necessity. Such as are the sources of expenditure within the Government of India's direct control, they are of a nature which renders reduction peculiarly difficult; as like the Post Office and the Telegraphs they grow with the growth of the necessary requirements of the country, or with the extension of our Railway system; or, like the Mint, are almost beyond the power of Government to check, depending as they do on the ebb and flow of the precious metals; or are, finally, as in the case of works of irrigation or Protective Railways, essential to success in that vital struggle against famine and the financial losses which famine entail to which the Government of India is deliberately committed. What I have now said will, I think, be sufficient to show that while in circumstances such as those which at this moment exist, and in spite of the recent heavy fall in exchange, there may be no reason to apprehend in the immediate future any insufficiency of our resources as estimated on the basis of the reforms introduced by Sir John Strachey and Sir Evelyn Baring, it would be more than hazardous to affirm that, in view of the possibilities threatening us at the commencement of 1885-86, there is at present no cause for anxiety. The Government of India is constantly called upon to entertain projects of various kinds tending to reduction of taxation. No one is more anxious than I am to equalise the burden of taxation, and especially to lighten it on the classes; unhappily the large majority in this country to whom taxation, however, light, is necessarily onerous; but we are compelled, both from the necessities and the advantages of our position, to take in the whole financal horizon, and if difficulties present themselves to us which are invisible to a more restricted survey, we can but deplore, while admitting in the abstract the cogency of much that is urged upon us, our inability to meet the views pressed upon our consideration. We have, indeed, during the present year, as in paragraph 2 of my last year's Statement I promised, taken the question of Court-fees into consideration, and we have consulted the several Local Governments as to modification in the Court-fee duties. We are not yet in possession of all their replies, but it is obvious that when, in the course of the ensuing year, we take up the subject for disposal, we shall have to give weight not only to the merits of this particular question, but to its relation to taxation of other kinds. We shall have, moreover, to consider this, and kindred proposals, in their relation to the necessities of our position, should there be reason to apprehend that we may be called upon to provide upon our Estimates for considerably reduced assets resulting from further loss by exchange, or for considerably increased

expenditure. I can at present in no way indicate what our position on this important point is likely to be; it is one of the objects of this Statement to place before the public the materials for forming such an opinion as can be at present formed, so that it may frame its own conclusions; but I think it will at least be apparent, from what I have said, that when we are simultaneously called upon by one to lower the scale of our Court-fees, by another to abolish the License Tax, by a third to abolish the Export Duties upon rice, we cannot but feel that these representations are made without adequate information as to their probable effect on the budgetary equilibrium of the country. I hope that the remarks which I have recorded above, and those which in the course of this Statement I shall have to make, will in some degree assist the public to understand what are the difficulties which await us in dealing with suggestions for reduction of taxation, or even for such redistribution of taxation as sacrifices on the whole any proportion of the resources now at at our command. In the course of the ensuing year the final conclusions to be adopted on the Report of the Parliamentary Committee will have been settled. During the course of 1885-86 it may be expected that on the one hand we shall be in a better position to judge as to the prospects of a return of our hitherto active export trade, and of our position in regard to exchange, and on the other, to estimate the full amount of the liabilities which are likely to be entailed by the prosecution of our railway schemes, as well as to gauge the pressure of exigencies, the final outcome of which it is not at present possible correctly to estimate.

Financial relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments and Administrations.

77. While treating of the subject which has been dealt with in the above remarks, it is desirable that I should add a few words in regard to the financial relations of the Government of India with the several Local Governments and Administrations, as regulated by the terms of the Provincial contracts. It was not to be expected that a series of arrangements based, at the best, on the experience of comparatively few years, and on conditions on the whole so uncertain as those which surround the financial administration of India, should have presented no points to criticism, or offered no unforeseen difficulties. All allowance made, however, it may be confidently stated that the several Provincial contracts which are now entering on the fourth year of their quinquennial term, have proved to be equitable, and to have been founded upon calculations which leave the Governments severally concerned a margin of revenue over expenditure sufficient for their wants. The balances temporarily held by the Local Governments during the Afghan War were repaid them, in the course of the year 1881-82, to the amount of 670,000 *l.*, as explained in my last Financial Statement. In some cases the existence of these balances has led the local authorities to embark upon a scale of expenditure which, as the balances approached exhaustion, it has been found impossible to maintain; and it is conceivable that the Provincial finances would have been, on the whole, conducted with greater economy had there not occurred to them this windfall, bringing with it almost inevitably an inducement to increased expenditure in view of the various wants and necessities which never fail to be urged on the several Governments and Administrations. It was mainly with the object of guarding against the possible effects of too sanguine a view of its resources, which the existence of these balances was likely to encourage, that the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, fixed the minimum of balances for each Province indicated in paragraph 109 of last year's Financial Statement. This element of risk notwithstanding, however, the system inaugurated by Lord Mayo, which has now fully taken root and become part of our system of local administration in India, has continued during the last three years to work greatly to the advantage of the several Governments who share in it. Friction has been reduced to a minimum; and if, as was inevitable, questions have from time to time arisen regarding the amount of assistance to be afforded by the Government of India to this or that Local Government in regard to some particular project, or some reform involving an increased outlay of funds, they have given evidence of the existence of a spirit of mutual concession, which is in marked contrast to the relations existing in former times between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments under the centralised system of finance. In a few instances the Government of India, in view of its inability to concede all the assistance asked for, or to approve of the reduction of the balances to a sum lower than the amount settled in 1883, has found itself compelled, however reluctantly, to desire that the scale of expenditure should be reduced below the limits

limits which in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration, although inconsistent with the maintenance of its balances, were advisable; or although not wholly refusing to contribute from our own resources to the urgent necessities placed before us, we have been unable to assent to the arguments presented for our consideration, arguments having for their object such addition to the revenues placed at the disposal of the local authorities as must virtually have led to a revision of the terms of the contract into which, on behalf of their administration, they had entered. The considerations which I have exposed in the preceding pages will, I think, be held to have justified the rule of conduct adopted in these circumstances by the Government of India. They will show that if local authorities find themselves pressed occasionally to meet the expenditure which, in their reasonable desire for improvement, they consider essential, the Government of India has also burdens of its own to bear, which compel it to insist jealously on the maintenance of the relations into which it has entered with them, and which forbid it, even were such a course desirable, to entertain proposals having for their aim a review or revision of the arrangements completed in 1882-83. Nothing can be more true than what my predecessor in his Financial Statement for 1883-84 wrote—

"The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. . . . . Under these "circumstances the Provincial Government must look solely to the gradual development "of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide what-"ever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. . . . . It may "be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are "not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. This "is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, while the tax-paying "power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions "will possibly be comparatively slow; and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of "Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out "is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial "funds in order to insure more rapid progress. Indeed in some respects it may be said "that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds "may be required than is the case with the Imperial Government. For the reasons "which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial Finance "which Imperial Finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three* points to "which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Govern-"ment of India, not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as "well as Provincial Finance, but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made, and there "are several which it would be very desirable to make, any loss of money which may "accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury."

78. In the economies which the Government of India is itself compelled to exercise will be found, in fact, the justification of its insistence on an economical administration elsewhere; while the uncertainty to which its own sources of supply are subject, no less than its liability to be called upon at one and the same time for increased expenditure in various different directions, compel it to entertain with the utmost reluctance proposals having for their object any further alienation, during the term of the contracts or afterwards, of however small a portion of its own revenues. In my opinion this necessity is not without its advantages; for so long as it may be hoped that the Government of India is in a position to offer further resources, the expectation that it will do so when a sufficient case is put before it, will continue to be entertained. Nothing is more likely to encourage a prudent and economical treatment of their finances by the Provincial Governments than a clear understanding, such as I have endeavoured to convey, as to the position of the central government itself. As I have already indicated, these remarks, so far as they refer to applications for assistance, must not be held to have any general application to the provincial authorities viewed as a whole; for the Government of India has, on the contrary, just cause to be grateful to them for the judgment with which they have husbanded their resources, and the economy with which their affairs are conducted. Nor, even in the instances which I have more specially in mind in making these remarks, have I the desire to convey the idea that there has been, in the management of local finances, any but the most loyal wish to improve the position of the Province, or to make any criticism other than that this wish has in those cases led

The Government of India compelled to adhere strictly to the terms of the provincial contracts.

* *Note.*—War—Opium—Exchange.

led to an inclination to work on the lines of the contract with a degree of energy which was beyond the bounds of prudence. My object is rather to explain that, while I am aware that in one or two instances the revenues assigned to the local authorities may have been found to have been less favourable than in the majority of cases, this fact alone, when the circumstances of the Government of India itself are taken, as they must be, into consideration, is not sufficient ground to justify us in acceding to the grant of increased revenues, or in admitting further liability which in truth we are not in a position to assume. If there is one thing more important than another in the conduct of Indian finance, it is that the Government of India, which is always at the best surrounded by uncertainties, should at least have the certainty that for a term of years it has settled its relations with the Local Governments. That is the only condition on which it can with confidence examine its own position, and ascertain the adequacy or otherwise of the resources at its own disposal. This consideration (which I may take this opportunity of saying is, to my mind, all important) must especially be adopted as the guiding principle of our financial administration at a moment when the difficulties which I have been treating of are assuming greater proportions; and when a fall in the exchange, which a few years ago would have been looked upon as absolute ruin to our finances, and which, in truth, is a burden greater than they can continue to bear, is to be met and provided for, concurrently with a stagnation in trade, and the necessities imposed on us by the deliberate resolve to incur, for the protection of our people from famine, and for the greater security of our frontiers, very considerably increased expenditure.

Decrease in Customs duties in 1885-86.

79. I pass now to the second of the three heads which I have indicated in paragraph 73, namely, the effect upon our estimates of the present stagnation in the rice trade. As I have already dwelt at some length on the prospect of this trade so far as they are at present known to me, I think it will be sufficient to give here a few figures which will show at a glance what is the sacrifice of revenue to which, until that trade returns, we must be content to submit. The receipts from our customs in the Budget Estimates, the Accounts, and the Revised Estimates of the years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86, have been severally as follows:—

	Budget Estimates.	Accounts.	Revised. Estimates.
	£.	£.	£.
1882-83 - - - - -	1,181,000	1,296,119	—
1883-84 - - - - -	1,255,100	1,187,266	—
1884-85 - - - - -	1,289,500	—	1,030,000
1885-86 - - - - -	1,175,000	—	—

It will be seen from these figures that in the 1884-85 Revised Estimates there has been taken a figure lower by 151,500 *l.* than any hitherto shewn, whether in the Budget or in the accounts; while, although in the estimate of the ensuing year we have thought ourselves justified in adding considerably to the Revised Estimates of 1884-85, believing the depression of the rice trade to be at its lowest, the figure we have taken is below any which, whether in the Budget or the accounts of previous years, has hitherto been shewn,

80. I come now to the third of the four points indicated in paragraph 73 as constituting the main features of the coming year, namely, *Exchange*. A glance at the following figures, which give the annual result of exchange in transactions with London during the years 1871-72 to 1883-84, with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 and the Estimates of 1885-86, will convey some notion of the burden imposed on our finances by this growing difficulty, and will

will show what a monstrous cantle exchange cuts out from the resources at our command.

Loss by Exchange.

Year.	Loss by Exchange.	Average rate of Secretary of State's Bills.
	£.	s. d.
1871-72	428,920	1 11·12
1872-73	691,287	1 10·81
1873-74	879,411	1 10·35
1874-75	785,820	1 10·22
1875-76	1,355,861	1 9·64
1876-77	2,059,311	1 8·49
1877-78	1,554,922	1 8·79
1878-79	3,225,831	1 7·76
1879-80	2,926,403	1 8·
1880-81	2,716,809	1 7·95
1881-82	3,556,700	1 7·89
1882-83	3,081,433	1 7·52
1883-84	3,838,756	1 7·54
1884-85, Revised Estimate	3,252,900	1 7·3
1885-86, Budget „	3,573,600	1 7·

81. It is explained, in the course of this Statement, why the loss by exchange in 1884-85 and again in 1885-86 is apparently less than in some of the previous years, namely, that the Secretary of State has been able to furnish himself with funds in England which assisted in keeping down the total amount of his bills. But for this, in the ensuing year 1885-86, we should have had to estimate for loss by exchange at a figure certainly not less than 4,000,000 *l.* Unless exchange improves during ensuing years, we must regard ourselves as liable to have to make provision upon our Budgets for an item of little less than four millions in excess of that which at the commencement of the last decade we were called upon to meet. The highest point reached by the Secretary of State's bills and telegraphic transfers during 1884-85 has been 19·85 in May last, and the lowest 18·92 in February. I append a table showing the bills drawn each month, with the concurrent produce in sterling, and the rate of exchange, as well as the amount drawn on telegraphic transfers, the sterling equivalent, and the rate at which they were obtained.

Result of Secretary of State's drawings during 1884–85.

	1884–85.					
	Bills.	Produce in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Telegraphic Transfers.	Produce in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Rs.	£.	*d.*	*Rs.*	£.	*d.*
April	4,79,000	39,234	19·65	2,04,60,000	1,686,946	19·78
May	10,59,000	87,004	19·71	1,44,41,500	1,195,370	19·86
June	16,95,500	138,070	19·54	88,14,000	723,080	19·68
July	68,99,000	560,991	19·51	97,95,000	798,625	19·56
August	33,82,500	274,844	19·50	24,25,000	197,559	19·55
September	21,46,000	174,363	19·50	15,00,000	121,880	19·50
October	34,56,000	278,671	19·35	41,00,000	332,109	19·44
November	92,25,000	734,332	19·10	45,75,000	365,078	19·15
December	1,09,09,000	865,237	18·85	32,75,000	260,511	19·09
January	1,39,96,000	1,112.948	19·08	54,70,000	435,205	19·09
February	1,51,31,000	1,191,116 (11 months.)	18·89	40,90,000	324,383	19·03
Total	6,83,78,000	5,456,816	19·15	7,89,45,500	6,440,754	19·58

82. Since

Critical position of silver.

82. Since June last, when the rate began to decline, there has been no prospect of recovery. The time is probably approaching when this question of the fall in the value of silver will come more prominently before public attention. The policy of the President of the United States in favour of a temporary suspension of the coinage of silver has been unequivocally pronounced; and although there exists considerable doubt as to how far that policy will be endorsed by the American Legislature, the uncertainty which for the present must continue to hang over the question will maintain the depression of exchange. In the next place, the Conference of the Latin Convention is about to meet, and on the measures taken in consequence of the deliberations of the Conference, the immediate future of silver must greatly depend. Speculation on the subject in a Statement of this nature would be idle; but there seems no reason to hope that we have as yet seen the worst of our difficulties under the head of Exchange; and if causes which are operating unfavourably to it, whether connected with trade or with the decision which may be taken by the Latin Convention or the American Legislature, are accentuated, it seems clear that the Government of India, unless it is able to obtain the attention of other Governments to its own views upon the question, may be called upon shortly to choose between deficit, or measures involving some degree of increase in taxation.

Grant from Revenues for railways.

83. The fourth and last item to which I have drawn attention in paragraph 73 is the grant of 500,000 *l.* for our railways, provided especially with a view to assistance in so much of our contemplated expenditure as is connected with the improvement of our frontier communications. It has always been hitherto the policy of the Government of India to meet demands of this nature, so far as they can be met, from its revenue; revenue failing, the Government of India is prepared to have recourse to borrowing. The remarks made by Sir John Strachey in paragraph 49 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, express so entirely and succinctly my own opinion on this subject, that I may be allowed to quote them here. He says,—

> "The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current "income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier "railways. Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we "could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for "productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary "charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, "it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said "this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial "evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation. I "should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will "benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I "know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its "own burdens."

Grants from Revenue for Harbour Defences.

84. The amount of the annual grant from revenue must in future obviously depend on the annual condition of our finances. All that I can say at present is that for my own part I am extremely desirous to devote as much as possible from revenue to the construction of railways, of which the portion which concerns our frontier communications must remain in great part unproductive. To the same class of grants belongs the item of 15,000 *l.*, which we have devoted to the improvement of the defences of Aden; and a further item of 70,000 *l.*, which we have placed at the disposal of the Military Department as a first instalment to be expended in the defence of our harbours. That we should have been able, in spite of the second and third of the four considerations which I have enumerated in paragraph 74, to make these additional grants, is evidence of the elastic nature of our revenues; but in view to all that has been said as to our financial prospects, I should be sorry to commit myself to an assurance that our revenues will continue to permit us to devote as much annually to the completion of the several works indicated, although no effort will be spared to enable this to be done. Meanwhile the following figures show what has been the State or guaranteed expenditure under the Revised Estimate in 1884-85, and what are our estimates for 1885-86. The Budget Estimate for 1884-85 was *Rs.* 6,59,19,000 only; being *Rs.* 73,44,100 less than the Revised Estimate of that year, which, again, is *Rs.* 1,96,87,100 in excess of the Revised Estimate of 1883-84. The difference between the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 and the Budget

Budget Estimate of 1885-86 is therefore no less than 2,701,100 *l.* conventional sterling.

EXPENDITURE on RAILWAYS during 1884-85 and 1885-86 on State Responsibility.

	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
(1.) DIRECTLY EXPENDED BY GOVERNMENT:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Charged to Loan	3,08,06,000	2,76,62,000
Ordinary State Railways	*8,05,000	*†29,38,000
Charged to Protective Grant	89,81,000	50,00,000
East Indian Railway (excluding Converted Annuities)	29,50,000	34,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway (excluding Debentures)	9,30,000	28,00,000
Charged under Frontier Railways	13,87,000	50,00,000
TOTAL *Rs.*	4,58,59,000	4,68,00,000
(2.) EXPENDITURE BY COMPANIES ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT:		
Guaranteed Railways	1,31,11,000	1,73,19,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,19,87,600	1,64,68,000
TOTAL *Rs.*	2,50,98,600	3,37,87,000
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	7,09,57,600	8,05,87,000

* Excluding expenditure on Surveys and Miscellaneous charges, amounting to *Rs.* 11,06,500.
† Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto *Rs.* 10,42,000.

85. I think I have given now such a general view of the situation as it presents itself to us in making our estimates for the ensuing year, that it will be unnecessary to dwell further on the subject taken as a whole, and I may pass to the detailed explanations which it is usual to embody in the Budget Statement with regard to the increases and decreases under specific heads. I shall endeavour to make these as short as possible, and indeed it seems to me that the custom of marshalling these figures in the body of this Statement, is one which, with exception, perhaps, as to figures treating of subjects of unusual interest, will in future be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Where the amount of increase or decrease is less than 10,000 *l.*, no explanation will be offered in the following remarks.

Explanation of details of difference between Revised Estimate, 1884-85, and Budget Estimate, 1885-86.

86. *Land Revenue* (I).—Increase, 787,900 *l.* Compared with the Revised, the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews an increase of 787,900 *l.*, made up chiefly of 25,400 *l.* under British Burmah, 76,900 *l.* Punjab, 407,700 *l.* Madras, and 270,000 *l.* Bombay.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

In the case of Burmah increased revenue is expected from capitation tax and from other miscellaneous sources. In the Punjab the increase is due to collection of revenue in suspense, and to revision of settlements. In Bombay and Madras the increase arises to a considerable extent from arrears of collections, suspended owing to the partial failure of crops in 1884-85.

87. *Opium* (II).—Increase, 175,500 *l.*; due to the expected recovery of our opium revenue from the depression of 1884-85. Of this net difference, an increase of 236,800 *l.* occurs under Bengal, and a decrease of 59,400 *l.* under Bombay. The number of chests to be sold in the calendar year 1885 is 49,992; due notice will be given of the amount which it is proposed to sell in the year 1886. The price taken for 1885-86 is rather less than 1,250 rupees per chest, the average of the year 1884-85 having been 1,296 rupees. The Malwa opium scheme introduced, as explained in last year's Statement by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, continues to work satisfactorily; 2,500 maunds at 90° consistence will be bought this year, against 2,268 in 1884-85.

88. *Salt* (III).—Increase 50,000 *l.*—The Budget for 1885-86 shews an improvement over the Revised of 1884-85 of 50,000 *l.* This difference is arrived at as shewn below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Burmah - - - - - -	—	8,500
Bengal - - - - - -	—	30,000
Madras - - - - - -	88,500	—
TOTAL - - - £.	88,500	38,500
Net Increase - - - £.	50,000	

With regard to Burmah, it is expected that the large stock that will be laid in, in 1884-85, will render replenishment on an extensive scale unnecssary in 1885-86, and that in that year local manufacture will remain stationary. Hence the reduction in revenue.

In the case of Bengal, it is thought better not to place the Budget at as high a figure as the Revised Estimate.

With regard to Madras the larger estimate for 1885-86 is based principally on an anticipated increase of sales of East Coast salt, and on an anticipated increase of consumption generally.

89. *Stamps* (IV).—Increase, 55,400 *l.* The increase occurs chiefly in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal it is due to an expected increase in revenue resulting from the passing of the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is due to the transfer to this head from Land Revenue and Law and Justice of Revenue Record Fund and Criminal Record Fund receipts, which used to be received in cash, but which are now recovered in stamps. In the Punjab, allowance has been made for the further progress in revenue of which the actuals of past years justify the expectation in 1885-86.

90. *Excise* (V).—Increase, 56,500 *l.* This occurs mainly in Madras, where it is anticipated that Toddy farms and Arrack farms in rented districts will yield an augmented revenue.

91. *Provincial Rates* (VI).—Increase, 62,900 *l.*

In the Central Provinces an improvement of 6,800 *l.* is expected from the Patwari cess, being the result of administrative reforms that are in progress. In Assam the revenue will, it is anticipated, yield 13,000 *l.* more, because of the rates being doubled in Sylhet. Slight increases are also expected in districts where there are waste land grants.

In the North-Western Provinces, owing to a re-arrangement in the village watch circles, and to an increase in the number of watchmen in Oudh, higher revenue is expected in 1885-86. Madras and Bombay shew an improvement of 22,500 *l.* and 14,200 *l.*, respectively. As these rates are raised from land, they are effected in the same way, and, generally, to the same extent, as receipts under Land Revenue. The remarks made under "I. Land Revenue," at paragraph 86 against Madras and Bombay, apply also to the head Provincial rates.

92. *Customs* (VII).—An improvement in trade is expected to yield an increase of 145,000 *l.*, compared with the Revised Estimate, The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 was, however, taken at a figure considerably below the Budget of that year.

93. *Forest* (IX).—Increase, 78,700 *l.* The increase may be ascribed generally to expected increased demand for timber, and to the development of timber operations.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

94. *Post Office* (XII).—Increase, 41,300 *l.* This is due to an anticipated increase in the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and to an expected increase in receipts

receipts on account of Money Orders, the growth of the revenue under both heads justifying the advance in the estimates.

95. *Mint* (XIV).—Decrease, 39,000 *l.* This is a very uncertain head, and difficult to estimate. A reduction of 39,000 *l.* is made because it is not considered safe to expect that silver to the same extent wil be coined in 1885-86 as in 1884-85.

Receipts by Civil Departments.

96. *Law and Justice* (XV).—Increase, 31,200 *l.* This head shows an improvement of 31,200 *l.* compared with the Revised. Nearly the whole of the increase occurs under Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where larger receipts are expected from sale of Jail manufactures and from the hire of convicts.

97. *Interest* (XXI).—Decrease, 31,000 *l.* Of this, 23,100 *l.* occurs in England and 7,900 *l.* in India. In 1884-85, owing to the favourable state of the money market, the loan of 3,000,000 *l.* required for the discharge of debentures in August, was issued in England in May, and during the interval the available portion of the abnormally swollen cash balance was invested on terms which were at the time unusually favourable. For 1885-86 only normal receipts have been estimated for. The decrease in India occurs in interest on overdrawals of railway capital.

98. *Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.* (XXII).—The increase is 51,000 *l.*, and is almost entirely due to credits of subscriptions towards the Bengal Civil Fund. No final arrangement for the taking over of this Fund has yet been made, but the question is being considered and the contingeney is provided for in the Estimates.

Miscellaneous.

99. *Miscellaneous* (*XXIV*).—Decrease, 48,900 *l.* This is an uncertain head, and one for which it is difficult to make an estimate a year in advance. In preparing the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, it was found that certain receipts which were expected to fall in would justify the Budget of that year being raised by 63,300 *l.* It is not considered safe at present, however, to put the Budget figure of 1885-86 at more than 14,400 *l.* above the Budget figure of 1884-85.

Revenue from Productive Public Works.

100. *State Railways* (*Gross Earnings*) *XXV.*—The Budget Estimate of 1885-86 provides for an improvement of 682,000 *l.* compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85. This improvement is in large part nominal, being indebted for 300,000 *l.* to the inclusion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi, under State Railways, for the last quarter of the year. The main results are:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Rajputana-Malwa	172,500	—
Umeria Colliery	13,700	—
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	10,000	—
Burma	60,000	—
Eastern Bengal	110,000	—
Tirhoot	12,000	—
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	18,500	—
Cawnpore-Achneyra	25,000	—
Indus Valley	—	45,000
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	300,000	—

Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86, 1,475,000*l.* includes the estimated earnings of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, hitherto shewn under the non-productive head of Account, XXIX. State Railways. The inclusion in the present estimate of the transactions of this line explains the large difference between the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 and Budget Estimate for 1885-86. A small improvement in the traffic has also been allowed for.

Umeria Colliery.—No provision was made in 1884-85. But it is expected that the colliery will earn 13,700 *l.* during 1885-86.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.—An increase of 12,500 *l.* is allowed for during 1885-86, owing to the better prospects of the grain traffic.

Burma State Railways.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is placed at 60,000 *l.* higher than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, owing to an additional length of 81 miles on the Sittang Railway expected to be opened for traffic on the 1st April next, as well as to provide for development of traffic generally.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.—An increase of 110,000 *l.* is provided for during 1885-86. A full year's earnings will accrue instead of the transactions of nine months only. The prospects of the traffic next year are good, and it is hoped that the estimate will be fully realised.

Tirhoot State Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for an increase of 12,000 *l.* during 1885-86, which, it is believed, will be realised, as the Hajeepore extension will be opened for the whole 12 months, against five months in 1884-85. Moreover, a further short length of line is likely to be opened during the year.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.—An improvement of 18,500 *l.* is provided for during 1885-86 owing to an additional length of 75·62 miles expected to be opened about 1st August next.

Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an increase of 25,000 *l.* This will, in all probability, be realised, as in the previous year the Farakhabab-Hathras and Jumna Bridge sections were only opened from the 1st July 1884, or for nine months of the year only, while in 1885-86 a whole year's earnings of these sections are provided for.

Indus Valley State Railway.—The line altogether is doing remarkably well, and judging from present prospects, the Revised Estimate is placed at 705,000 *l.* This figure, it is believed, will be fully realised. It is not considered advisable, at present, owing to the uncertainty of the wheat traffic, to place the receipts of 1885-86 at a higher figure than 660,000 *l.*

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated earnings of the last quarter of that official year under *State Railways.*

East Indian Railway (*Gross Earnings*).—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of 280,000 *l.* on the Revised Estimates. It is believed that to this extent trade will revive during next year. The estimate, it will be observed, is 300,000 *l.* less than the Budget Estimate of 1884-85.

101. *Guaranteed Railways* (*Net Traffic Receipts*) (*XXVI*).—This head shews a decrease of 14,000 *l.* Excluding the Eastern Bengal Railway, which became a State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and under which a net issue of 1,300 *l.* was provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the rest of the differences are given below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Madras Railway	—	25,000
South Indian Railway	25,000	—
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	30,000	—
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	45,000	—
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	—	70,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—	20,000

Madras Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is 25,000 *l.* worse than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The receipts during 1885-86 are entered

at the same figure as the Revised Estimate. The expenses, however, are placed at 25,000 *l.* more than in the Revised Estimate.

South Indian Railway.—An improvement of 30,000 *l.* has been provided for in the Budget Estimate. The estimates for 1885-86 place the gross revenue at 20,000 *l.* more than the Revised Estimate which, there is every reason to believe, will be realised, as the traffic is steadily improving. Heavy expenditure in connection with the restoration of the bridges and works damaged by the floods of this year will have to be met in 1885-86.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—In the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 an increase of 30,000 *l.* is provided for, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. This is due to the additional traffic expected.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—An improvement in the traffic may reasonably be looked for during 1885-86, and an additional length of line will, it is expected, be opened for traffic during the year. The Budget Estimate shews a net improvement of 45,000 *l.* compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for the transactions of the first nine months of the official year only, viz., from 1st April to 31st December 1885. As the line will very probably be taken up by Government on the 1st January 1886, the transactions for the remainder of the year are allowed for under *State Railways*; and hence a decrease of 70,000 *l.* compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The figures entered in the Budget are normal, and do not call for any special remark.

102. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*Direct Receipts*) (*XXXI*). The budget Estimate for 1885-86 shows a decrease of 173,400 *l.* compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Punjab - - - - - - -	—	13,100
Madras - - - - - - -	300	—
Bombay - - - - - - -	1,300	—
Bengal - - - - - - -	—	—
North-Western Provinces and Oudh - -	—	161,900
TOTAL - - -	1,600	175,000
	£. 173,400	

The decrease in the Punjab is the net result of a reduction in the estimated receipts by Civil Officers on account of owner's rates on the Western Jumna Canal, counterbalanced to some extent by increase in revenue due to the opening of the Chenab Canal, and of increased irrigation and better rabbi crops expected from the operations of the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals.

The small increase of 300 *l.* in Madras is due chiefly to the increased revenue expected from the Kurnool Canal.

The expected increase in Bombay is due chiefly to anticipated realisation of arrears of previous years on account of certain canals; to expectation of a sufficient supply of water in the Hathmati Canal; and to extension as well as to the probable increase in the water-supply from the canal furnishing the town of Poona.

The decrease of 161,900 *l.* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the result of the failure of the Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal, as until such time as the new works are completed, only about half the required supply can be passed down from the head works at Narora.

Public Works not classed as Productive.

103. *State Railways* (*XXIX*). The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shows a decrease of 85,900 *l.* as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, and consists mainly of an item of 87,500 *l.* decrease in the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway. No provision has been made in 1885-86 for this railway, because the estimated earnings of the line for that year are included in those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, under "XXV. State Railways."

104. *Subsidised Railways* (*XXX.*), Southern Mahratta Railway. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of 67,500 *l.*, because the line now opened will be worked for 12 months, and an additional length of 103 miles will, it is expected, be opened early in April.

105. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Services* (*XXXIII*). The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shows a decrease of 68,600 *l.* Nearly the whole of the decrease occurs under India, General, and under Bengal. In the case of the former the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 contains an abnormal receipt of 23,100 *l.* on account of arrears of previous year's contributions for roads in Scindia's territory realised in 1884-85. With regard to Bengal, where the decrease is 41,300 *l.*, the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 provides for an abnormal receipt of 46,000 *l.* realised from the East Indian Railway Company on account of the value of railway offices in Fairlie-place, Calcutta. The remainder of the decrease in Bengal is due to an expected decline in ferry receipts.

EXPENDITURE. Interest.

106. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*, 1885-86; (1) Decrease, 388,200 *l.* This arises as follows:—

	£.
England - - - - - - - - - -	166,000
India - - - - - - - - - -	222,200
TOTAL - - -	£. 388,200

The saving in England would have been more but for a provision of 60,000 *l.* on account of interest on the loan to be raised in England in 1885-86. The decrease in England is accounted for by the absence of provision on account of discount which had to be paid in 1884-85, on the three million 3 per cent. stock raised in that year. In 1885-86, 90,000 *l.* have been provided, representing interest on the 3 per cent. India stock issued in 1884-85, and for which only 67,500 *l.* were provided in that year. On the other hand, decreases occur under interest on temporary loans and debentures, the former owing to repayment of the loan, and the latter to the conversion of the 4 per cent. Debentures, amounting to 5 millions, into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures.

The decrease in India amounts to 222,200 *l.*, and is due principally to the transfer of capital from the ordinary to the productive portion of the Account on account of the capital expenditure on State Railways and irrigation.

107. *Interest on other Obligations*; Decrease, 63,400 *l.* Of this 62,600 *l.* occur in India and 800 *l.* in England. In India a saving of 84,000 *l.* arises out of new arrangements with the Bengal Civil Fund, and an increased charge of over 20,000 *l.* for interest on Savings Bank Balances.

108. *Assignments and Compensations* (4); Increase, 16,400 *l.* This occurs principally in Bombay, where provision has been made for the award of compensation to be paid for the closing of salt works in Goa.

Direct demands on the Revenues.

109. *Opium* (6); Decrease, 468,300 *l.* The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 includes a provision of 593,600 *l.* in excess of the Original Estimate, chiefly because of the exceptionally heavy outturn of the opium crop of 1883-84. The estimate of 1885-86 has been fixed for a smaller outturn.

110. *Salt* (7); Increase, 32,700 *l.* The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay, and is due to increased provision on account of establishments, salt purchase, and freight.

111. *Excise* (9); Increase, 20,100 *l.* The increase is general, but in Bengal an excess of 10,300 *l.* has been provided to give effect to the recommendations of the Excise Commission.

112. *Forest* (13); Increase, 28,100 *l.* The increase is general and occurs in

in all but the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of 21,900 *l.* on account of charges for the collection of timber.

113. *Post Office* (15); Increase, 35,100 *l.* The increase occurs chiefly in the "conveyance of mails," and is partly due to larger provision on account of the pay of overseers, runners, &c., for the road establishments. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

114. *Telegraph* (16); Increase 51,300 *l.* The increase occurs principally in England, 33,900 *l.* The increase is due to a larger amount of stores being necessary to meet the growing requirements of the department.

115. *Law and Justice* (19); Increase, 145,600 *l.* The increase is general, and occurs in all the provinces of British India. The increase in Bengal amounts to 49,300 *l.*, and is chiefly due to the appointment of three new judges to the High Court, and to expected increased outlay on raw material, &c., for jail manufactures. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, amounting to 22,100 *l.*, is chiefly due to the formation of a separate office for the Legal Remembrancer; to the transfer of Distrainers (Kurk Amins) charges to this head from the head Personal Deposits; to the transfer of Criminal Court Record Fund Charges from 5. Land Revenue; and to full provision for jail supplies and services, and for jail manufactures. In the Punjab the increase is 33,600 *l.*, and is provided to meet the salaries of the newly-appointed Divisional and District Judges, with their establishments, and to cover the higher rates of salary to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners under the re-organisation scheme of the Punjab Commission. Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

116. *Police* (20); Increase, 49,900 *l.* The increase is distributed over most of the Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase amounts to 15,100 *l.*, and is due chiefly to extra provision for Clothing and for Village Police.

117. *Marine* (21); Increase, 35,300 *l.* This arises chiefly under India, General, and is due to the addition of the *Canning* to the Marine establishment preparatory to its being fitted up as a troopship; to increased work in the Bombay Dockyard, and repairs to the hydraulic lift, preparatory to its being made over to a private company.

118. *Education* (22); Increase, 81,300 *l.* The increase is general, and is due to the spread of education. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh an increase of 14,800 *l.* is provided to meet additional expenditure on Inspection, Normal and Local Schools, Grants-in-aid, &c. In Bombay the increase amounts to 35,000 *l.*, and for the most part represents new grants to Primary Schools within municipal limits.

119. *Medical* (24); Increase, 30,100 *l.* The increase is general, and is due to the growing requirements of the Department.

120. *Political* (25); Decrease, 84,200 *l.* The decrease is chiefly due to a reduction of 60,000 *l.* in the provision for the Afghan Delimitation Commission, and to the absence of arrear payments on account of the Amir's subsidy.

121. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (26); Increase, 45,500 *l.* The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay. Under India (General) the increase amounts to 20,800 *l.*, and is due to larger provision for survey charges. Under Bombay the increase of 10,500 *l.* is on account of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London and the Fine Arts Universal Exhibition of Antwerp.

122. *Superannuations, Allowances and Pensions* (29); Increase, 106,000 *l.* In India a decrease of 23,000 *l.* is expected. In England larger payments to the extent of 129,000 *l.* are anticipated on account of annuities due to Government taking over the Bengal Civil Fund in 1885-86. Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

123. *Miscellaneous* (31); Decrease, 15,000 *l.* This occurs chiefly in India (General), and is due mainly to the absence of provision for special payments made in 1884-85 on account of compensation for damage and detention of petroleum in Calcutta.

124. *Protective Works, Railways* (33); Decrease, 398,100 *l.* The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 included 388,100 *l.* unappropriated in 1883-84 and re-allotted Famine Relief and Insurance

re-alloted in 1884-85. No such re-allotment occurs in 1885-86, for which year only the fixed portion of the annual grant has been assigned.

125. *Reduction of Debt* (35). The increase of 360,400 *l.* is due to the reduction in the grant for Railways, which sets free a corresponding sum for reduction of debt.

Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).

126. *State Railways* (*Working Expenses*) (36); Increase, 436,700 *l.* The increase is the result of a series of figures, of which the following are the principal items:—

	Increase.
	£.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	147,500
Burma Railway	38,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	52,500
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway	18,500
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway	12,500
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	180,000

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The increase is partly nominal, representing the expenses on account of the Rewari-Ferozepore line hitherto shown under the non-productive head of account, viz., 41. State Railways Revenue Account. An increase of 17,500 *l.* occurs on account of the surplus profits for the half-year ending 30th June 1885, payable to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the working of the line. The additional expenditure provided under this Railway will be set off to some extent by credits in the Civil Accounts under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous and Police. The credits on these accounts are roughly estimated at 40,000 *l.*

Burma Railway.—The additional assignment is due to an additional mileage of 81 miles being expected to be opened on the Sittang Railway from 1st April 1885, and to an anticipated expansion of traffic.

The increase under *Eastern Bengal Railway* amounts to 52,500 *l.*, and is due to the amalgamation with this line of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and of the Poradaha-Damukdia section of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Increased provision has also been made for expenditure owing to larger estimated traffic.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway.—An additional length of 75·62 miles is expected to be opened about 1st August next, and the increase in the Budget is to meet outlay on this extension.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The increase provides for increased mileage; for sleeper renewals; and for improving the assignment of certain portions of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad section of the line.

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—This line will probably be taken over by Government on the 1st January 1886. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated expenses of the last quarter of that year.

East Indian Railway Working Expenses.—Decrease, 64,800 *l.* The decrease is due to a reduction of expenditure on account of renewals, and to a falling off in the payment on account of surplus profits, due to the falling off in the revenue of the second half of 1884 and the first half of 1885.

127. *Guaranteed Railways* (*Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision*) (37); Increase, 20,900. The increase is brought about by the necessity for provision in Madras of 15,300 *l.* on account of land required for the Beypore-Calicut Extension.

128. *Irrigation*

128. *Irrigation and Navigation.*—Increase, 11,300 *l.* The increase is due to additional capital outlay on the several projects.

129. *Charges in respect of Capital* (39); (*a*) *Interest on Debt*; *State Railways*; Increase, 137,300 *l.* The increase is chiefly due to gradual increase in the capital expenditure on State Railways.

East Indian Railway.—Increase, 18,900 *l.* An increased provision is made to cover the charge on account of interest on India stock and interest on Capital, Capital advance, and Stores suspense accounts.

(*b*) *Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (including Sinking Funds).—Increase, 96,700 *l.* The increase is due to a full year's provision having been made in 1885-86 on account of the annuity for the Eastern Bengal Railway, against provision in the Revised Budget of 1884-85 for only the payment of the proportion of the annuity due on the three months ending 31st October.

130. *State Railways, Capital Account* (40); Increase, 206,900 *l.* The increase is due to provision being made on account of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Line, the construction of which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

131. *State Railways* (*Working and Maintenance*) (41); Decrease, 56,000 *l.* The decrease is chiefly due to the expenses of the Rewari-Ferozepur Line having been transferred to 36. State Railways, and included under Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

132. *Subsidised Railways* (42); Decrease, 51,200 *l.* This is the net result of the following changes:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.
Guaranteed Interest - - - - -	—	36,400
Subsidy - - - - - - - -	6,500	—
Payments for Land - - - - -	—	21,300

Under guaranteed interest the decrease is due to the cessation of payments on this account to the Bengal Central Railway and to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway from 1st January 1885. The increase under "Subsidy" represents the payments to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway and to the Assam Railway. The decrease under payments for land is the amount by which the requirements under this head in 1885-86 are expected to fall short of the payments in 1884-85.

Southern Mahratta Railway.—Increase, 73,000 *l.* Of this 24,000 *l.* occurs in interest charges, and 49,000 *l.* in working expenses. The former is due to additional provision being made to cover the interest on the additional capital raised by debentures, and the latter to provision being made for an additional length of 103 miles, which it is expected will be opened for traffic early in April.

133. *Irrigation and Navigation* (44). The decrease amounts to 75,000 *l.* and occurs as follows:—

	£.
Imperial - - - - - - - - -	30,500
Provincial - - - - - - - - -	45,600
	76,100
Local (increase) - - - - - - - -	1,100
Net Decrease - - - £.	75,000

The decrease is due to the Government of India not being able to provide a larger sum than 525,000 *l.* for total outlay in 1885-86, from Imperial resources, and to a heavy reduction in the grant for Provincial Public Works in Burma. There is an increase of 9,900 *l.* in Bengal, due chiefly to an increase of expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal, which is approaching completion.

134. *Military Works.*—Increase, 117,100 *l.* The Budget for 1885-86 provides (1) fixed annual grant of one crore of rupees; (2) one and a half lakhs in addition for the Aden defences; (3) seven lakhs for Bombay defences; and (4) the lapse of the current year's grant, *Rs.* 55,000.

135. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* (46). This is a net increase of 47,500 *l.* due to the addition of 100,000 *l.* to the estimates, being the grant for frontier roads.

136. *Army* (47); Decrease, 204,800 *l.*

Army Services.

The net estimated cost of the army in India for the financial year 1885-86 (excluding war charges and receipts) is 14,881,000 *l.*, or a little below 15,000,000 *l*, which may be considered to be about the normal military expenditure in India and in England. The above sum provides for the estimated cost of the British army serving in India, the sanctioned number at the present time being more nearly complete than it was at any time during the five years immediately preceding the Afghan War. Dealing alone with army expenditure in India, there is a net increase of 36,200 *l.*, which is explained by the fact that under the grant for regimental pay, allowances, and charges there is an increase of 48,600 *l.*, due to the rate of exchange for the pay of British troops in 1885-86 having been fixed at 1 *s.* 7½ *d.*, the rate for 1884-85 being 1 *s.* 8 *d.* There is also a large increase in the purchase of country-brewed beer, which will be supplied to all but three stations in Bengal, and which is slowly superseding English beer in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The increase is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction in the Home charges. Under the head of "Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage" there is an increase of 22,115 *l.*, consequent on the outturn of small arms ammunition at the factories having to be largely increased to replace reserves which it was found necessary to condemn.

There is an increase of 36,169 *l.*, "Miscellaneous Services," chiefly consequent on the provision of 20,000 *l.* for land required in connection with the new redoubts in course of construction at Lucknow. The grant for volunteers, consequent on the growth of the movement, and revised rates of pay for sergeant instructors, shows an increase of 13,975 *l.*; while, on the other hand, there is a reduction under the head of commissariat establishments, supplies, and services, of 28,532 *l.*, which is due to favourable prices of supplies, and anticipated saving in railway and transport charges owing to reduced rates and a small relief. As regards the Home charges, the gross estimate for 1885-86 is lower than that of any year since 1873-74. This is due partly to a reduction in the pension charges for British troops, and partly to reduced demands for stores. The charges for the Indian troop service are also very low. The estimated charge for stores is lower than it has been for 19 years. The decrease is due partly to the economical administration of the several departments, and partly to the substitution of country products and manufactures and malt-liquor for stores hitherto imported from England. From both points of view the reduction is satisfactory.

Whatever may be the case in the future, at the close of 1884-85 the total net military charges in India and England were lower than they have been at any time during the past 10 years, and this has been effected without prejudice to efficiency or any reduction in the authorised aggregate strength of the army, and notwithstanding that the non-effective and superannuation charges have in recent years largely increased. But for these and additional expenditure caused by changes of organisation in the British army the Government of India are in no way responsible. This fact, however, does not lessen the uncertainty which prevails with regard to what the demands on the above account may amount to, and they are, in consequence, a source of considerable anxiety to those who are responsible for army expenditure in India.

137. The

137. The Indian Government will continue to bear the ordinary charges of the troops who have been or who may be sent to the Suakim Expedition. All extraordinary charges—all charges, that is to say, other than those which would have been, in ordinary course, incurred had these troops remained in India—will be defrayed by the English Government.

Cost of Indian troops employed in the Expedition to Suakim.

138. *Exchange on Transactions with London* (49). Compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 shews an increase of 320,700 *l.* The figures of both years are compared below. The entries with + against them represent Gain, and those with — represent Loss.

	Revised Estimates, 1884-85.	Budget Estimates, 1885-86.
	£.	£.
Secretary of State's Bills - - - -	—3,337,100	—3,624,700
Expedition to Suakim - - - -	—75,000	—118,800
Hong Kong Bills - - - - -	—50,600	—41,900
Guaranteed Railways - - - -	+150,200	+136,300
East Indian Railway - - - -	+98,100	+121,800
Rajputana-Malwa Railway - - -	+16,800	+25,000
Southern Mahratta Railway - - -	—136,700	—158,600
Military - - - - - - -	+7,000	+13,900
Public Works and Civil - - -	+74,400	+73,400
TOTAL - - - £.	—3,252,900	—3,573,600

The Secretary of State's drawings have been fixed at 13,773,700 *l.* against 13,795,300 *l.* in the Revised, the rate of exchange adopted for 1885-86 being 1 *s.* 7 *d.* against 1 *s.* 7·3 *d.*, the rate taken in the Revised. The Secretary of State's drawings have been taken at the figure quoted above on the assumption that 2,225,000 *l.* true sterling will be raised in England by way of loan, and that 481,200 *l.* (the equivalent of 60 lakhs of rupees at 1 *s.* 7·25 *d.* the rupee) will be recovered in England on account of sums advanced in India towards the Expedition to Suakim.

Concluding remarks on estimates.

139. Having brought the analysis of the financial situation, such as it presents itself, and of the detailed figures explaining variations between the Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for 1884-85 and the Revised Estimates for 1884-85 and Budget Estimates for 1885-86, to a close, it remains only briefly to sum up our situation. The remarks made in the preliminary paragraph have been, I trust, sufficiently illustrated in the course of this Statement. The prospects of our revenues, the heavy demands which they have been called upon to bear, and the liabilities to which we may yet be exposed, require no further explanation. The year commences with a surplus which is more or less considerable according as the grants for capital expenditure are included in, or excluded from, our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable, we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from the improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885-86. But if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or permanent kind, is forced upon us, our estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more

favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and the undisturbed peace, which have of late years been accorded to us will continue. But it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being framed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position.

Ways and Means.

140. In the Financial Statement for 1884-85 it was anticipated that the Secretary of State would draw, during 1883-84 17,800,000 *l.* true sterling; that the balance in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1884 would be 12,440,000 *l.*; that the Secretary of State would draw during 1884-85, 16,500,000 *l.* true sterling; that assistance must be obtained during the year to the extent of 2,500,000 *l.*, either by loan raised in India or by reduction of the drawings of the Secretary of State; and that the year would close on 31st March 1885, with a balance in the Indian Treasury of 11,010,850 *l.*

The Secretary of State actually drew in 1883-84, 17,599,805 *l.* true sterling, and the year 1884-85 opened with a balance in Indian Treasuries of 13,199,926 *l.* being 759,926 *l.* in excess of the estimate.

No loan was raised in India during the year, and the Secretary of State reduced the estimated amount of his drawings, so that his total drawings for the year 1884-85 are now taken at 13,795,300 *l.* true sterling.

It is expected, if the Secretary of State should draw the amount he proposes to draw, that the year 1885-86 will open with a balance in Indian Treasuries of 11,920,000 *l.*; that the Secretary of State will require during the year 16,804,900 *l.* true sterling; and that if he were to draw the whole amount from India during the year, the amount in the Indian Treasuries would require to be supplemented by a loan of 3,500,000 *l.* (350 lakhs of rupees). The amount available for reduction of debt under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance in 1885-86 is, however, in round numbers, 680,000 *l.* (68 lakhs of rupees), and it will obviously be best to take this amount to reduce borrowing, rather than in actual reduction of debt previously incurred. The total amount to be borrowed has for the purposes of the estimates been taken at 282 lakhs of rupees, equivalent to about 2,225,000 *l.* true sterling. The Government of India has urged on the Secretary of State the inexpediency of attempting to borrow 282 lakhs of rupees in India this year, and the Secretary of State has accepted this opinion and agreed to find the equivalent sum of 2,225,000 *l.* true sterling in England during 1885-86. But while the Government now announces its intention of borrowing in England, and of not borrowing in India this year, it must be distinctly understood that no pledge is given, and that the Government of India does not hold itself precluded by anything now said from borrowing, in case of necessity, in India, or partly in India and partly in England, whatever sums of money may hereafter be found necessary for the service of the year.

The total requirements of the Secretary of State in 1885-86 being 16,804,900 *l.* true sterling, and it being anticipated that of this amount 2,225,000 *l.* true sterling will be obtained by loan or otherwise in England, there will remain 14,579,900 *l.* true sterling to be remitted from India. Of this sum it is estimated that the Secretary of State will receive 806,200 *l.* true sterling on account of repayments by Home Government of advances made in 1884-85 and 1885-86 for the Suakim Expedition, leaving 13,773,700 *l.* true sterling to be drawn by bills and telegraphic transfers during the year. The closing balance of the year in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1886 is estimated at 10,204,526 *l.*

Summary.

141. The following is a summary of the chief points in the foregoing Statement:—

1. The accounts of 1883-84 shew a surplus of 1,387,496 *l.* An analysis of the surplus shews it to be partly due to revenues collected in anticipation of the following year, 1884-85.

2. The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 shews a deficit of 716,200 *l.*

3. The

3. The causes of this deficit are, the stagnation of the export wheat and rice trade, the heavy expenditure connected with the extraordinary opium crop of 1883-84, the collection, in anticipation, of Land Revenue, above alluded to, the suspension of a considerable amount of Land Revenue in Bombay and Madras, until the year 1885-86, in consequence of the partial failure of the rains in the year 1883-84, and the grant of a considerable sum from revenue for capital expenditure on frontier Railways.

4. Statistics are given illustrating the great fall in exports in most of the Indian products during the year, and the abnormal expenditure on account of the opium crop.

5. The consumption of salt and progress of Savings Banks continue satisfactory, but stock notes shew no sign of improvement.

6. The net import of gold during 1883-84 was *Rs.* 5,46,33,156, being the largest import since the year 1869-70. In 10 months of 1884-85 the net import of gold has been *Rs.* 4,50,26,000.

7. The Revised Estimates of 1884-85 provided for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of 13,795,300 *l.*, being 2,704,700 *l.* true sterling less than the original estimates of the year.

8. The surplus of 1885-86 is estimated at 508,100 *l.*, but the estimates on which this surplus is framed include, on the one hand, a grant of 585,000 *l.* from Revenue for Capital Railway Expenditure and for Harbour Defences; and, on the other, they take Credit for 585,000 *l.*, being the nominal saving in exchange on estimated short drawings by the Secretary of State.

9. The net Opium Revenue for 1885-86 has been taken at 6,547,300 *l.*

10. The opium crop of 1885 promises well; the reserve on the 31st December 1884 was 2,296 chests. The probable reserve on December 31st 1885 will be 18,297 chests.

11. Due notice will be given of the amount of opium to be sold during 1886.

12. In the Estimates of 1885-86 the rate of exchange has been taken at 1 *s.* 7*d.*, and provision made for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of 13,773,700 *l.*

13. It is intended that the usual Public Works loan should be raised in England this year, but no pledge on the subject is given.

17 March 1885. *A. Colvin.*

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts - - - - -	1883-84.
Revised Estimates - - -	1884-85.
Budget Estimates - - -	1885-86.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

RECEIPTS.	For Details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
REVENUE:		£.	£.	£.	£.
Principal Heads of Revenue: -					
Land Revenue	–	22,361,899	21,888,200	21,546,300	22,334,200
Opium	–	9,556,501	8,594,200	8,850,000	9,025,500
Salt	–	6,145,413	6,328,900	6,350,000	6,400,000
Stamps	–	3,513,201	3,533,000	3,578,000	3,633,400
Excise	–	3,836,961	3,796,900	4,013,500	4,070,000
Other Heads	A.	6,623,716	3,562,800	6,294,000	6,580,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	„	52,037,691	50,704,000	50,631,800	52,043,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	1,672,761	1,734,700	1,789,200	1,792,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,427,729	1,455,600	1,402,100	1,426,300
Miscellaneous	„	1,512,604	1,256,100	1,369,400	1,346,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	„	13,240,507	13,631,100	12,923,900	13,707,000
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.	„	879,897	917,700	1,008,700	920,400
Receipts by Military Departments	„	956,232	861,200	866,100	853,400
TOTAL REVENUE	–	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	72,090,400
DEBT, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES:—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C.	3,062,953	2,221,100	1,155,400	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	352,480	763,800	855,000	648,400
Deposits and Advances	„	- -	376,200	725,300	236,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries).	„	171,960	115,400	12,700	308,100
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidised Companies (net Receipts).	„	—	—	—	—
Remittances (net)	„	10,120	—	301,100	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	17,599,805	16,500,000	13,795,300	13,773,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS	–	92,924,739	90,536,900	86,836,000	89,432,000
Balance on 1st April—India	–	14,821,550	12,440,050	13,199,926	11,920,026
England	–	3,429,874	3,606,174	4,113,221	2,213,121
GRAND TOTAL	–	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147

Fort William,
Department of Finance and Commerce,
17 March 1885.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Rs. 10 = £. 1.

DISBURSEMENTS.	For Details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
EXPENDITURE:		£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest	B.	4,276,266	4,162,200	4,404,900	3,953,000
Direct demands on the Revenues	„	8,482,613	9,016,600	9,571,100	9,311,500
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	1,984,058	2,158,400	2,131,300	2,216,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	11,250,038	11,426,100	11,472,400	11,778,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	3,882,529	3,973,800	3,909,500	4,012,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).	„	12,033,873	12,542,800	12,358,000	13,033,600
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.	„	6,580,721	6,089,000	6,569,700	7,193,300
Army Services	„	16,975,750	16,098,600	15,970,200	15,734,400
Exchange on Transactions with London	„	3,838,756	3,538,100	3,252,900	3,573,600
TOTAL	–	70,804,604	70,755,600	71,140,000	72,306,500
Add,—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them.	End of B.	123,501	120,100	119,200	28,900
Deduct,—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	— 588,180	— 634,600	— 551,800	— 753,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE charged against REVENUE	–	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).	End of B.	3,992,029	4,764,400	5,732,400	4,405,400
DEBT, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES:					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C.	—	—	—	—
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	„	—	—	—	—
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	690,233	—	—	—
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net advanced).	„	—	—	—	—
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals).	„	843,589	1,753,000	552,700	903,100
Remittances (net)	„	—	251,500	—	—
Secretary of State's Bills paid	–	17,997,240	16,500,000	13,023,500	13,773,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	–	93,863,016	93,510,000	90,016,000	90,664,500
Balance on 31st March—India	–	13,199,926	11,010,850	11,920,026	10,204,526
England	–	4,113,221	2,062,274	2,213,121	2,696,121
GRAND TOTAL	–	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147
Revenue		71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	72,090,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon		70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Surplus + or Deficit —		+ 1,387,496	+ 319,300	— 716,200	+ 508,100

J. Westland,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. Barbour,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ABSTRACT A.—DETAILS OF REVENUE.

The figures in thick type are those

	ACCOUNTS, 1883–84.				REVISED	
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
I.—Land Revenue	- -	14,424,845	7,937,054	22,361,899	- -	13,001,200
II.—Opium	- -	9,556,501	- -	9,556,501	- -	8,850,000
III.—Salt	- -	6,118,285	27,128	6,145,413	- -	6,319,300
IV.—Stamps	- -	1,771,495	1,741,706	3,513,201	- -	1,807,700
V.—Excise	- -	1,930,636	1,906,325	3,836,961	- -	2,032,100
VI.—Provincial Rates	- -	553	2,878,178	2,878,731	- -	2,100
VII.—Customs	- -	1,023,857	163,409	1,187,266	- -	895,700
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	- -	263,049	263,042	526,087	- -	255,900
IX.—Forest	3,109	481,986	567,095	1,052,190	2,800	439,700
X.—Registration	- -	129,942	129,013	258,955	- -	141,200
XI.—Tributes from Native States	- -	720,487	- -	720,487	- -	695,200
Total	3,109	36,421,632	15,612,950	**52,037,691**	2,800	34,440,100
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:						
XII.—Post Office	- -	1,014,199	4,544	1,018,743	- -	1,056,200
XIII.—Telegraph	51,424	470,793	353	522,570	34,200	530,300
XIV.—Mint	35	131,413	- -	131,448	- -	164,000
Total	51,459	1,616,405	4,897	**1,672,761**	34,200	1,750,500
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:						
XV.—Law and Justice	- -	46,837	527,022	573,859	- -	36,100
XVI.—Police	- -	346	311,528	311,874	- -	4,300
XVII.—Marine	- -	75,982	116,885	192,867	- -	65,400
XVIII.—Education	- -	1,229	203,198	204,427	- -	1,200
XIX.—Medical	2,413	2	52,556	54,971	2,300	100
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,038	18,574	70,119	89,731	600	22,200
Total	3,451	142,970	1,281,308	**1,427,729**	2,900	129,300
MISCELLANEOUS:						
XXI.—Interest	29,722	784,680	35,061	849,463	33,100	637,700
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	101,255	172,545	28,637	302,437	97,800	177,900
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	- -	7,264	43,331	50,595	- -	9,100
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	4,881	42,553	262,675	310,109	8,000	64,000
Total	135,858	1,007,042	369,704	**1,512,604**	138,900	888,700
REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:						
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	- -	2,325,422	756,826	3,082,248	- -	2,394,800
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	230	4,999,179	- -	4,999,409	200	4,270,000
Eastern Bengal (Gross Earnings)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	440,000
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts).	- -	3,688,143	- -	3,688,143	- -	3,374,000
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	- -	284,634	651,947	936,581	- -	314,100
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	- -	534,126	- -	534,126	- -	522,000
Total	230	11,831,504	1,408,773	**13,240,507**	200	11,314,900
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:						
XXIX.—State Railways	- -	172,899	14,079	186,978	- -	218,200
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	2,645	- -	- -	2,645	500	- -
Southern Mahratta	- -	77	- -	77	- -	32,500
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	- -	30,886	110,986	141,872	- -	28,700
XXXII.—Military Works	- -	44,062	- -	44,062	- -	39,500
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	16,575	7,044	480,644	504,263	18,300	30,500
Total	19,220	254,968	605,709	**879,897**	18,800	349,400
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS:						
XXXIV.—Army	52,458	900,066	- -	952,524	69,700	796,400
XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt	- -	3,708	- -	3,708	- -	- -
Total	52,458	903,774	- -	**956,232**	69,700	796,400
	265,785	52,178,295			267,500	49,669,300
TOTAL REVENUES £.	52,444,080		19,283,341	**71,727,421**	49,936,800	

ABSTRACT A.—DETAILS OF REVENUE.

which appear in the General Account. *Rs.* 10 = £. 1.

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.		Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
Provincial and Local. India.	TOTAL.		Imperial. England.	Imperial. India.	Provincial and Local. India.	TOTAL.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
8,545,100	21,546,300	— 341,900	- -	13,493,800	8,840,400	22,334,200	+ 787,900
- -	8,850,000	+ 255,800	- -	9,025,500	- -	9,025,500	+ 175,500
30,700	6,350,000	+ 21,100	- -	6,367,200	32,800	6,400,000	+ 50,000
1,770,300	3,578,000	+ 45,000	- -	1,835,100	1,798,300	3,633,400	+ 55,400
1,981,400	4,013,500	+ 216,600	- -	2,060,100	2,009,900	4,070,000	+ 56,500
2,791,800	2,793,900	+ 53,600	- -	2,200	2,854,600	2,856,800	+ 62,900
134,300	1,030,000	— 259,500	- -	996,800	178,200	1,175,000	+ 145,000
255,900	511,800	— 6,300	- -	257,400	257,500	514,900	+ 3,100
539,800	982,300	— 71,100	900	475,300	584,800	1,061,000	+ 78,700
139,600	280,800	+ 15,200	- -	141,600	140,200	281,800	+ 1,000
- -	695,200	— 700	- -	691,300	- -	691,300	— 3,900
16,188,900	**50,631,800**	— 72,200	900	35,346,300	16,696,700	**52,043,900**	+1,412,100
4,200	1,060,400	+ 1,400	- -	1,097,700	4,000	1,101,700	+ 41,300
300	564,800	— 8,700	26,100	539,700	400	566,200	+ 1,400
- -	164,000	+ 61,800	- -	125,000	- -	125,000	— 39,000
4,500	**1,789,200**	+ 54,500	26,100	1,762,400	4,400	**1,792,900**	+ 3,700
528,000	564,100	— 53,800	- -	42,800	552,500	595,300	+ 31,200
311,700	316,000	+ 7,200	- -	7,800	303,800	311,600	— 4,400
112,500	177,900	— 28,000	- -	60,700	115,700	176,400	— 1,500
199,300	200,500	+ 1,800	- -	1,100	200,700	201,800	+ 1,300
52,900	55,300	+ 7,200	2,000	100	52,500	54,600	— 700
65,500	88,300	+ 12,100	500	20,300	65,800	86,600	— 1,700
1,269,900	**1,402,100**	— 53,500	2,500	132,800	1,291,000	**1,426,300**	+ 24,200
29,600	700,400	+ 47,300	10,000	627,700	31,700	669,400	— 31,000
25,600	301,300	+ 7,600	94,600	232,000	25,700	352,300	+ 51,000
39,000	48,100	— 4,900	- -	13,500	40,600	54,100	+ 6,000
247,600	319,600	+ 63,300	3,000	38,800	228,900	270,700	— 48,900
341,800	**1,369,400**	+ 113,300	107,600	912,000	326,900	**1,346,500**	— 22,900
874,800	3,269,600	— 17,300	- -	2,841,700	1,000,000	3,841,700	+ 572,100
- -	4,270,200	— 580,000	200	4,550,000	- -	4,550,200	+ 280,000
- -	440,000	+ 10,000	- -	550,000	- -	550,000	+ 110,000
- -	3,374,000	— 239,000	- -	3,360,000	- -	3,360,000	— 14,000
734,000	1,048,100	+ 105,500	- -	302,600	572,100	874,700	— 173,400
- -	522,000	+ 13,600	- -	530,400	- -	530,400	+ 8,400
1,608,800	**12,923,900**	— 707,200	200	12,134,700	1,572,100	**13,707,000**	+ 783,100
16,100	234,300	+ 38,200	- -	127,900	20,500	148,400	— 85,900
- -	500	+ 500	- -	- -	- -	- -	— 500
- -	32,500	+ 32,500	- -	100,000	- -	100,000	+ 67,500
108,800	137,500	— 3,200	- -	29,900	105,500	135,400	— 2,100
- -	39,500	+ 1,800	- -	40,800	- -	40,800	+ 1,300
515,600	564,400	+ 21,200	21,200	7,700	466,9 0 0	495,800	— 68,600
640,500	**1,008,700**	+ 91,000	21,200	306,300	592,900	**920,400**	— 88,300
- -	866,100	+ 4,900	39,400	814,000	- -	853,400	— 12,700
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	**866,100**	+ 4,900	39,400	814,000	- -	**853,400**	— 12,700
			197,900	51,408,500			
20,054,400	**69,991,200**	— 569,200	51,606,400		20,484,000	**72,090,400**	+2,099,200

ABSTRACT B.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

The figures in thick type are those

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED	
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.
INTEREST:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works).	2,442,210	1,376,821	- -	3,819,031	2,610,100	1,317,800
2.—Interest on other obligations	5,123	447,354	4,758	457,235	3,100	470,800
Total	2,447,333	1,824,175	4,758	**4,276,266**	2,613,200	1,788,600
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:						
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	- -	150,949	237,321	388,270	- -	133,400
4.—Assignments and Compensations	- -	543,467	695,373	1,238,840	- -	545,400
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—						
5.—Land Revenue	260	281,769	3,047,118	3,329,147	400	294,500
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,280	1,853,410	- -	1,854,690	3,500	2,943,000
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	4,085	377,995	64,561	446,641	- -	383,600
8.—Stamps	27,815	24,146	57,133	109,094	45,100	24,800
9.—Excise	- -	46,030	46,329	92,359	100	51,600
10.—Provincial Rates	- -	- -	54,547	54,547	- -	- -
11.—Customs	- -	- -	139,345	139,345	- -	- -
12.—Assessed Taxes	- -	6,607	6,607	13,214	- -	6,400
13.—Forest	5,864	291,325	352,186	649,375	4,100	306,700
14.—Registration	- -	83,760	83,331	167,091	- -	88,700
Total	39,304	3,659,458	4,783,851	**8,482,613**	53,200	4,778,100
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:						
15.—Post Office	106,487	1,024,491	103,503	1,234,481	118,100	1,031,000
16.—Telegraph	156,277	507,203	5,759	669,239	198,200	589,800
17.—Mint	4,428	75,910	- -	80,338	10,100	78,100
Total	267,192	1,607,604	109,262	**1,984,058**	326,400	1,698,900
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:						
18.—General Administration	239,354	582,823	776,202	1,598,379	236,500	594,900
19.—Law and Justice	374	159,735	3,078,702	3,238,811	1,200	165,000
20.—Police	- -	68,901	2,692,153	2,761,054	- -	80,500
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	196,787	246,934	145,847	589,568	150,900	193,700
22.—Education	145	11,487	1,172,562	1,184,194	300	15,900
23.—Ecclesiastical	310	158,802	- -	159,112	500	164,700
24.—Medical	7,472	17,150	692,203	716,825	8,100	15,000
25.—Political	26,041	505,971	653	532,665	32,400	710,300
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,896	248,813	199,721	469,430	15,500	253,000
Total	491,379	2,000,616	8,758,043	**11,250,038**	445,400	2,193,000
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:						
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,776	670,476	- -	750,252	28,900	651,100
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	216,916	3,431	- -	220,347	200,000	15,700
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,416,978	212,325	526,975	2,156,278	1,420,000	232,500
30.—Stationery and Printing	112,518	6,907	366,232	485,657	133,700	—6,100
31.—Miscellaneous	20,123	35,078	214,794	269,995	25,000	85,900
Total	1,846,311	928,217	1,108,001	**3,882,529**	1,807,600	979,100
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:						
32.—Famine Relief	89	1,485	7,611	9,185	- -	- -
33.—Protective Works, Railways	- -	626,461	- -	626,461	- -	898,100
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	26	283,191	- -	283,217	- -	270,600
35.—Reduction of Debt	- -	581,137	- -	581,137	- -	319,300
Total	115	1,492,274	7,611	**1,500,000**	- -	1,488,000
Carried forward £.	5,091,634	11,512,344	14,771,526	31,375,504	5,245,800	12,925,700

ABSTRACT B.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

which appear in the General Account. *Rs.* 10 = £. 1.

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.		Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
Provincial and Local. India.	TOTAL.		Imperial. England.	Imperial. India.	Provincial and Local. India.	TOTAL.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	3,927,900	+ 241,100	2,444,100	1,095,600	- -	3,539,700	— 388,200
3,100	477,000	+ 1,600	2,300	408,000	3,000	413,300	— 63,700
3,100	**4,404,900**	+ 242,700	2,446,400	1,503,600	3,000	**3,953,000**	— 451,900
80,500	213,900	— 6,500	- -	145,500	78,900	224,400	+ 10,500
686,700	1,232,100	— 8,000	- -	564,300	684,200	1,248,500	+ 16,400
3,051,700	3,346,600	+ 5,900	500	299,100	3,144,700	3,444,300	+ 97,700
- -	2,946,500	+ 593,600	4,500	2,473,700	- -	2,478,200	— 468,300
76,000	459,600	— 62,100	- -	398,400	93,900	492,300	+ 32,700
59,500	129,400	— 300	44,700	24,200	60,600	129,500	+ 100
51,700	103,400	+ 4,800	- -	61,800	61,700	123,500	+ 20,100
111,400	111,400	+ 58,400	- -	- -	113,500	113,500	+ 2,100
136,800	136,800	— 5,200	- -	- -	133,200	133,200	— 3,600
6,800	13,200	— 600	- -	6,500	6,900	13,400	+ 200
390,700	701,500	— 25,700	4,300	316,900	408,400	729,600	+ 28,100
88,000	176,700	+ 200	- -	90,900	90,200	181,100	+ 4,400
4,739,800	**9,571,100**	+ 554,500	54,000	4,381,300	4,876,200	**9,311,500**	— 259,600
105,300	1,254,400	+ 6,900	127,300	1,054,300	107,000	1,288,600	+ 34,200
700	788,700	— 33,500	232,100	607,300	600	840,000	+ 51,300
- -	88,200	— 500	10,300	77,500	- -	87,800	— 400
106,000	**2,131,300**	— 27,100	369,700	1,739,100	107,600	**2,216,400**	+ 85,100
743,000	1,575,300	— 1,200	237,100	601,000	734,700	1,572,800	— 2,500
3,128,000	3,294,200	— 84,900	2,300	167,100	3,270,400	3,439,800	+ 145,600
2,725,300	2,805,800	+ 11,900	- -	85,500	2,770,200	2,855,700	+ 49,900
143,300	487,900	— 29,700	157,400	225,600	140,200	523,200	+ 35,300
1,194,600	1,210,800	— 26,400	200	14,900	1,277,000	1,292,100	+ 81,300
- -	165,200	— 2,200	300	169,700	- -	170,000	+ 4,800
714,800	737,900	+ 7,400	7,600	16,400	744,000	768,000	+ 30,100
600	743,300	+ 167,800	29,300	629,200	600	659,100	— 84,200
183,500	452,000	+ 3,600	12,600	269,600	208,300	497,500	+ 45,500
8,834,000	**11,472,400**	+ 46,300	453,800	2,179,000	9,145,400	**11,778,200**	+ 305,800
- -	680,000	— 26,600	21,300	654,900	- -	676,200	— 3,800
- -	215,700	— 5,200	220,000	5,200	- -	225,200	+ 9,500
553,900	2,206,400	+ 500	1,549,000	192,700	570,700	2,312,400	+ 106,000
375,100	502,700	— 37,100	135,000	— 9,900	383,900	509,000	+ 6,300
193,800	304,700	+ 4,100	26,000	67,500	196,200	289,700	— 15,000
1,122,800	**3,909,500**	— 64,300	1,951,300	910,400	1,150,800	**4,012,500**	+ 103,000
12,000	12,000	+ 12,000	- -	- -	33,000	33,000	+ 21,000
- -	898,100	— 240,500	- -	500,000	- -	500,000	— 398,100
- -	270,600	— 39,500	- -	287,300	- -	287,300	+ 16,700
- -	319,300	+ 18,000	- -	679,700	- -	679,700	+ 360,400
12,000	**1,500,000**	— 250,000	- -	1,467,000	33,000	**1,500,000**	- -
14,817,700	32,989,200	+ 502,100	5,275,200	12,180,400	15,316,000	32,771,600	— 217,600

ABSTRACT B.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	ACCOUNTS, 1883–84.				REVISED	
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	5,091,634	11,512,344	14,771,526	31,375,504	5,245,800	12,925,700
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT):						
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	- -	1,261,037	444,618	1,705,655	- -	1,287,000
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	- -	1,996,842	- -	1,996,842	- -	1,891,300
Eastern Bengal Railway (Working Expenses)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	180,000
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision).	- -	637,272	- -	637,272	- -	495,100
38. Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses)	43	213,482	301,312	514,837	- -	237,900
39. Charges in respect of Capital:						
(*a*) Interest on Debt—						
State Railways	- -	1,027,074	302,697	1,329,771	- -	1,069,800
East Indian Railway	311,593	191,580	- -	503,173	326,800	205,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	- -	1,119	- -	1,119	26,500	37,600
Irrigation and Navigation	- -	382,143	463,181	845,324	- -	404,300
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).	1,203,118	- -	- -	1,203,118	1,220,600	- -
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways Interest	3,284,241	12,521	- -	3,296,762	3,217,300	5,100
Total	4,798,995	5,723,070	1,511,808	**12,033,873**	4,791,200	5,813,100
EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:						
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	- -	79,040	— 473,367	— 394,327	- -	93,500
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	- -	147,626	10,075	157,701	- -	163,200
42.—Subsidized Railways	27,801	47,616	6,957	82,374	36,400	40,700
Southern Mahratta Railway	- -	85,568	- -	85,568	- -	148,300
43.—Frontier Railways	97	102,832	- -	102,929	200,000	— *61,300*
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,591	513,861	235,452	750,904	200	555,300
45.—Military Works	5,825	1,012,303	- -	1,018,128	3,800	969,600
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	86,515	1,005,360	3,685,569	4,777,444	67,300	437,100
Total	121,829	2,994,206	3,464,686	**6,580,721**	307,700	2,346,400
ARMY SERVICES:						
47.—Army	5,017,422	11,904,292	- -	16,921,714	3,975,000	11,995,200
48.—Military Operations in Egypt	6,162	47,874	- -	54,036	- -	- -
Total	5,023,584	11,952,166	- -	**16,975,750**	3,975,000	11,995,200
49.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON	- -	**3,838,756**	- -	**3,838,756**	- -	3,252,900
Total	15,036,042	36,020,542	19,748,020	70,804,604	14,319,700	36,333,300
	51,056,584				50,653,000	
SURPLUSES	+ 1,387,496		+ 123,501	- -	- - - -	
DEFICITS	- - - - -		— 588,180	- -	— 716,200	
TOTAL, AS PER ABSTRACT A. £.	52,444,080		19,283,341	- -	49,936,800	
EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT), NOW TERMED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE:						
50.—State Railways	769,728	2,233,343	- -	3,003,071	840,000	2,240,600
East Indian Railway	510,319	233,298	- -	743,617	324,000	295,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	- -	- -	55,942	1,001,200	270,000
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	8,573	701,111	- -	709,684	5,000	756,600
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.	12,785	- -	- -	12,785	- -	- -
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	- -	— 533,070	- -	— 533,070	- -	- -
TOTAL £.	1,357,347	2,634,682	- -	**3,992,029**	2,170,200	3,562,200

ABSTRACT B.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Rs. 10 = £. 1.

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.		Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.		Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.	
India.			England.	India.	India.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
14,817,700	32,989,200	+ 502,100	5,275,200	12,180,400	15,316,000	32,771,600	— 217,600
599,300	1,886,300	+ 53,600	- -	1,629,900	640,600	2,270,500	+ 384,200
- -	1,891,300	— 161,200	- -	1,826,500	- -	1,826,500	— 64,800
- -	180,000	— 20,000	- -	232,500	- -	232,500	+ 52,500
- -	495,100	— 34,900	- -	516,000	- -	516,000	+ 20,900
343,900	581,800	+ 19,700	- -	251,100	342,000	593,100	+ 11,300
339,600	1,409,400	— 16,100	- -	1,145,400	369,900	1,515,300	+ 105,900
- -	531,800	+ 700	330,700	220,000	- -	550,700	+ 18,900
- -	64,100	+ 30,400	33,200	62,300	- -	95,500	+ 31,400
470,900	875,200	— 4,600	- -	426,000	480,800	906,800	+ 31,600
- -	1,220,600	— 34,500	1,317,300	- -	- -	1,317,300	+ 96,700
- -	3,222,400	— 17,900	3,205,000	4,400	- -	3,209,400	— 13,000
1,753,700	**12,358,000**	— 184,800	4,886,200	6,314,100	1,833,300	**13,033,600**	+ 675,600
97,600	191,100	+ 24,400	- -	86,400	311,600	398,000	+ 206,900
12,700	175,900	— 800	- -	104,900	15,000	119,900	— 56,000
13,900	91,000	+ 2,600	- -	27,500	12,300	39,800	— 51,200
- -	148,300	+ 58,800	141,000	80,300	- -	221,300	+ 73,000
- -	138,700	+ 211,700	400,000	100,000	- -	500,000	+ 361,300
226,800	782,300	+ 29,900	1,200	523,800	182,300	707,300	— 75,000
- -	973,400	+ 50,400	2,200	1,088,300	- -	1,090,500	+ 117,100
3,564,600	4,069,000	+ 103,700	75,900	502,900	3,537,700	4,116,500	+ 47,500
3,915,600	**6,569,700**	+ 480,700	620,300	2,514,100	4,058,900	**7,193,300**	+ 623,600
- -	15,970,200	— 128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	- -	15,734,400	— 235,800
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	**15,970,200**	— 128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	- -	**15,734,400**	— 235,800
- -	**3,252,900**	— 285,200	- -	3,573,600	- -	**3,573,600**	+ 320,700
20,487,000	**71,140,000**	+ 384,400	14,354,600	36,743,700	21,208,200	**72,306,500**	+ 1,166,500
			51,098,300				
+ 119,200	- -	- -	+ 508,100		+ 28,900	- -	- -
— 551,800	- -	- -	- - - -		— 753,100	- -	- -
20,054,400	- -	- -	51,606,400		20,484,000	- -	- -
- -	3,080,600	— 195,000	862,100	1,900,600	- -	2,762,700	— 317,900
- -	619,000	+ 79,000	- -	340,000	- -	340,000	— 279,000
- -	1,271,200	+ 1,271,200	350,900	132,100	- -	483,000	— 788,200
- -	761,600	— 187,200	6,000	813,700	- -	819,700	+ 58,100
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- -	**5,732,400**	+ 968,000	1,219,000	3,186,400	- -	**4,405,400**	— 1,327,000

ABSTRACT C.—DETAILS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The figures in thick type are those

	ACCOUNTS, 1883–84.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884–85.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885–86.		
	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
REVENUE (FROM ABSTRACT A.)	265,785	71,461,636	71,727,421	267,500	69,723,700	69,991,200	197,900	71,892,500	72,090,400
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:									
Sterling Debt:									
(*a*) East Indian Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway Debt:									
3½ per Cent. Redemption Stock.	591,001	- -	- -	144,800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3 per Cent. Redemption Stock.	- -	- -	- -	222,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Debenture and Debenture Stock.	- -	- -	- -	811,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(*b*) Other Debt:									
3½ per Cent. Stock - -	- -	- -	- -	95,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3 per Cent. Stock - -	- -	- -	- -	3,000,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Proposed Loan - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,225,000	- -	- -
Rupee Debt:									
4 per Cent. Loans - -	- -	2,500,019	- -	- -	8,200	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 per Cent. Stock Notes -	- -	24,713	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Miscellaneous - - -	- -	51	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total - - -	591,001	2,524,783	3,115,784	4,273,400	8,200	4,281,600	2,225,000	- -	2,225,000
Net - - -	- -	- -	**3,062,953**	- -	- -	**1,155,400**	- -	- -	**2,205,000**
UNFUNDED DEBT:									
Temporary Loans - - -	1,250,000	- -	- -	750,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Special Loans - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	4,339	901,258	- -	4,600	1,048,600	- -	4,800	940,200	- -
Savings Bank Deposits - -	- -	2,479,857	- -	- -	3,020,700	- -	- -	3,402,200	- -
Total - - -	1,254,339	3,381,115	4,635,454	754,600	4,069,300	4,823,900	4,800	4,342,400	4,347,200
Net - - -	- -	- -	**352,480**	- -	- -	**855,000**	- -	- -	**648,400**
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments.	- -	123,501	- -	- -	119,200	- -	- -	28,900	- -
Commission for the Reduction of Debt.	- -	581,137	- -	- -	319,300	- -	- -	679,700	- -
Excluded Local Funds - -	- -	763,554	- -	- -	584,000	- -	- -	569,300	- -
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds.	- -	25,112	- -	- -	39,400	- -	- -	31,300	- -
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.	- -	14,447,224	- -	- -	15,951,100	- -	- -	15,726,900	- -
Advances - - - -	6,802	5,828,645	- -	3,200	9,605,700	- -	2,000	9,939,500	- -
Suspense Accounts - - -	- -	47,828	- -	- -	5,000	- -	- -	13,000	- -
Miscellaneous - - - -	1,004,594	642,966	- -	250,000	617,100	- -	250,000	38,300	- -
Total - - -	1,011,396	22,459,967	23,471,363	253,200	27,240,800	27,494,000	252,000	27,026,900	27,278,900
Net - - -	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	**725,300**	- -	- -	**236,100**
LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.	- -	278,702	278,702	- -	261,600	261,600	- -	376,900	376,900
Net - - - -	- -	- -	**171,960**	- -	- -	**12,700**	- -	- -	**308,100**
CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.	1,752,221	1,732,940	- -	1,148,500	1,715,900	- -	3,464,800	1,612,900	- -
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway.	151,480	300	- -	1,704,500	3,200	- -	- -	2,300	- -
Western Deccan Railway -	- -	3,958	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total - - -	1,903,701	1,737,198	3,640,899	2,853,000	1,719,100	4,572,100	3,464,800	1,615,200	5,080,000
Net - - - -	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
Carried over - - £.	5,026,222	101,843,401	- -	8,401,700	103,022,700	- -	6,144,500	105,253,900	- -

OTHER THAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

which appear in the General Account. *Rs.* 10=£. 1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Expenditure (from Abstract B.)	15,036,042	55,768,562	70,804,604	14,258,400	56,881,600	71,140,000	14,354,600	57,951,900	72,306,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits."	- -	+123,501	+123,501	- -	+119,200	+119,200	- -	+ 28,900	+ 28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits."	- -	—588,180	—588,180	- -	—551,800	—551,800	- -	—753,100	—753,100
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	1,357,347	2,634,682	3,992,029	2,231,500	3,500,900	5,732,400	1,219,000	3,186,400	4,405,400
Permanent Debt Discharged:									
Sterling Debt:									
(*a*) East Indian Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway Debt:									
3½ per Cent. Redemption Stock.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3 per Cent. Redemption Stock.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Debenture and Debenture Stock.	35,140	- -	- -	84,300	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(*b*) Other Debt:									
India Debentures - -	- -	- -	- -	3,006,500	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
East India Bonds - -	1,400	- -	- -	1,200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 per Cent. Stock - -	3,491	- -	- -	1,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3½ per Cent. Stock - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3 per Cent. Stock - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Proposed Loan - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rupee Debt:									
4 per Cent. Loans - -	- -	1,301	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 per Cent. Stock Notes -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,200	- -	- -	- -	- -
Loans under discharge -	- -	10,976	- -	- -	29,000	- -	- -	20,000	- -
Miscellaneous - - -	- -	523	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total - - - £.	40,031	12,800	52,831	3,093,000	33,200	3,126,200	- -	20,000	20,000
Net - - - £.	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
Unfunded Debt:									
Temporary Loans - - -	1,250,000	- -	- -	750,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Special Loans - - - -	- -	144,000	- -	- -	24,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	835	681,374	- -	800	796,700	- -	1,000	759,700	- -
Savings Bank Deposits - -	- -	2,206,765	- -	- -	2,397,400	- -	- -	2,938,100	- -
Total - - - £.	1,250,835	3,032,139	4,282,974	750,800	3,218,100	3,968,900	1,000	3,697,800	3,698,800
Net - - - - £.	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
Deposits and Advances:									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments.	- -	588,180	- -	- -	551,800	- -	- -	753,100	- -
Commission for the Reduction of Debt.	1,001,393	756,065	- -	- -	3,000	- -	- -	2,000	- -
Excluded Local Funds - -	- -	784,176	- -	- -	574,400	- -	- -	535,300	- -
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds.	- -	43,020	- -	- -	36,200	- -	- -	34,900	- -
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.	- -	14,462,132	- -	- -	15,914,700	- -	- -	15,683,900	- -
Advances - - - - -	183	5,692,645	- -	3,200	9,547,800	- -	2,000	9,963,500	- -
Suspense Accounts - - -	- -	231,389	- -	- -	39,300	- -	- -	30,100	- -
Miscellaneous - - - -	1,294	601,119	- -	- -	98,300	- -	- -	38,000	- -
Total - - - £.	1,002,870	23,158,726	24,161,596	3,200	26,765,500	26,768,700	2,000	27,040,800	27,042,800
Net - - - - £.	- -	- -	690,233	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	- -	106,742	106,742	- -	248,900	248,900	- -	68,800	68,800
Net - - - - £.	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidised Companies.	2,077,266	1,734,585	- -	2,559,500	1,570,800	- -	2,972,600	1,638,200	- -
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway.	235,205	408,116	- -	294,800	725,000	- -	500,000	872,300	- -
Capital of Western Deccan Railway.	- -	29,316	- -	- -	—25,300	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total - - - £.	2,312,471	2,172,017	4,484,488	2,854,300	2,270,500	5,124,800	3,472,600	2,510,500	5,983,100
Net - - - - £.	- -	- -	843,589	- -	- -	552,700	- -	- -	903,100
Carried over - - £.	20,999,596	86,420,989	- -	23,191,200	92,486,100	- -	19,049,200	93,752,000	- -

ABSTRACT C.—DETAILS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	5,026,222	101,843,401	- -	8,401,700	103,022,700	- -	6,144,500	105,253,900	- -
Remittances:									
Inland Money Orders - -	- -	7,313,417	- -	- -	8,101,800	- -	- -	9,000,000	- -
Other Local Remittances (net) -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,900	- -	- -	14,000	- -
Other Departmental Accounts -	- -	998,291	- -	- -	874,100	- -	- -	1,004,400	- -
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office - - - - -	- -	464,517	- -	- -	605,200	- -	- -	462,600	- -
Guaranteed Railways - -	- -	4,274,510	- -	- -	4,218,900	- -	- -	3,987,300	- -
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph - - - - -	- -	91,027	- -	- -	92,300	- -	- -	120,000	- -
Marine - - - - -	- -	225,222	- -	- -	171,500	- -	- -	211,600	- -
Military - - - - -	- -	10,786,933	- -	- -	11,333,700	- -	- -	11,629,600	- -
Public Works - - - -	- -	4,547,752	- -	- -	5,796,600	- -	- -	5,238,300	- -
Remittance Account between England and India.	429,719	1,389,298	- -	423,500	1,307,700	- -	1,088,700	1,400,500	- -
Total - - -	429,719	30,090,967	30,520,686	423,500	32,530,700	32,954,200	1,088,700	33,068,300	34,157,000
Net - - -	- -	- -	10,120	- -	- -	301,100	- -	- -	170,300
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS DRAWN.	17,599,805	- -	17,599,805	13,795,300	- -	13,795,300	13,773,700	- -	13,773,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - -	23,055,746	131,934,368	- -	22,620,500	135,553,400	- -	21,006,900	138,322,200	- -
Opening Balance - - -	3,429,874	14,821,550	- -	4,113,221	13,199,926	- -	2,213,121	11,920,026	- -
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	26,485,620	146,755,918	- -	26,733,721	148,753,326	- -	23,220,021	150,242,226	- -

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
the 17th March 1885.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

ABSTRACT D.—ACCOUNT of PROVINCIAL and LOCAL SAVINGS charged to REVENUE, and PROVINCIAL AND

Note.—These Balances do not include the Balances

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.
ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance at end of 1882-83 (*a*) - -	9,535	231,818	223,577	117,541
Added in 1883-84 - - - -	- -	82,108	- -	- -
Spent in 1883-84 - - - - -	28	- -	95,020	5,271
Balance at end of 1883-84 - - £.	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270
REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.				
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Accounts)	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270
Added in 1884-85 - - - -	- -	1,400	- -	- -
Spent in 1884-85 - - - - -	2,100	- -	105,700	49,700
Balance at end of 1884-85 - - £.	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570
BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				
Balance at end of 1884-85 (by Revised Estimate).	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570
Added in 1885-86 - - - -	- -	- -	28,900	- -
Spent in 1885-86 - - - - -	3,300	64,700	- -	13,300
Balance at end of 1885-86 - - £.	4,107	250,626	51,757	49,270

(*a*) *See* Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
the 17th March 1885.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

OTHER THAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.* *Rs.* 10 = £. 1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.	England.	India.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	20,999,596	86,420,989	- -	23,191,200	92,486,100	- -	19,049,200	93,752,000	- -
Remittances:									
Inland Money Orders	- -	7,288,981	- -	- -	8,101,800	- -	- -	9,000,000	- -
Other Local Remittances	(Net)	26,441	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Departmental Accounts	- -	1,015,644	- -	- -	875,000	- -	- -	1,003,500	- -
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	- -	470,026	- -	- -	605,200	- -	- -	462,600	- -
Guaranteed Railways	- -	4,274,510	- -	- -	4,118,900	- -	- -	3,987,300	- -
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	- -	92,583	- -	- -	92,300	- -	- -	120,000	- -
Marine	- -	227,487	- -	- -	171,500	- -	- -	211,600	- -
Military	- -	10,779,291	- -	- -	11,333,700	- -	- -	11,629,600	- -
Public Works	- -	4,571,315	- -	- -	5,312,100	- -	- -	5,238,300	- -
Remittance Account between England and India.	1,372,803	391,485	- -	1,329,400	713,200	- -	1,474,700	859,100	- -
Total	1,372,803	29,137,763	30,510,566	1,329,400	31,323,700	32,653,100	1,474,700	32,512,000	33,986,700
Net	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID.	- -	17,997,240	17,997,240	- -	13,023,500	13,023,500	- -	13,773,700	13,773,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	22,372,399	133,555,992	- -	24,520,600	136,833,300	- -	20,523,900	140,037,700	
Closing Balance	4,113,221	13,199,926	- -	2,213,121	11,920,026	- -	2,696,121	10,204,526	
GRAND TOTAL £.	26,485,620	146,755,918	- -	26,733,721	148,753,326	- -	23,220,021	150,242,226	

J. Westland,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. Barbour,
Secretary to the Government of India

held at the Disposal of PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS under their Provincial Contracts.

LOCAL BALANCES.

of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
386,226	1,075,960	305,854	710,437	552,947	3,613,805
- - -	- - -	16,205	25,188	- - -	123,501
123,533	354,946	- - -	- - -	9,382	588,180
262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
117,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	119,200
- - -	107,800	38,600	140,700	107,200	551,800
380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,900
51,000	501,800	57,300	56,400	5,300	753,100
329,493	111,414	226,159	538,525	431,065	1,992,416

J. Westland,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. Barbour,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ABSTRACT E.—STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

	ACCOUNTS, 1883–84.					
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total, after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	22,361,899	221,589	22,140,310	3,329,147	18,811,163	1
Opium	9,556,501	711	9,555,790	1,854,690	7,701,100	2
Salt	6,145,413	34,597	6,110,816	446,641	5,664,175	3
Stamps	3,513,201	39,272	3,473,929	109,094	3,364,835	4
Excise	3,836,961	30,478	3,806,483	92,359	3,714,124	5
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	10,687	2,868,044	54,547	2,813,497	6
Customs	1,187,266	31,163	1,156,103	139,345	1,016,758	7
Assessed Taxes	526,087	15,968	510,119	13,214	496,905	8
Forest	1,052,190	2,913	1,049,277	649,375	399,902	9
Registration	258,955	892	258,063	167,091	90,972	10
Tributes from Native States	720,487	-	720,487	-	720,487	11
	52,037,691	388,270	51,649,421	6,855,503	44,793,918	12
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations	-	-	-	-	1,238,840	13
					43,555,078	14
Productive Public Works	-	-	13,240,507	12,033,873	1,206,634	15
TOTAL NET REVENUE £.	-	-	-	-	44,761,712	16

NET EXPENDITURE.

	ACCOUNTS, 1883–84.			
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	£.	£.	£.	
Interest	4,276,266	-	4,276,266	17
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,984,058	1,672,761	311,297	18
Civil Departments	11,250,038	1,427,729	9,822,309	19
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,882,529	1,512,604	2,369,925	20
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	21
Public Works not classed as Productive	6,580,721	879,897	5,700,824	22
Army Services	16,975,750	956,232	16,019,518	23
Exchange on Transactions with London	3,838,756	-	3,838,756	24
	50,288,118	6,449,223	43,838,895	25
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	Surplus. + 123,501	Deficit. — 588,180	— 464,679	26
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE £.	-	-	43,374,216	27
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	-	-	+ 1,387,496	28
		£.	44,761,712	29

Fort William, Department of Finance and Commerce,
the 17th March 1885.

E. W. Kellner,
Deputy Comptroller General.

ABSTRACT E.—STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.					BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total, after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total, after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	21,546,300	62,300	21,484,000	3,346,600	18,137,400	22,334,200	59,300	22,274,900	3,444,300	18,830,600
2	8,850,000	700	8,849,300	2,946,500	5,902,800	9,025,500	1,000	9,024,500	2,478,200	6,546,300
3	6,350,000	28,100	6,321,900	459,600	5,862,300	6,400,000	37,600	6,362,400	492,300	5,870,100
4	3,578,000	41,700	3,536,300	129,400	3,406,900	3,633,400	44,200	3,589,200	129,500	3,459,700
5	4,013,500	23,200	3,990,300	103,400	3,886,900	4,070,000	21,800	4,048,200	123,500	3,924,700
6	2,793,900	7,200	2,786,700	111,400	2,675,300	2,856,800	7,800	2,849,000	113,500	2,735,500
7	1,030,000	31,900	998,100	136,800	861,300	1,175,000	33,500	1,141,500	133,200	1,008,300
8	511,800	15,100	496,700	13,200	483,500	514,900	15,300	499,600	13,400	486,200
9	982,300	2,600	979,700	701,500	278,200	1,061,000	2,700	1,058,300	729,600	328,700
10	280,800	1,100	279,700	176,700	103,000	281,800	1,200	280,600	181,100	99,500
11	695,200	- -	695,200	- -	695,200	691,300	- -	691,300	- -	691,300
12	50,631,800	213,900	50,417,900	8,125,100	42,292,800	52,043,900	224,400	51,819,500	7,838,600	43,980,900
13	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,232,100	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,248,500
14	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,060,700	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,732,400
15	- -	- -	12,923,900	12,358,000	565,900	- -	- -	13,707,000	13,033,600	673,400
16	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,626,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	43,405,800

NET EXPENDITURE.

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
17	4,404,900	- - -	4,404,900	3,953,000	- - -	3,953,000
18	2,131,300	1,789,200	342,100	2,216,400	1,792,900	423,500
19	11,472,400	1,402,100	10,070,300	11,778,200	1,426,300	10,351,900
20	3,909,500	1,369,400	2,540,100	4,012,500	1,346,500	2,666,000
21	1,500,000	- - -	1,500,000	1,500,000	- - -	1,500,000
22	6,569,700	1,008,700	5,561,000	7,193,300	920,400	6,272,900
23	15,970,200	866,100	15,104,100	15,734,400	853,400	14,881,000
24	3,252,900	- - -	3,252,900	3,573,600	- - -	3,573,600
25	49,210,900	6,435,500	42,775,400	49,961,400	6,339,500	43,621,900
26	Surplus. + 119,200	Deficit. — 551,800	— 432,600	Surplus. + 28,900	Deficit. — 753,100	— 724,200
27	- - -	- - -	42,342,800	- - -	- - -	42,897,700
28	- - -	- - -	— 716,200	- - -	- - -	+ 508,100
29	- - -	- - -	41,626,600	- - -	- - -	43,405,800

J. Westland,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. Barbour,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE I.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	£.	£.	£.	
Deficit of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure.	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	1
Productive Public Works, Capital Expenditure	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	2
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works:				
Surplus		2,044,391		3
Deficit	3,543,087		1,182,949	4
Net Public Debt incurred	7,345,416	4,199,268	* 5,105,160	5
Net Public Debt incurred, including capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	6
Value of Commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	7
Value of Commodities imported, excluding Gold and Silver	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	8
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	9
Net Imports of Gold	468,000	(Exports)896,000	1,750,000	10
Net Imports of Silver	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	11
TOTAL Net Imports of Gold and Silver	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	12
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13
Grand Total Value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	14
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Secretary of State's Bills sold (rupees)	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	15
	£.	£.	£.	
Sterling equivalent received	10,134,000	†15,465,000	‡15,749,000	16
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	17
Gold coined in Germany	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	18
Silver coined in Germany	1,669,000	88,498		19
Maximum price of an oz. Troy standard silver in London	$55\frac{5}{8}$*d.* (8th Oct.)	$54\frac{1}{4}$*d.* (2nd April)	$53\frac{3}{4}$*d.* (Nov.)	20
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	$53\frac{1}{2}$*d.* (21st June)	$48\frac{1}{2}$*d.* (21st Dec.)	$49\frac{5}{8}$*d.* (April)	21
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta	11 14 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	22
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	11 4 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	23
Average exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1*s.* 8·79*d.*	1*s.* 7·761*d.*	1*s.* 7·94*d.*	24
Fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries.	1*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	25
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	12 (May)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	26
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	(Dec. and Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	27
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	5 (Oct. and Nov.)	6 (Oct. and Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	28
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	2 (subsequently)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	29
	£.	£.	£.	
Maximum Money Balances of the three Presidency Banks	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb.)	30
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	31
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 4 per cent. Rupee Securities.	$98\frac{1}{4}$ (27th June)	97 (July and Aug.)	$95\frac{3}{4}$ (July)	32
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	92 (8th Sept.)	$91\frac{7}{8}$ (March)	$91\frac{1}{4}$ (May)	33
	£.	£.	£.	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts.	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,431,239 (Mar.)	34
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	35
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in gold)	$84\frac{1}{2}$ (5th April)	$81\frac{3}{4}$ (1st April)	$80\frac{3}{4}$ (Oct.)	36
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	$81\frac{1}{4}$ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	$71\frac{1}{2}$ (May)	37
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's 4 per cent. sterling Bonds.	$104\frac{1}{2}$ (30th Aug.)	$104\frac{1}{2}$ (July and Aug.)	$105\frac{1}{2}$	38
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	$100\frac{1}{2}$ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	$100\frac{3}{8}$	39
	£.	£.	£.	
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	40
Minimum - - ditto - - ditto	11,130,528(30thApril)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	41
Number of Savings Banks	343	338	371	42
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	83,518	84,503	91,288	43
	£.	£.	£.	
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,282,823	44
Average of each deposit	23	22	25	45
Net addition to deposits	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422	46
	Frs.	*Frs.*	*Frs.*	
Cash Reserve at the Bank of France in December of each year, in 000's of francs.	2,042,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	47
Silver - - ditto - - ditto	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	48
Per-centage of Silver on the Total Reserve	43	52	62	49

* Exclusive of 9,730,862 *l.*, debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.
† Includes 1,516,193 *l.*, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on London.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE I.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	1880–81.	1881–82.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. Revised Estimate.	£. Budget Estimate.
1	7,700,644	728,696	3,943.265	2,604,533	6,448,600	3,897,300
2	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,640,898	3,992,029	5,732,400	4,405,400
3	- - - -	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	- - -	508,100
4	4,044,139	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	716,200	- - -
5	5,679,815	—466,636	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,155,400	2,205,000
6	5,339,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,219,364	602,700	1,301,900
7	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	88,088,000		
8	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,279,000		
9	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	32,809,000		
10	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000	5,403,000		
11	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	6,406,000		
12	7,548,000	10.223,000	12,411,000	11,869,000		
13	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	20,940,000		
14	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000	157,254,000		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		
15	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,350	18,58,56,593	21,62,15,462		
	£.	£.	£.	£.		
16	15,239,677	18,412,429	15,120,521	17,599,805		
17	4,249,676	2,186,275	6,508,457	3,663,400		
18	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
19	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
20	$52\frac{13}{16}$ (July)	$52\frac{1}{8}$	$52\frac{7}{16}$ (June)	$51\frac{5}{16}$ (Feb.)	51 (April)	
21	51 (Jan.)	$50\frac{7}{8}$ (July)	50 (Dec.)	$50\frac{1}{16}$ (May and June)	$48\frac{7}{8}$ (Feb.)	
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a. p.*				
22	12 6 throughout	12 6 4 through-	- - -	- - -	- - -	
23	the year.	out.				
24	1 *s.* 7·956 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·895 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·525 *d.*	1 *s.* 7·536 *d.*	- - -	
25	1 *s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*	1 *s.* 8 *d.*	1 *s.* 8 *d.*	1 *s.* $7\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*	1 *s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*	
26	7 (April)	9 (Feb.)	10 (April)	9 (Mar.)	11 (April and May)	
27	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June)	4 (Sept.)	5	3 (Nov. and Dec.)	
28	3 (April)	6 (Feb.)	5 (Sept.)	4	5	
29	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ throughout first half year.	3 (March)	3	2	
	£.	£.	£.	£.		
30	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,097,600 (July)	6,712,300 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)	- - -	
31	4,442,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Dec.)	3,424,200 (April)	3,167,100 (Jan.)	- - -	
32	$102\frac{1}{2}$ (March)	106 6 (July)	102–4 (Feb.)	101–1 (April)	101–2 (June)	
33	93-10 (May)	99-8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	(94-8 Feb.)	94-12 (Mar.)	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
34	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	
35	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (April)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	
36	$84\frac{1}{4}$ (Feb.)	87 (July)	$85\frac{7}{16}$ (May)	$81\frac{7}{8}$ (April)	$82\frac{3}{8}$ (May)	
37	78 (May)	$82\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)	$79\frac{1}{2}$ (Dec.)	$77\frac{1}{4}$ (Jan.)	74 (Mar.)	
38	$105\frac{3}{4}$ (Jan.)	$106\frac{5}{8}$ (July)	105 (Jan.)	$103\frac{7}{8}$ (Jan.)		
39	$101\frac{3}{4}$ (Sept.)	$103\frac{3}{8}$ (Sept.)	$102\frac{1}{4}$ (Oct.)	$101\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
40	14,513,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Sept.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	
41	12,528,400 (April)	12,692,200 (April)	13,534,700 (April)	12,023,300 (Feb.)	12,342,500 (April)	
42	388	372	349	354		
43	107,778	114,942	109,349	119,053		
	£.	£.	£.	£.		
44	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,273,242		
45	29	28	30	27		
46	930,848	58,978	83,598	—83,005		
	Frs.	*Frs.*				
47	1,786,873	1,817,164				
48	1,222,604	1,161,468				
49	68	64				

‡ Includes 486,947 *l.*, Gold Remittances from India.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—SEA-BORNE TRADE for the YEAR. (Principal ARTICLES arranged in Order of their DECLARED VALUE.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	Cotton:						
	Raw:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	3,948,476	4,541,539	5,627,453	6,168,278	5,979,494
	Value	*£.*	11,145,453	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017	14,383,728
	Average declared value per lb. — *Annas*		*As.* 4 –	*As.* 4 2	*As.* 3 9	*As.* 3 9	*As.* 3 5
	Average declared value per lb. — *Pence, at average exchange*		4·98	5·20	4·66	4·58	4·17
	Twist and Yarn:						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	25,862,474	26,901,346	30,786,304	45,378,040	49,876,606
	Value	*£.*	1,109,234	1,282,576	1,368,836	1,816,818	1,926,162
	Average declared value per lb.	*Annas*	*As.* 6 10	*As.* 7 8	*As.* 7 1	*As.* 6 5	6 2
	Other manufactures:						
	Value	*£.*	512,513	626,558	641,680	761,564	927,008
	Average declared value per yard — Grey or unbleached	*Annas*	*As.* 2 –	*As.* 2 –	*As.* 2 –	*As.* 1 10	*As.* 1 9
	Average declared value per yard — Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	*As.* 4 5	*As.* 4 9	*As.* 5 1	*As.* 4 10	*As.* 4 7
	Per-centage of manufactures on whole value exported	-	12·70	12·60	11·86	13·84	16·55
2	Opium:						
	Quantity	*Chests*	105,507	92,190	89,338	91,798	91,963
	Value	*£.*	14,323,314	13,600,148	12,432,142	11,481,376	11,294,460
	Average declared value per chest, in rupees	*Rupees*	1,358	1,475	1,392	1,251	1,228
3	Seeds:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	7,091,469	10,229,109	10,466,098	13,139,206	17,355,588
	Value	*£.*	4,685,893	6,345,209	6,054,099	7,200,336	10,083,758
	Average declared value of linseed, per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	6 8 8	6 2 8	5 13 7	5 3 10	5 5 10
	Average declared value of linseed, per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	10·87	10·26	9·70	8·52	8·73
4	Wheat:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	2,195,550	7,444,375	19,863,520	14,144,407	20,956,495
	Value	*£.*	1,121,015	3,277,942	8,604,081	6,068,934	8,877,561
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	5 1 8	4 6 5	4 5 4	4 4 8	4 3 9
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	8·48	7·32	7·18	6·98	6·89
5	Rice and Paddy:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	22,165,765	27,266,040	28,888,421	31,258,288	27,039,859
	Value	*£.*	8,402,502	9,057,153	8,308,167	8,476,327	8,362,080
	Average declared value of husked rice, per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	3 12 11	3 5 7	2 14 3	2 11 6	3 1 8
	Average declared value of husked rice, per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	6·33	5·57	4·79	4·42	5·05
6	Jute:						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	*£.*	5,565,394	5,064,701	6,127,891	7,334,757	5,926,780
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	6 8 8	6 12 4	6 11 2	5 10 5	6 8 8
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	10·87	11·26	11·11	9·19	10·65
	Per-centage of manufactures on whole value exported	-	21·48	22·32	17·91	20·28	22·51
7	Hides and Skins:						
	Quantity	*No.*	24,291,356	23,395,702	24,796,719	26,534,068	28,153,063
	Value	*£.*	3,738,005	3,733,565	3,948,792	4,443,770	4,663,736
	Per-centage of dressed or manufactured on whole value	-	36·35	43·23	48·60	49·97	46·90
8	Indigo:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	100,923	116,870	150,363	141,041	168,590
	Value	*£.*	2,947,227	3,571,581	4,509,080	3,912,997	4,640,991
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	292 – 5	305 9 8	299 14 1	277 7 –	275 4 6
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Sterling, at average exchange*	*£.*	24·26	25·41	24·86	22·57	22·40
9	Tea:						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	38,173,521	46,413,510	48,691,725	57,766,225	59,911,703
	Value	*£.*	3,051,020	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,699,496	4,083,880
	Average declared value per lb. — *Annas*	-	*As.* 12 9	*As.* 10 6	*As.* 11 10	*As.* 10 3	*As.* 10 11
	Average declared value per lb. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	1·33	1·09	1·23	1·04	1·11
10	Coffee:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	359,313	369,357	346,364	353,324	340,025
	Value	*£.*	1,626,747	1,599,669	1,447,465	1,392,204	1,438,863
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	45 4 5	43 4 11	41 12 8	39 6 5	42 5 1
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	75·23	72·02	69·29	64·11	68·87
11	Sugar:						
	Value	*£.*	205,871	311,751	598,232	808,776	943,218
12	Silk:						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	*£.*	744,659	771,016	609,880	820,719	913,345
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb. — *Rupees*	-	3 10 11	4 3 4	3 7 7	4 – 1	3 14 8
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	6·12	7·00	5·76	6·52	6·37
13	Wool:						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	*£.*	1,242,486	1,224,412	1,011,234	948,755	876,541
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb. — *Annas*	-	*As.* 6 8	*As.* 7 2	*As.* 6 –	*As.* 5 10	*As.* 6 –
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb. — *Pence, at average exchange*	-	8·31	8·94	7·46	7·12	7·32
14	Lac:						
	Value	*£.*	371,496	578,320	719,528	699,016	556,739
15	Teak Wood:						
	Quantity	*Cubic tons*	38,620	65,626	56,377	59,187	46,471
	Value	*£.*	281,959	500,047	506,792	611,260	525,447
	Average declared value per cubic ton — *Rupees*	-	73 – 2	76 3 2	89 14 4	103 4 5	113 1 1
	Average declared value per cubic ton — *Sterling, at average exchange*	*£.*	6·07	6·34	7·45	8·40	9·20
16	Oils:						
	Value	*£.*	569,453	581,139	468,227	416,277	495,977
17	Saltpetre:						
	Quantity	*Cwt.*	509,372	352,995	354,860	399,565	491,668
	Value	*£.*	469,797	351,728	359,437	388,766	464,410
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Rupees*	-	9 3 7	9 15 5	10 2 1	9 11 8	9 7 2
	Average declared value per cwt. — *Shillings, at average exchange*	-	15·33	16·57	16·80	15·83	15·38

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE II.—Sea-borne Trade for the Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	IMPORTS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	Cotton—					
	Twist and Yarn:					
	Value - - - - - - - - - £.	33,212,952	45,877,379	40,763,209	44,859,383	45,379,516
	Quantity - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	2,745,306	3,699,273	3,222,252	3,378,220	3,465,968
	Average declared value per lb. — *Annas* - - - - - -	13·23	12·90	12·65	12·05	12·22
	Average declared value per lb. — *Pence, at average exchange* - -	1 *s.* 4·48 *d.*	1 *s.* 4·09 *d.*	1 *s.* 3·73 *d.*	1 *s.* 2·70 *d.*	1 *s.* 2·92 *d.*
	Other Manufactures:					
	Value - - - - - - - - - £.	16,923,747	22,914,314	20,777,985	21,442,372	21,651,392
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports - £.	19,669,053	26,613,587	24,000,237	24,820,592	25,117,360
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and Yarn:					
	Quantity - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	*842,239*	*625,840*	*747,429*	*862,913*	*1,344,396*
	Value - - - - - - - - - £.	*54,712*	*47,475*	*51,901*	*57,645*	*86,857*
	Other Manufactures:					
	Value - - - - - - - - - £	*1,061,457*	*1,151,417*	*1,272,869*	*1,331,582*	*1,399,010*
	Total Re-exports - £.	*1,116,169*	*1,198,892*	*1,324,770*	*1,389,227*	*1,485,867*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports - £.	18,552,884	25,414,695	22,675,467	23,431,365	23,631,493
2	Metals - - - - - - - - - *Value* £.	3,444,195	3,846,996	3,585,491	4,831,492	5,380,181
3	Railway plant and rolling stock - - - - „	1,528,497	2,742,689	2,241,695	2,028,349	2,870,942
4	Silk (Raw and Manufactured) - - - - „	1,521,126	2,417,402	1,960,916	2,051,923	2,170,923
5	Machinery and mill-work - - - - - „	644,192	835,503	1,265,672	1,391,660	1,839,816
6	Liquors - - - - - - - - - „	1,496,108	1,537,812	1,490,526	1,473,742	1,554,819
7	Woollen Manufactures - - - - - - „	1,028,450	1,466,121	1,276,263	1,076,388	1,372,403
8	Sugar - - - - - - - - - - „	1,068,788	1,611,157	1,243,758	1,086,961	1,148,370
9	Coal (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel):					
	Quantity - - - - - - - - - *Tons*	587,634	712,020	628,738	638,304	681,244
	Value - - - - - - - - - - £.	1,125,482	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208	1,104,788
	Average declared value per ton — *Rupees* - - - - - -	19·15	17·98	15·78	15·86	16·22
	Average declared value per ton — *Shillings, at average exchange* - -	31·82	29·90	26·16	25·81	26·40
10	Provisions - - - - - - - - - *Value* £.	1,048,832	920,181	1,053,083	1,087,186	1,033,932
11	Apparel - - - - - - - - - „	561,293	688,403	672,087	796,633	909,084
12	Oils - - - - - - - - - - „	545,931	529,175	560,585	1,050,897	654,228
13	Salt:					
	Quantity - - - - - - - - - *Tons*	352,238	373,376	357,224	338,065	383,090
	Value - - - - - - - - - - £.	762,532	665,517	569,067	515,184	623,011
	Average declared value per ton — *Rupees* - - - - - -	21·65	17·82	15·93	15·24	16·26
	Average declared value per ton — *Shillings, at average exchange* - -	35·97	29·63	26·41	24·80	26·46
14	Spices - - - - - - - - - *Value* £.	526,328	542,861	507,138	510,854	557,109

TABLE III.—SEA-BORNE TRADE for the first TEN MONTHS of the Year (Principal ARTICLES arranged in Order of their DECLARED VALUE).

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	58,278,889	64,500,626	65,843,136	71,778,796	66,737,799
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver	44,019,148	40,976,036	43,690,335	46,379,559	46,716,143
EXCESS EXPORTS - - -	14,259,741	23,524,590	22,152,801	25,399,237	20,021,656
Net Imports of silver - - - - - - - -	3,331,588	2,846,781	6,798,851	4,252,724	5,619,093
Net Imports of gold - - - - - - - -	2,958,798	4,214,855	4,394,654	4,816,434	4,502,634
TOTAL NET IMPORTS of Gold and Silver - - -	6,290,386	7,061,636	11,193,505	9,069,158	10,121,727
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS - - - - - - - £.	111,081,061	114,389,296	122,416,665	128,975,286	126,918,794

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	EXPORTS.	TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY.				
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	Cotton, Raw:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	3,399,355	3,855,498	4,651,431	4,595,435	4,112,285
	Value - - - - - £.	10,045,853	10,290,944	12,242,440	11,010,168	10,813,503
	Average value per lb. - - - *Rs.*	- 4 3	- 3 10	- 3 9	- 3 5	- 3 9
	Cotton Manufactures—					
	Twist and Yarn:					
	Quantity - - - - *Lbs.*	22,632,378	26,346,556	38,178,298	41,658,492	54,767,258
	Value - - - - - £.	1,076,159	1,185,818	1,534,742	1,608,689	2,038,178
	Average value per lb. - - *Rs.*	- 7 7	- 7 2	- 6 5	- 6 2	- 5 11
	Other manufactures—Value - - £.	526,904	540,940	629,720	764,580	717,264
	TOTAL COTTON (Raw and Manufactured) - - £.	11,648,916	12,017,702	14,406,902	13,383,437	13,568,945
2	Opium:					
	Quantity - - - - *Chests*	75,444	75,983	75,792	77,268	72,216
	Value - - - - - £.	11,115,263	10,656,679	9,531,439	9,468,546	9,086,327
	Average value per chest - - *Rs.*	1,473 5 -	1,402 8 2	1,257 9 3	1,225 6 8	1,258 3 5
3	Seeds:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	8,700,116	8,535,734	11,161,413	14,934,300	15,196,009
	Value - - - - - £.	5,369,367	4,985,910	6,052,491	8,598,302	8,883,242
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	6 2 9	5 13 6	5 6 9	5 12 1	5 13 6
4	Jute (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £.	4,172,591	4,840,050	5,972,915	4,995,786	5,404,182
5	Wheat:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	6,292,924	18,052,510	11,827,496	19,479,869	13,100,578
	Value - - - - - £.	2,762,759	7,844,116	5,089,329	8,220,783	5,272,435
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	4 6 3	4 5 6	4 4 10	4 3 6	4 - 5
6	Rice and Paddy:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	16,369,942	17,765,378	19,496,126	17,583,512	12,883,181
	Value - - - - - £.	5,690,268	5,398,348	5,295,699	5,351,060	4,486,007
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	3 7 7	3 - 7	2 11 5	3 - 10	3 7 9
7	Hides and Skins:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	632,180	637,238	699,590	734,474	774,187
	Value - - - - - £.	2,919,811	3,099,957	3,561,480	3,768,614	3,827,329
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	46 3 -	48 10 4	50 14 6	51 5 -	49 7 -
8	Tea:					
	Quantity - - - - - *Lbs.*	42,347,398	43,667,393	51,304,426	55,085,039	58,361,667
	Value - - - - - £.	2,797,637	3,261,580	3,295,322	3,768,115	3,699,835
	Average value per lb. - - - *Rs.*	- 10 7	- 11 11	- 10 3	- 10 11	- 10 2
9	Indigo:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	87,477	115,660	109,609	143,141	113,007
	Value - - - - - £.	2,734,908	3,531,766	3,061,912	3,989,208	3,011,763
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	312 10 3	305 5 9	279 5 7	278 11 1	266 8 2
10	Coffee:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	269,445	204,103	221,811	193,728	206,220
	Value - - - - - £.	1,160,862	858,105	849,037	792,383	745,514
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	43 1 4	42 - 8	38 4 5	40 14 5	36 2 5
11	Wool (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £.	1,045,637	827,210	803,094	749,311	701,724
12	Silk (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £.	581,255	502,786	633,368	782,498	651,515
13	Sugar - - - - - - - £.	279,767	511,158	732,547	891,626	531,412
14	Lac - - - - - - - £.	414,104	538,509	543,035	466,009	464,958
15	Teak:					
	Quantity - - - *Cubic Tons*	52,822	48,485	47,367	35,328	40,498
	Value - - - - - £.	398,647	434,519	481,936	396,684	454,285
	Average value per cubic ton - *Rs.*	75 7 6	89 9 11	101 11 11	112 4 7	112 2 10
16	Oils - - - - - - - £.	433,080	371,424	326,699	377,477	407,815
17	Saltpetre:					
	Quantity - - - - *Cwts.*	301,985	271,574	339,392	399,985	350,522
	Value - - - - - £.	298,924	276,183	329,377	380,531	332,259
	Average value per cwt. - - *Rs.*	9 14 4	10 2 9	9 11 3	9 8 3	9 7 8

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE III.—Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year, &c.—*concluded.*

No.	IMPORTS.	TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY.				
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON—					
	Twist and Yarn:					
	Quantity - - - - *Lbs.*	38,777,313	34,326,134	38,302,359	37,788,920	38,868,037
	Value - - - - - - £.	3,133,285	2,706,399	2,909,336	2,873,305	2,938,886
	Average value per lb. - - *Rs.*	- 12 11	- 12 7	- 12 2	- 12 2	- 12 1
	Ditto - in sterling, at average exchange.	1 *s.* 4 *d.*	1 *s.* 3⅔ *d.*	1 *s.* 3 *d.*	1 *s.* 3 *d.*	1 *s.* 2⅔ *d.*
	Other Manufactures—Value - £.	18,908,436	17,204,922	18,147,253	18,603,096	17,720,147
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports - - £.	22,041,721	19,911,321	21,056,589	21,476,401	20,659,033
	Re-exports—					
	Twist and Yarn:					
	Quantity - - - - Lbs.	*479,928*	*632,768*	*708,175*	*1,086,992*	*771,442*
	Value - - - - - - £.	*36,840*	*43,567*	*48,339*	*68,011*	*52,844*
	Average Value per lb. - - Rs.	*- 12 3*	*- 11 -*	*- 10 11*	*- 10 -*	*- 10 11*
	Other Manufactures—Value - £.	*899,570*	*1,018,867*	*1,066,632*	*1,159,872*	*949,263*
	Total Re-exports - - - £.	*936,410*	*1,062,434*	*1,114,971*	*1,227,883*	*1,002,107*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports - - £.	21,105,311	18,848,887	19,941,618	20,248,518	19,656,926
2	Metals - - - - - - *Value* £.	3,100,352	2,911,039	4,004,558	4,402,087	4,213,232
3	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. „	2,278,383	1,899,350	1,610,244	2,344,819	2,259,278
4	Silk (Raw and Manufactured) - „	2,046,391	1,748,434	1,813,882	1,871,627	1,762,895
5	Sugar - - - - - - „	1,339,169	1,071,976	841,985	908,970	1,675,814
6	Machinery and Millwork - „	650,035	985,823	1,090,309	1,425,642	1,319,618
7	Woollen Manufactures - - „	1,315,961	1,166,314	938,474	1,220,713	1,181,190
8	Liquors - - - - - - „	1,257,911	1,203,909	1,189,247	1,266,500	1,110,379
9	Oils - - - - - - „	479,508	444,337	946,164	526,582	1,082,156
10	Provisions - - - - - „	769,765	894,308	925,256	885,372	923,754
11	Coal (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel):					
	Quantity - - - - - *Tons*	514,951	528,226	465,909	499,696	520,601
	Value - - - - - - £.	945,191	835,042	740,092	795,663	871,457
	Average Value per Ton - *Rs.*	18 5 8	15 12 11	15 14 2	14 14 3	16 11 10
12	Apparel - - - - - - *Value* £.	587,827	573,998	676,078	773,366	769,191
13	Salt:					
	Quantity - - - - - *Tons*	321,146	303,547	287,131	313,131	364,549
	Value - - - - - - £.	562,651	491,252	426,616	506,896	569,967
	Average Value per Ton - *Rs.*	17 8 4	16 2 11	14 13 9	16 3 -	15 10 2
14	Spices - - - - - - *Value* £.	462,766	425,017	441,471	485,603	499,939

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES of TYPICAL COMMODITIES in GOLD and SILVER in *London* and *Calcutta* in December of each Year.

(Prices of March 1873 = 100.)

	Measured in Gold.								Measured in Silver.*							
In LONDON— (Prices quoted from the London "Economist"):	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Scotch pig-iron (warrants)	43	36	55	43	44	41	36	36	48	44	63	50	51	49	42	43
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend, (London).	55	60	50	52	51	54	54	52	61	72	57	60	59	65	63	62
Copper, Chili bars	74	64	74	68	79	73	65	54	82	77	85	78	91	87	76	64
Straits tin	45	42	62	63	76	64	58	52	50	50	71	73	88	76	68	62
Wheat	94	72	85	77	80	74	70	57	104	87	97	89	92	88	82	68
Flour, town-made	98	69	86	81	91	71	67	54	109	83	98	93	105	85	78	65
Beef, inferior	85	90	85	100	97	97	97	98	94	108	97	116	112	116	113	117
Cotton, No. 40, mule twist	71	61	77	75	77	70	69	70	78	73	87	87	89	84	81	83
Wool, Southdown hogs	76	65	71	76	68	59	61	52	84	78	81	87	78	71	71	63
Sugar, foreign Muscovado	74	80	95	80	71	62	64	44	82	96	108	92	82	74	75	52
Coffee	98	73	83	71	64	74	83	66	109	88	94	81	74	88	97	79
Saltpetre	98	89	96	102	105	90	87	81	109	108	110	118	121	108	102	97
Gold	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	120	114	115	115	119	117	119
Silver	90	83	88	86	87	84	85	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IN CALCUTTA—(Prices quoted from the "Calcutta Price Current"):																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)									73	74	81	80	78	75	74	76
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40									75	75	88	83	81	75	75	72
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									85	78	77	69	69	55	65	58
„ „ orange, No. 40—60									83	73	87	88	85	80	82	78
Copper, sheathing									83	80	87	80	87	79	77	65
Iron, flat, bolt, bar, and square									60	56	76	56	65	60	62	54
Spelter, hard									130	107	121	95	96	125	79	84
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									75	69	96	93	88	87	72	71
Indigo, good									86	100	119	105	113	101	116	103
Jute, picked									147	153	169	148	140	96	164	110
Lacdye, fine									58	54	73	49	36	27	–	–
Shell lac, fine orange									49	56	153	122	93	80	98	56
Linseed, fine bold clean									106	Nil	120	104	93	86	95	95
Rice, Ballam									168	259	153	103	97	100	138	139
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									80	69	87	80	86	78	66	60
Tea, good Souchong									100	77	82	64	82	59	64	55
Wheat, Doodiah									104	109	109	92	92	84	85	66
Gold									105	109	110	112	112	115	112	119

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE V.—TOTAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Merchandise and Treasure, and the Coinage of SILVER in the INDIAN MINTS for each Year from 1874-75 to 1883-84, and for TEN MONTHS of the Year 1884-85.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (INCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES).		EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) OF MERCHANDISE.	
	Rs.		*Rs.*
Year 1874-75	36,22,21,130	Year 1874-75	56,35,92,404
„ 1875-76	38,89,16,552	„ 1875-76	58,09,14,946
„ 1876-77	37,44,06,308	„ 1876-77	61,01,38,912
„ 1877-78	41,46,41,851	„ 1877-78	65,22,23,282
„ 1878-79	37,80,05,942	„ 1878-79	60,93,75,131
„ 1879-80	41,16,60,032	„ 1879-80	67,21,23,627
„ 1880-81	53,11,67,704	„ 1880-81	74,58,06,020
„ 1881-82	49,11,33,739	„ 1881-82	81,96,84,507
„ 1882-83	52,09,57,106	„ 1882-83	83,48,51,227
„ 1883-84	55,27,93,484	„ 1883-84	88,08,84,791
„ 1884-85 (10 months)	46,71,61,433	„ 1884-85 (10 months)	66,73,72,359

GOLD.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Year 1874-75	2,08,92,263	21,57,009	1,87,35,354	
„ 1875-76	1,83,63,811	29,12,496	1,54,51,315	
„ 1876-77	1,44,37,115	1,23,63,617	20,73,498	
„ 1877-78	1,57,89,273	1,11,07,983	46,81,290	
„ 1878-79	1,46,30,495	2,35,92,228	89,61,733	Net exports.
„ 1879-80	2,05,03,929	29,98,893	1,75,05,036	
„ 1880-81	3,67,20,576	1,68,586	3,65,51,990	
„ 1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842	
„ 1882-83	5,09,51,354	16,42,639	4,93,08,715	
„ 1883-84	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156	
„ 1884-85 (10 months)	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335	

SILVER.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	NET IMPORTS.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Year 1874-75	6,05,18,103	1,40,96,082	4,64,22,021	
„ 1875-76	3,46,43,413	1,90,89,867	1,55,53,546	
„ 1876-77	9,99,24,082	2,79,35,361	7,19,88,721	
„ 1877-78	15,77,65,323	1,10,01,973	14,67,63,350	
„ 1878-79	5,59,36,991	1,62,30,055	3,97,06,936	
„ 1879-80	9,60,50,019	2,73,52,586	7,86,97,433	
„ 1880-81	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741	
„ 1881-82	6,46,63,889	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,499	
„ 1882-83	8,35,80,218	87,77,949	7,48,02,269	
„ 1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540	
„ 1884-85 (10 months)	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934	

COINAGE OF SILVER.

	CALCUTTA MINT.	BOMBAY MINT.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Year 1874-75	1,77,14,620	3,12,54,220
„ 1875-76	81,83,460	1,73,18,720
„ 1876-77	2,07,92,850	4,19,18,370
„ 1877-78	5,15,18,210	11,02,85,050
„ 1878-79	2,32,44,950	4,88,62,750
„ 1879-80	2,13,54,170	8,12,15,510
„ 1880-81	1,05,09,820	9,19,86,930
„ 1881-82	84,77,510	1,33,85,230
„ 1882-83	1,42,99,070	5,07,85,500
„ 1883-84	1,27,46,600	2,38,87,400
„ 1884-85 (10 months)	95,66,056	3,57,08,348

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the true Financial Results to the REVENUES of *India* of the Guarantee of Interest upon the Capital of the GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, excluding the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

	1879–80.	1880–81.	1881–82.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85. Budget Estimate.	1884–85. Revised Estimate.	1885–86. Budget Estimate.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage to end of official year.	4,568	4,568	4,616	4,616	4,636	4,647	4,523½	4,679¼
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gross Earnings - - - -	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,846,035	7,652,000	7,478,800	7,240,000
Working Expenses - - -	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,039,000	4,105,100	3,880,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings.	59·62	55·10	52·63	53·94	52·86	52·78	54·89	53·59
Net Traffic Earnings - - -	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,613,000	3,373,700	3,360,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital Receipts and Disbursements in India at the Contract Rates of Exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,000	14,550	- -
TOTAL Revenue - - £.	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,633,000	3,388,250	3,360,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in India.	9,085	7,447	6,958	8,038	12,521	5,260	5,100	4,400
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in London. *	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,309,834	3,284,241	3,235,000	3,217,300	3,205,000
Total Guaranteed Interest (Sterling Payments converted at the average exchange of the year).	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,945,410	4,077,298	4,038,148	3,987,000	3,965,000	4,000,200
Surplus Paid to Railway Companies.	97,839	91,619	333,330	486,590	569,946	445,000	431,600	428,500
Land and Supervision - - -	45,720	57,613	74,746	72,181	67,325	85,000	63,500	87,500
Interest on Revenue Balances -	1,344	1,216	1,750	1,647	1,872	2,000	1,950	2,300
Net Loss on Receipts and Disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain.	63,285	60,046	77,335	66,305	86,675	- -	- -	33,000
TOTAL Expenditure - - £.	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,432,569	4,704,021	4,763,966	4,519,000	4,462,050	4,551,500
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury.	1,639,815	1,121,333	816,944	1,121,975	1,075,823	886,000	1,073,800	1,191,500
Net Revenue - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*With the exception of the figures in this line, which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table have been converted into English currency at the rate of *Rs.* 10 = £. 1.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on STATE RAILWAYS in 1883-84, and ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on such Works in 1884-85 and 1885-86, and to the End of 1885-86.

RAILWAYS.	Accounts, 1883-84.	1884-85. Revised Estimate.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	To End of 1885-86.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining Unspent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian	743,617	619,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	- -
Rajputana-Malwa	340,754	234,100	168,000	8,811,144	8,811,144	- -
Holkar	3,526	5,000	25,000	1,305,095	1,305,095	- -
Sindia	4,007	3,700	5,000	897,933	897,933	- -
Wardah Coal	35,086	20,850	33,500	699,219	699,219	- -
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	50,428	55,200	65,380	1,101,075	1,101,075	- -
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,893	9,000	2,900	22,107	22,107	- -
Umeria Colliery	- -	16,000	12,000	28,000	28,000	- -
Kutni-Umeria	- -	92,000	208,000	•300,000	(*a*) 315,749	15,749
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	—12,794	66,400	15,000	1,415,029	1,415,029	- -
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	406,860	269,600	60,750	1,326,713	1,225,642	—101,071*
Eastern Bengal	55,942					
Calcutta and South-Eastern	258,430	1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	- -
Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal	- -					
Tirhoot and Extensions	218,298	115,400	—53,400	1,467,594	1,467,594	- -
Patna-Gya	—9,545	17,900	9,800	403,984	403,984	- -
Nalhati	2,535	—670	—600	34,266	34,266	- -
Northern Bengal	154,054	89,400	28,700	2,212,513	2,212,513	- -
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	235,813	217,300	69,800	570,728	596,274	25,546†
Ranaghat Bhagwangola	18,561	3,200	- -	29,612	29,612	- -
Assam-Behar	43,422	292,200	299,275	646,394	1,037,529	391,135
Nagpur-Bengal	9,699	94,300	60,000	184,889	(*a*) 184,889	- -
Cawnpore-Achnera	480,818	100,900	68,000	1,146,844	1,146,844	- -
Dildarnagar-Ghazipore	271	—1,750	1,000	71,710	71,710	- -
Bareilly-Pilibhit	75,371	46,510	1,000	144,048	175,000	30,952
Cawnpore-Kalpi	- -	191,000	- -	191,000	335,000	144,000
Indus Valley	179,615	280,100	151,950	7,500,143	7,500,143	- -
Punjab Northern, Southern Section	95,358	63,560	36,360	4,745,208	4,745,208	- -
„ „ Northern „	—59,141	—3,750	8,000	2,703,110	2,703,110	- -
Amritsur-Pathankot	260,311	89,300	12,500	572,035	620,485	48,450
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	- -	- -	20,000	20,000	20,000	- -
Dhond and Manmad	13,616	11,010	5,000	1,032,087	1,032,087	- -
Stores and Reserve, Productive	148,276	—37,760	79,785	184,768	- -	—184,768
Jhansi-Manickpur	109,195	195,000	- -	312,816	1,430,000	1,117,184
Rewari-Ferozepore	513,790	277,500	50,000	1,192,479	1,413,403	220,924
Vizagapatam-Raipur	11,628	- -	- -	17,641	35,000	17,359
Cuddapah-Nellore	27,409	147,500	190,000	364,909	366,387	1,478
Bellary-Kistna	91,107	345,750	400,000	838,953	1,775,000	936,047
Kadiri Extension Survey	- -	5,000	6,700	11,700	(*a*) 11,700	- -
Carried forward £.	4,514,210	5,228,150	2,863,700	58,958,870	61,621,855	2,662,985

* This apparent excess is due to the stores balance of both the Rangoon and Irrawaddy, and Rangoon and Sittang Valley lines being included in the Outlay. It is reported that no excess will occur on final heads.

† A revised Estimate has been submitted for this line.

(*a*) Estimates have not yet been sanctioned for these lines, hence the outlay is quoted.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON STATE RAILWAYS—*continued.*

RAILWAYS.	Accounts, 1883–84.	1884–85. Revised Estimate.	1885–86. Budget Estimate.	To End of 1885–86.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining Unspent.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	4,514,210	5,228,150	2,863,700	58,958,870	61,621,855	2,662,985
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*cont^d.*						
Hindupur Extension Survey	- -	3,200	- -	3,200	(*a*) 3,200	- -
Damalchera Villupuram Survey	- -	2,800	5,000	7,800	(*a*) 7,800	- -
Southern Maharatta	—20,524	- -	- -	56,201	56,201	- -
Eastern Deccan	—1,613	- -	- -	8,854	8,854	- -
Western Deccan	—3,536	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Stores and Reserve, Protective	—108,888	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sutlej Bridge	- -	28,300	122,000	150,300	(*a*) 150,300	- -
Sind-Sagar, Doab	- -	15,000	410,000	425,000	(*a*) 425,000	- -
Sind-Sagar, Eastern Section	- -	23,000	125,000	148,000	(*a*) 148,000	- -
Sindh-Pishin, Southern Section	95,161	—41,500	10,000	1,378,665	1,378,665	- -
„ Northern „	122,336	768,700	1,050,000	1,941,036	2,615,602	674,566
Stores and Reserve, Frontier	—55,427	—22,500	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ditto - - - - Loss Account	- -	2,500	- -	2,500	- -	—2,500
	4,541,719	6,007,650	4,585,700	63,080,426	66,415,477	3,335,051
Deduct, — Amount charged to the Ordinary Grant	9,699	- -	- -	114,989	114,989	- -
TOTAL	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,700	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
Distributed as under :—						
East Indian Railway	743,617	619,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	- -
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	- -
Productive Public Works (Capital Account) :						
50. State Railways	3,003,071	3,053,400	2,761,400	39,109,691	39,479,684	369,993
Famine Relief and Insurance :						
33. Protective Works, Railways	626,461	898,100	500,000	2,510,010	4,803,002	2,292,992
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive :						
43. Frontier Railways	102,929	138,750	500,000	4,892,612	5,564,678	672,066
TOTAL £.	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,700	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:						
Bhopal	- -	- -	- -	125,000	125,000	- -
Jorhat	10,606	26,500	2,000	47,881	53,671	5,790
Therriaghat, Companygunj	- -	14,000	4,800	18,800	10,727	—8,073
Sonapore Diamond Harbour	—223,646*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Parbatipore-Dinagepore Extension	—68,862*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kawnia-Dhurla	4,997	4,000	- -	94,609	94,609	- -
Farakhabad-Hathras	—124,314*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Jumna Bridge	—68,234*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	2,284	36,000	287,000	329,484	512,690	183,206
Patri Salt Branch	- -	- -	- -	82,000	90,000	8,000
TOTAL ORDINARY £.	—467,169	80,500	293,800	697,774	886,697	188,923
GRAND TOTAL £.	4,074,550	6,088,150	4,879,500	63,778,200	67,302,174	3,523,974

* During the year these lines were classed as " Productive Public Works," and the outlay was transferred to that head, hence the minus entries under " Ordinary."

(*a*) Estimates have not yet been sanctioned for these lines, hence the outlay is quoted.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VIII.—ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on WORKS of IRRIGATION, &c., for which CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNTS are kept in 1883-84, and ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE on such Works in 1884-85, 1885-86, and to the End of 1885-86, &c.

	1883-84, Actuals.	1884-85, Revised Estimate.	1885-86, Budget Estimate.	TOTAL to End of 1885-86.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be Spent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	63,915	77,500	92,500	2,226,364	3,110,213	883,849
Midnapore Canal	17,407	5,000	7,000	824,817	824,900	83
Tidal Canal	- -	- -	- -	177,270	177,270	- -
Sone Canals	59,021	50,500	28,000	2,504,119	2,788,870	284,751
Ganges Canal	25,834	19,900	22,450	2,670,027	2,923,442	253,415
Lower Ganges Canal	75,275	74,700	75,140	2,623,966	2,772,451	148,485
Agra Canal	15,545	16,600	5,810	828,015	800,632	- -
Eastern Jumna Canal	7,557	6,300	6,600	292,651	344,191	51,540
Western Jumna Canal	69,935	55,700	68,600	1,023,328	1,079,050	55,222
Bari Doab Canal	16,763	24,200	17,800	1,550,181	1,579,860	29,679
Sirhind Canal	100,287	67,800	78,400	2,025,648	2,079,283	53,635
Chenab Canal	27,996	52,000	59,500	140,232	293,559	153,327
Godavari Delta System	42,783	41,868	39,500	1,048,149	1,108,869	60,720
Kistna Delta System	39,438	51,564	53,870	732,348	1,389,978	657,630
Sangam Anicut System	59,315	62,290	50,500	247,821	289,644	41,823
Desert Canal	7,758	4,830	3,650	110,445	126,684	16,239
Begari Canal	8,856	8,822	4,560	160,561	162,885	2,324
Eastern Nara Works	26,663	38,807	39,100	482,171	515,903	33,732
Mutha Canals	5,406	8,076	12,700	593,688	542,089	- -
Other projects	52,715	95,114	164,012	2,818,294	- -	- -
TOTAL £.	722,469	761,571	819,692	23,080,595	- -	- -
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE, PROTECTIVE WORKS, IRRIGATION:						
Betwa Canal	111,701	80,000	60,500	374,470	319,252	- -
Swat River project	39,012	32,000	18,000	321,785	354,581	32,796
Rushikulya project	168	17,662	25,000	43,457	260,139	216,682
Nira Canal	37,296	47,481	56,860	336,236	397,736	61,500
Other projects	95,040	93,454	126,935	444,721	- -	- -
	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,520,669	- -	- -
Deduct,—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Funds	- -	- -	- -	280,668	- -	- -
TOTAL £.	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,240,001	- -	- -
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE:						
Sundry projects	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,305,335	- -	- -
Add,—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance, Protective Works, Irrigation	- -	- -	- -	280,668	- -	- -
TOTAL £.	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,586,003	- -	- -
GRAND TOTAL £.	1,099,641	1,117,427	1,202,305	27,906,599	- -	- -

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE IX.—GROSS RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, and NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS of GUARANTEED and STATE RAILWAYS to End of 1883-84, with REVISED ESTIMATES for 1884-85, and BUDGET ESTIMATES for 1885-86.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate,	Budget Estimate,
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,541	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,611	4,636¼	4,523½
Gross Receipts:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian	- -	18,660	29,635	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	468,321	484,480	584,879	642,331	488,951	115,100	—
Madras	670,798	617,619	641,334	682,571	691,041	710,000	710,000
South Indian	343,588	368,547	376,036	376,278	400,362	420,000	440,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	661,870	733,173	976,455	1,075,380	1,211,703	1,200,000	1,250,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,411,043	2,615,587	3,483,259	3,496,761	3,342,850	3,450,000	3,450,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	403,176	459,744	531,386	479,388	578,859	505,000	570,000
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	1,176,380	1,190,977	1,009,693	1,032,172	1,122,269	1,080,000	820,000
TOTAL £.	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,836,035	7,480,100	7,240,000
Working Expenses:							
East Indian	- -	- -	29,489	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	216,852	215,984	237,278	266,346	262,305	116,400	—
Madras	444,363	419,988	426,289	433,274	404,655	425,000	450,000
South Indian	248,268	231,370	248,467	240,198	252,836	285,000	280,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	332,829	356,168	419,097	553,807	497,646	530,000	550,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,456,709	1,411,751	1,638,756	1,725,000	1,751,373	1,730,000	1,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	249,107	252,545	325,890	324,210	303,145	330,000	350,000
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	710,701	687,668	691,786	660,000	675,932	690,000	500,000
TOTAL £.	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,106,400	3,880,000
Net Traffic Receipts:							
East Indian	- -	18,660	146	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	251,469	268,496	347,601	375,985	226,646	—1,300	—
Madras	226,435	197,631	215,045	249,297	286,386	285,000	260,000
South Indian	95,320	137,177	127,569	136,080	147,526	135,000	160,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	329,041	377,005	557,358	521,573	714,057	670,000	700,000
Great Indian Peninsula	954,334	1,203,836	1,844,503	1,771,761	1,591,477	1,720,000	1,700,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	154,069	207,199	205,496	155,178	275,714	175,000	220,000
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	465,679	503,309	317,907	372,172	446,337	390,000	320,000
TOTAL £.	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,373,700	3,360,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	1,503	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,507	1,509	1,509
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gross receipts	4,611,878	4,252,841	4,710,276	4,601,058	4,999,179	4,270,000	4,550,000
Rents of premises occupied by the East Indian Railway realised in England	- -	230	230	230	230	200	200
Working expenses	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,448,794	1,822,244	1,787,198	1,700,000	1,700,000
Surplus profits	- -	- -	- -	247,154	209,644	191,300	126,500
Net traffic receipts	3,095,391	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,531,890	3,002,567	2,378,900	2,723,700
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.**	*Miles.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	233
Gross receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	440,000	550,000
Working expenses	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	180,000	232,500
Net traffic receipts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	260,000	317,500
Other State Railways:							
Open mileage at beginning of year	2,014	2,310	3,030	3,317	3,646	3,923½	4,188½
Gross Receipts:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300,000
Umeria Colliery	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,700
Calcutta and South Eastern	13,548	14,667	15,962	22,007	31,806	9,400	—
Rajputana-Malwa	517,033	611,949	1,012,348	1,113,335	1,319,710	1,302,500	1,475,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	- -	- -	- -	- -	45,140	87,500	
Sindia	10,556	22,880	32,863	32,030	25,155	36,800	37,500
Carried forward £.	541,137	649,496	1,061,173	1,167,372	1,421,811	1,436,200	1,826,200

* Mileage included under Guaranteed Railways.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE IX.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS—*continued.*

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate,	Budget Estimate,
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	541,137	649,496	1,061,173	1,167,372	1,421,811	1,436,200	1,826,200
STATE RAILWAYS—*continued.*							
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS—*continued.*							
Gross Receipts—continued.							
Bhopal - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,438	2,557	700	2,900
Wardha Coal - - - - - - - -	29,775	24,586	52,980	67,287	76,529	70,000	72,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section -	182,537	401,140	327,018	304,758	319,015	325,000	327,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin - - - - -	385,633	682,027	542,580	567,669	691,048	770,000	720,000
Dhond and Manmad* - - - - - -	50,959	52,988	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,500	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh - - - - -	- -	15,905	41,870	85,890	129,565	132,500	142,500
Jorhat - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	600	4,000
Burma State Railway - - - - - -	108,523	141,146	152,033	158,668	167,717	210,000	270,000
Patna-Gya - - - - - - - -	33,964	49,828	53,636	39,834	47,019	51,800	52,000
Northern Bengal - - - - - - -	146,781	170,325	192,741	227,991	213,274	216,500	215,000
Tirhoot - - - - - - - - -	47,692	54,338	57,878	70,981	98,167	124,000	136,000
Naihati - - - - - - - - -	9,392	6,732	6,787	7,406	8,063	7,500	7,800
Kawnia-Dhurla - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	10,627	14,080	15,500	16,500
Cawnpore-Achnera - - - - - -	12,335	18,606	48,785	54,333	57,736	95,000	120,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur - - - - -	- -	1,788	4,113	4,847	3,480	4,700	4,700
Bareilly-Pilibhit - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,600	6,000
Amritsar-Pathankote - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,300	26,000
Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	20,000
TOTAL - - - £.	1,548,728	2,268,905	2,556,541	2,785,119	3,269,226	3,503,900	3,990,100
Working Expenses.							
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	180,000
Umeria Colliery - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	10,500
Calcutta and South Eastern - - - -	10,118	9,022	19,693	11,623	19,513	8,600	- -
Rajputana-Malwa - - - - - -	347,436	430,206	581,520	588,661	697,384	720,000	867,500
Rewari-Ferozepore - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,326	60,000	
Sindia - - - - - - - - -	12,757	19,868	23,792	23,830	11,361	19,500	19,400
Bhopal - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,976	2,984	1,200	2,400
Wardah Coal - - - - - - - -	29,733	44,678	44,743	45,442	21,620	47,500	50,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section -	176,473	306,608	286,750	261,124	252,260	230,000	235,000
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin - - - -	314,896	480,956	405,965	370,542	391,727	370,000	370,000
Dhond and Manmad* - - - - - -	57,412	47,016	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nagpur and Chattisgarh - - - - -	- -	11,435	24,602	49,134	61,572	80,000	75,000
Jorhat - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	700	4,000
Burma State Railway - - - - - -	77,653	85,953	89,676	98,816	102,117	132,000	170,000
Patna-Gya - - - - - - - -	18,706	27,563	34,117	27,100	23,356	30,400	28,500
Northern Bengal - - - - - - -	122,865	92,519	96,046	107,153	123,543	151,500	140,000
Tirhoot - - - - - - - - -	34,327	31,551	34,904	44,052	67,863	99,000	93,000
Naihati - - - - - - - - -	6,274	6,970	5,500	5,059	5,632	7,500	6,500
Kawnia-Dhurla - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	9,039	10,075	12,000	11,000
Cawnpore-Achnera - - - - - -	6,581	10,865	35,503	36,578	36,802	67,500	80,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur - - - - -	- -	2,318	3,580	4,169	1,222	2,800	2,600
Bareilly Pilibhit - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	5,000
Amritsar-Pathankote - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,000	20,000
Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	20,000
TOTAL - - - £.	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,686,391	1,684,298	1,863,357	2,062,200	2,300,400
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120,000
Umeria Colliery - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—2,000	3,200
Calcutta and South Eastern - - - -	3,430	5,646	—3,731	10,384	12,293	800	- -
Rajputana-Malwa - - - - - -	169,597	181,743	430,828	524,674	622,326	582,500	607,500
Rewari-Ferozepore - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,814	27,500	
Sindia - - - - - - - - -	—2,201	3,012	9,071	8,200	13,794	17,300	18,100
Bhopal - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	—538	—427	—500	500
Wardah Coal - - - - - - - -	43	—20,092	8,237	21,845	54,909	22,500	22,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section -	6,063	94,532	40,268	43,634	66,755	95,000	92,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin - - - -	70,737	201,071	136,615	197,127	299,321	400,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad* - - - - - -	—6,453	5,972	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,500	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh - - - - -	- -	4,469	17,268	36,756	64,993	52,500	67,500
Jorhat - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—100	- -
Burma State Railway - - - - - -	30,870	55,193	63,257	59,872	65,600	78,000	100,000
Patna-Gya - - - - - - - -	15,258	22,265	19,519	12,734	23,663	21,400	23,500
Northern Bengal - - - - - - -	23,916	77,806	96,695	120,838	89,731	65,000	75,000
Tirhoot - - - - - - - - -	13,365	22,787	22,974	26,929	30,304	25,000	43,000
Naihati - - - - - - - - -	3,118	—238	1,287	2,347	2,431	- -	1,300
Kawnia-Dhurla - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,588	4,005	3,500	5,500
Cawnpore-Achnera - - - - - -	5,754	7,741	13,282	17,755	20,934	-27,500	40,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur - - - - -	- -	—530	533	678	-2,258	1,900	2,100
Bareilly Pilibhit - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100	1,000
Amritsar-Pathankote - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,300	6,000
Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	333,497	661,377	870,150	1,100,821	1,405,869	1,441,700	1,599,700

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives per centage of the gross receipts.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE X.—GROSS EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES, and NET EARNINGS of WORKS of IRRIGATION, &c., for which CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNTS are kept, for FIVE Years ending 1883-84, with REVISED ESTIMATES for 1884-85, and BUDGET ESTIMATES for 1885-86.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate,	Budget Estimate,
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore Canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,500	22,500
Tidal Canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	5,650	5,500
Sone Canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges Canal	290,564	180,289	193,048	234,125	242,697	286,000	206,000
Lower Ganges Canal	5,860	102,828	141,379	157,833	151,441	170,300	121,200
Agra Canal	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,793	64,373	81,500	59,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	- -	- -	73,918	83,545	76,452	76,200	65,900
Western Jumna Canal	113,055	91,013	120,125	115,949	139,240	164,000	137,500
Chenab Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000
Bari Doab Canal	119,129	107,492	112,869	109,429	100,354	103,500	105,000
Sirhind Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	22	3,650	13,500
Godavari Delta System			9,995	7,675	7,560	8,400	8,300
Kistna Delta System			3,956	4,973	3,356	2,520	2,550
Desert Canal			1,010	1,566	1,519	2,856	2,631
Begari Canal	26,904	30,269	1,850	3,531	3,117	3,454	3,638
Eastern Nara Works			2,012	2,057	2,193	2,151	2,219
Mutha Canals			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
Other projects			6,713	13,272	11,439	8,767	9,468
TOTAL £.	708,041	639,144	865,799	930,982	936,581	1,048,143	874,706
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION:							
Ganges Canal	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,302	44,301	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges Canal	- -	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna Canal	- -	- -	22,153	22,153	22,154	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna Canal	27,583	90,761	3,809	5,836	6,265	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab Canal	- -	70,400	29,523	27,997	66,189	31,000	31,500
Godavari Delta System			157,072	146,845	153,262	158,650	158,650
Kistna Delta System			93,190	81,761	94,929	95,475	95,475
Sangam-Anicut System			- -	- -	- -	2,850	3,990
Desert Canal	507,921	571,074	10,026	8,645	8,534	9,630	9,720
Begari Canal			10,305	14,440	15,163	17,148	19,128
Eastern Nara Works			15,376	10,515	14,236	22,326	21,896
Other projects			84,682	85,804	88,310	92,177	97,307
TOTAL £.	602,397	797,319	491,220	469,081	534,126	521,993	530,403
TOTAL REVENUE:							
Orissa Canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore Canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,500	22,500
Tidal Canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	5,650	5,500
Sone Canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges Canal	357,457	224,590	237,349	278,427	286,998	330,301	250,301
Lower Ganges Canal	5,860	123,611	162,162	178,616	172,224	191,083	141,983
Agra Canal	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,793	64,373	81,500	59,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	- -	- -	96,071	105,698	98,606	98,353	88,053
Western Jumna Canal	140,638	181,774	123,934	121,785	145,505	169,500	143,000
Chenab Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000
Bari Doab Canal	119,129	177,892	142,392	137,426	166,543	134,500	136,500
Sirhind Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	22	3,650	13,500
Godavari Delta System			167,067	154,520	160,822	167,050	166,950
Kistna Delta System			97,146	86,734	98,285	97,995	98,025
Sangam-Anicut System			- -	- -	- -	2,850	3,990
Desert Canal	534,825	601,343	11,036	10,211	10,053	12,486	12,351
Begari Canal			12,155	17,971	18,280	20,602	22,766
Eastern Nara Works			17,388	12,572	16,429	24,477	24,115
Mutha Canals			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
Other projects			91,395	99,076	99,749	100,944	106,775
TOTAL £.	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,357,019	1,400,063	1,470,707	1,570,136	1,405,109

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL. STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE X.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF WORKS OF IRRIGATION, &c.—*continued.*

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate,	Budget Estimate,
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*cont^d.*							
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE:	£.o	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orissa Canals	36,777	30,607	32,866	34,154	29,313	33,500	29,460
Midnapore Canal	15,440	18,922	22,847	23,808	21,565	21,800	20,540
Tidal Canal	4,228	2,559	2,868	4,057	4,658	2,900	7,000
Sone Canals	35,731	47,257	45,732	52,984	51,447	55,100	53,000
Ganges Canal	107,496	81,559	80,833	82,949	86,198	89,060	92,810
Lower Ganges Canal	7,071	40,992	50,101	63,215	64,751	94,460	91,680
Agra Canal	21,684	20,651	22,638	21,761	23,859	27,460	25,760
Eastern Jumna Canal	- -	- -	17,287	19,917	19,564	19,630	21,750
Western Jumna Canal	43,624	37,343	39,143	44,655	44,284	45,400	50,000
Chenab Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000
Bari Doab Canal	46,415	38,792	46,114	51,897	52,960	48,900	46,200
Sirhind Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,653	17,130	21,000
Godavari Delta System			29,710	31,583	38,243	42,831	40,440
Kistna Delta System			24,307	27,217	27,922	28,670	28,867
Sangam-Anicut System			- -	- -	- -	180	2,735
Desert Canal	140,785	106,791	1,266	1,173	2,040	2,987	2,070
Begari Canal			4,936	7,066	5,549	5,307	5,370
Eastern Nara Works			5,143	5,602	5,903	7,148	7,000
Mutha Canals			6,224	5,795	5,961	6,809	6,780
Other projects			23,620	24,103	28,967	32,538	39,638
TOTAL £.	459,251	425,473	455,635	501,986	514,837	581,810	593,100
NET REVENUE:							
Orissa Canals	—8,858	—3,629	—10,551	—2,153	—5,526	—11,500	—7,460
Midnapore Canal	9,282	2,724	2,160	2,993	4,892	700	1,960
Tidal Canal	350	2,890	1,861	446	1,701	2,750	—1,500
Sone Canals	17,428	607	27,897	15,484	8,934	14,750	17,000
Ganges Canal	249,961	143,031	156,516	195,478	200,800	241,241	157,491
Lower Ganges Canal	—1,211	82,619	112,061	115,401	107,473	96,623	50,303
Agra Canal	20,467	4,665	36,446	31,032	40,514	54,040	33,240
Eastern Jumna Canal	- -	- -	78,784	85,781	79,042	78,723	66,303
Western Jumna Canal	97,014	144,431	84,791	77,130	101,221	124,100	93,000
Chenab Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000
Bari Doab Canal	72,714	139,100	96,278	85,529	113,583	85,600	90,300
Sirhind Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	—1,631	—13,480	—7,500
Godavari Delta System			137,357	122,937	122,579	124,219	126,510
Kistna Delta System			72,839	59,517	70,363	69,325	69,158
Sangam-Anicut System			- -	- -	- -	2,670	1,255
Desert Canal	394,040	494,552	9,770	9,038	8,013	9,499	10,281
Begari Canal			7,219	10,905	12,731	15,295	17,396
Eastern Nara Works			12,245	6,970	10,526	17,329	17,115
Mutha Canals			7,936	6,666	9,873	8,036	9,020
Other projects			67,775	74,973	70,782	68,406	67,137
TOTAL £.	851,187	1,010,990	901,384	898,127	955,870	988,326	812,009
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS:							
Nira Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	395
Sundry projects	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71	245
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71	640
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION:							
Sundry projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL REVENUE:							
Nira Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	395
Sundry projects	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	245
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	640

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE X.—EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF WORKS OF IRRIGATION, &c.—*continued.*

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate,	Budget Estimate,
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
PROTECTIVE WORKS—*continued.*							
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Nira Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sundry projects	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	517	920
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	517	920
NET REVENUE:							
Nira Canal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	395
Sundry projects	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—446	—675
TOTAL £.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—446	—280
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS:							
Sundry projects	109,553	113,049	45,955	47,934	101,845	98,261	95,813
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION:							
Sundry projects	96,523	221,297	168,402	217,740	231,397	234,457	242,560
TOTAL REVENUE:							
Sundry projects	206,076	334,346	214,357	265,674	333,242	332,718	338,373
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE:							
Sundry projects	138,497	117,152	117,047	138,048	158,353	158,100	131,496
NET REVENUE:							
Sundry projects	67,579	217,194	97,310	127,626	174,889	174,618	206,877

EAST INDIA
(FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1885-86).

COPY

OF THE

INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR

1885-86.

(*Mr. Stanhope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1885.

[*Price* 10½ *d.*]

151. *Under* 8 *oz.*

H.—13 6. 85.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England* under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1885, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts* 40 *&* 41 *Vict. ch.* 51, *and* 42 *&* 43 *Vict. ch.* 43 *and* 60.)

red, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *April* 1885.

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147.

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England* under the Provisions of any Acts of Half-year ended on the 31st March 1885, with the Rates of Interest and Total during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	Total Amount of Interest payable thereon during the Half-year ended 31 March 1885.	
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		£.	
India 4 per Cent. Stock	4 per cent.	1,068,146	1
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3½ „	92,967	2
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3 „	46,695	3
India Debentures	3½ „	87,500	4
East India Bonds (issued temporarily)	3½ and 4½ per cent.	3,144	5
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ per cent.	32,805	6
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	4 „	6,985	7
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	4 „	8,194	8
LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST AT THE DATE OF THIS RETURN.			
India Debentures	-	-	9
East India Bonds	-	-	10
India 5 per Cent. Stock	-	-	11
East Indian Railway Debentures	-	-	12
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	4 per cent.	1,053	13
	£.	1,347,489	14

	£.
* Amount of Stock created under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53:	
In redemption of 5,956 *l.* 17 *s.* of the East Indian Railway Annuity	166,568
In redemption of 15,330 *l.* East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	20,565
In redemption of 600 *l.* Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	708
£.	187,841

‡ Amount of East Indian Railway Debenture Stock redeemed by the issue of 20,565 *l.* India 3 per Cent. Stock.
§ Amount of Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock redeemed by the issue of 708 *l.* India 3 per Cent. Stock.

India Office,
1 April 1885.

THOS. W. KEITH,
Accountant General.

Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 October 1884.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 31 March 1885.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 31 March 1885.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 31 March 1885.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 31 March 1885.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Not redeemable until 10th October 1888, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council	53,407,313	- -	- -	19,211 †	53,388,102
2	Not redeemable until 5th January 1931, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council	5,302,426	95,000	*98,028*	- -	5,397,426
3	Not redeemable until 5th October 1948, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council	3,060,707	187,841 *	- -	- -	3,248,548
4	2,000,000 *l.* - - - 16th August 1889 3,000,000 *l.* - - - 16th August 1891	5,000,000	- -	- -	- -	5,000,000
5	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	750,000	*750,000*	750,000	—
6	- - - - - - - - - -	1,450,980	- -	- -	15,330 ‡	1,435,650
7	- - - - - - - - - -	349,266	- -	- -	600 §	348,666
8	12th July 1886 - - - - - - -	409,700	- -	- -	- -	409,700
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest -	- -	- -	- -	- -	69,228,092
9	16th August 1884 - - - - - - -	23,000	- -	- -	22,000	1,000
10	On presentation of the Bonds - - -	20,917	- -	- -	- -	20,917
11	5th July 1880 - - - - - - -	20,014	- -	- -	235	19,779
12	On presentation of the Debentures - - -	1,100	- -	- -	- -	1,100
13	1st November 1884 - - - - - - -	52,650	- -	- -	52,450	200
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,996
14	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND - - - £.	69,098,073	1,032,841	- -	859,826	69,271,088

SINKING FUNDS created pursuant to Section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, and Section 2 (*a*) of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and the application thereof.

	India Debt issued in redemption of			TOTAL.
	£. 305,867. 11. 5. East Indian Railway Annuity.	£. 64,350. East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 62,642. Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	
India Debt created and issued under Acts 42 & 43 Vict. c. 43, and 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, in redemption of liabilities charged on the Revenues of India :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	5,115,938 15 -	- - -	- - -	5,115,938 15 -
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750, at 2 *s.* the rupee - -	10,675 - -	- - -	- - -	10,675 - -
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	1,687,252 10 -	48,168 - -	67,005 7 1	1,802,425 17 1
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	215,242 15 2	32,597 6 -	708 - -	248,548 1 2
India Debt created and issued - - - -	7,029,109 - 2	80,765 6 -	67,713 7 1	7,177,587 13 3
India Debt purchased and cancelled to 30th September 1884 :				
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	126,687 4 7	93 10 8	294 15 8	127,075 10 11
† India Debt purchased and cancelled during the Half-year ended 31st March 1885 :				
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with 17,280 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.*, being the difference between the sums retained by the Secretary of State during the half-year, in respect of the Liabilities redeemed by him, and the interest on the Stock created for the redemption thereof -	16,623 16 5	61 15 2	62 4 5	19,210 17 6
India 4 per Cent. Stock purchased with 2,541 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.*, a Half-year's Interest on the amounts standing to the credit of the Funds	2,455 9 6	1 16 3	5 15 9	
India Debt purchased and cancelled - - - -	145,766 10 6	157 2 1	362 15 10	146,286 8 5
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 31st March 1885 :				
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - £. 4,969,652 6 7 India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt - - 10,675 - - India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - 1,802,425 17 1 India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - 248,548 1 2 } - £.	6,883,342 9 8	80,608 3 11	67,350 11 3	7,031,301 4 10

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all Loans raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the Revenues of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1885, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

Presented pursuant to Acts 40 *&* 41 *Vict. ch.* 51, *and* 42 *&* 43 *Vict. ch.* 43 *and* 60.)

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H.—21. 4. 85.

INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES).

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AND

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO

THE AGE AT WHICH CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA ARE ADMITTED FOR COMPETITION IN ENGLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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1885.

[C.—4580.] *Price 6d.*

BOMBAY BRANCH
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Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES).

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AND

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO

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No. 1.

LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, No. 69 (Public), dated Simla, 1st October 1883.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to the correspondence marginally noted, we have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's consideration, copies of the papers cited in the annexed list, together with the memorials therein enclosed from certain Associations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, praying that the maximum limit of age up to which candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service shall be allowed to compete for appointments may be raised to 22 years, and that the open competitive examination for that service may be held in India as well as in London.

To Secretary of State, No. 73, dated 26th September 1878.

From Secretary of State, No. 128, dated 14th November 1878.

2. We desire to observe in transmitting these memorials that we consider the present time inopportune for reopening the discussion as to the limit of age for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service or for inviting the opinions of Local Governments thereupon; but should your Lordship decide that the question is to be reopened, we trust that you will afford us an opportunity for expressing our opinions after full enquiry as to the practical working of the present system in this country.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honourable Mr. Ilbert have expressed their views upon the subject in separate Minutes, which are annexed to this Despatch.

We have, &c.

(Signed) RIPON.
" D. M. STEWART.
" T. F. WILSON.
" C. P. ILBERT.
" S. C. BAYLEY.
" T. C. HOPE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

LETTER from F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, to the SECRETARY OF INDIA, Home Department, No. 1491A, dated 26 March 1883.

I am directed to forward the accompanying memorials from the Indian Association and Burdwan Association, addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, praying that the maximum limit of age up to which candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service shall be allowed to compete for appointments may be raised to 22 years, and that a definite proportion of the appointments, as may be determined upon by the authorities at home from year to year, may be offered for competition in India.

2. I am to observe that as the Secretary of State so recently as 1878 decided the points which the memorialists raise, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that he is not, perhaps, called upon to state his views on the matter. The opinion he held upon the question of age, when this subject was under inquiry in 1875, will, however, be found recorded at pages 370–373 of the "Papers relating to the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service," published in 1876.

Enclosure 2 in No 1.

To the Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Secretary of State for India in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Committee of the Indian Association venture to approach your Lordship with the following observations on the questions of the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India :—

2. The late Secretary of State the Marquis of Salisbury by his order dated the 24th February 1876, reduced the maximum limit of age for the open competitive examination from 21 to 19 years. This reduction in the limit of age was made in opposition to the opinion of a large body of officers and administrators experienced in the government of India and of several educational authorities of distinguished position. The Committee have no desire to refer at great length to the controversy which this measure at the time called forth. They, however, cannot refrain from quoting in this place the opinion of the then Viceroy of India, who is now a distinguished member of the Cabinet, and who, in all matters relating to India must be considered as a great authority. Lord Northbrook observed :—

"With every deference for the opinion of those who would reduce the age, I am disposed to believe that the junior civil servants are the best judges of the question, and I think whatever small advantage may possibly result from men coming to India a year younger than now, would be dearly bought by the lowering of the standard of education, which must follow from the reducing the higher limit, and the great discouragement to University education which such a change would involve."

3. Lord Northbrook gave it as his deliberate opinion that the limit of age, instead of being reduced, should be actually raised to 22 years, and the Committee of the Indian Association would now humbly press upon your Lordship the importance of reconsidering the question and of deciding whether it is not necessary, after the experience that has been gained since the rule has been in operation, to raise the maximum limit of age to 22 years, or at any rate to 21 years, which was the former limit.

4. Many of the apprehensions which had been entertained when the limit of age was reduced are now being almost literally fulfilled. It was feared at the time that the severe strain of a competitive examination would operate prejudically upon the health of the youthful candidates. It now appears from the remarks of Mr. Wren, a most competent witness, who, the Committee understand, has addressed a letter to your Lordship in Council, that these difficult examinations have in many cases been ruinous to the health of the candidates, who under the new rules are obliged to compete at an age when the physical powers are least able to bear over exertion. It will be sufficient to quote in this place one extract from Mr. Wren's letter :—

"The question how to get the best man, is the question. The cutting down of the age is what does the mischief. The prizes are great. The competition is severe. The more the age is cut down the more severe is the competition. The old regulations prevented 'cramming.' The new ones make it compulsory. You cannot put five years work into three; you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring those brains. The medical reports of the successful competitors are, I am informed, far less satisfactory than they were of the candidates of higher age. I believe it to be a well-established fact that the percentage of mortality among young officers and young civilians is higher than that among older men. The class from which candidates are chosen is a more limited one. The more limited the class the more limited the number of competitors, *i.e.*, there are fewer good men to choose from. The fewer the competitors the lower the average of quality. The racing of yearlings is known to be ruinous to those raced. The risks to the mind from too early racing are greater and worse than those to the body."

5. The chief reason that was urged in favour of the reduction of age was that it would help candidates to obtain University degrees. All the weight of experience was against this assumption, for in former years when the limit of age was 23 years, the percentage of selected candidates who were University men was higher than when the age was reduced to 21. In 1858, when the limit of age was 23, out of 20 men selected for the Civil Service, 18, or fully 90 per cent., were University men, men, *i.e.*, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1874, however, out of 40 selected candidates, it would seem that only 6, or just 15 per cent., were from those Universities, or, taking the five years from 1870 to 1874, out of a

total of 186 selected candidates, only 19, or less than 11 per cent., were from those institutions, and only 35, or less than 19 per cent., were from all the Universities taken together.

6. These are the facts gathered from the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners previous to the enforcement of the rule reducing the limit of age. Since the rule has come into operation the results point to the same truth, viz., that it is not by reducing, but rather by raising the limit of age that a large percentage of University men could be tempted to join the Indian Civil Service. From the Bengal Civil List, the Committee find that from 1877 to November 1881 there were only two gentlemen with University degrees who were appointed members of the Covenanted Civil Service of this province. It, however, appears that from July 1873 to November 1876, when the higher limit of age prevailed there were so many as eight gentlemen with University degrees who were appointed to the Civil Service of this province. And it would indeed seem that the two civilians with University degrees graduated before the new rule came into force, for they entered the service in 1878, and therefore probably passed the open competitive examination before the maximum limit of age was lowered. What is true of Bengal is probably true of all the other provinces, and the reduction in the maximum limit of age has therefore failed to secure the object sought to be attained by it, viz., the admission of a larger number of University men into the Civil Service.

7. These are the general considerations which make it desirable that the limit of age should be raised. It is evident that if the present rules remain in force they cannot fail seriously to impair the efficiency of the Service, and to weaken the character of the Indian administration. The Committee, however, would also beg leave to point out that the reduction in the limit of age has proved disastrous to the prospects of Indian candidates. It is now nearly six years that the rule has been in force, and though several have competed, only a single native of India has successfully passed the open competitive examination. If it be urged that there is the Native Civil Service, where the people of this country may employ their talents and show their usefulness, the Committee would reply that that Service, with the career which it offers to Indian youths, and with its mode of appointment, has failed to give public satisfaction. The Committee will not hesitate to say that the Native Civil Service is looked upon by the great body of educated Indians as a perfect farce, and in no sense is it calculated to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people. The appointments are made by nomination, and the Committee fear that in every case the best men have not been nominated. They need only quote in support of their statement an extract from the Bombay correspondent of the Hindu Patriot newspaper, who makes the following remarks in reference to the recent appointment to the Native Civil Service of that Presidency :—

" The unpopularity of the system of nominations to the Covenanted Civil Service of this Presidency is increasing year by year as the nominations are announced. Whatever may be the case on your side of the country, we in the Bombay Presidency have a great deal to complain of the scandalous disregard to fairness, of jobbery, and favouritism which appears to guide the Government in their selections. This year's nominee is Mr. Cursetji Ratanji Ramanji Dubash. His title to nomination appears to be that he is the son of a rich Parsi Dubash or purveyor of stores to ships' agents."

8. The fact that appointments to the Native Civil Service are made under a system of nomination, and that admission to the European Civil Service is regulated by the results of a difficult competitive examination, must necessarily create a difference in the status of the two services. Moreover, the highest offices in the State are not open to the members of the Native Civil Service. It is only a limited number of subordinate appointments that they are entitled to hold in common with the junior members of the European Civil Service. Practically, the Native Civil Service forms only another branch of the subordinate judicial and executive services. It is clear that a service thus constituted can never satisfy the legitimate and the growing aspirations of the educated community of India. At the same time it must be obvious that so long as the open competitive examination is held in London alone, there will be found very few natives of India proceeding to England at an immense cost and at very great sacrifice upon the mere chance of passing successfully a most difficult examination with competitors who have the advantage of being examined in their own language and in events connected with their own history. In the words of a distinguished English writer, Professor Newman, " To require Indians to come to England for the chance of being elected, is " not to treat them on fair and equal terms. What would our youths think of the boon " of going to Calcutta in order to be examined, with a total uncertainty of being chosen.

" Evidently, as we ought to set aside a definite minimum percentage of offices in every " grade to be of necessity filled by natives, so ought we to enact that for every primary " admission the examinations for a certain minimum percentage should be held in India, " and for the rest in London." The candidates, after selection, may be required to proceed to England to complete their period of probation.

9. The Committee would therefore respectfully suggest that your Lordship in Council would be pleased to direct that the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India should be held simultaneously with that in London, in some centre or centres in India, where a definite proportion of appointments, such as may be determined upon by your Lordship in Council, may be competed for year after year. If your Lordship should be pleased to give effect to this prayer, and also to direct the raising of the maximum limit of age to 22, or at any rate to 21, years, the order would be hailed with universal gratitude by the people of India, and would satisfy those anticipations which the accession of the Liberal Ministry to power had awakened in the minds of the people of this country. For the Committee cannot but recall with gratitude the memorable words of Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of the presentation by Mr. Bright of a memorial from the people of India to the House of Commons, embodying a precisely similar prayer:—

" There is the question of the Civil Service. I think it is difficult to resist the force of those arguments urged on behalf of the Indian people and by Indians themselves, as they were indicated to-night by my right honourable friend the member for Birmingham, from the petitions he presented with regard to Civil Service appointments. I think we must not be turned aside by apprehensions such as those the Under Secretary of State put forward, namely, the fear lest we repel from seeking Indian appointments the class of men we require. In the first quarter of a century of my lifetime every Government and every Parliament was firmly and in a masculine spirit set upon ecomomy. (Hear.) I am sorry to say, that I cannot congratulate recent Governments or recent Parliaments upon having acted upon similar principles."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. M. Bose,
Barrister-at-Law,
Honorary Secretary Indian Association.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India in Council.

May it please your Lordship,

The members of the Burdwan Association in the District of Burdwan, Bengal, beg most respectfully to submit the following for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, in connexion with the question of open competitive examination for the Civil Service in India.

2. It is nearly seven years since the limit of age for candidates for the said Service was reduced from 21 to 19 years by the late Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Salisbury. The order by which the new departure was introduced was dated the 24th February 1876.

3. The principal reason, so far as the Association understand, on which this change was founded, was the hope that would it bring a larger number of University graduates to the ranks of the Indian Civil Service.

4. Experience, however, proves that this reason was based upon a mistake. The Report of the Civil Service Commissioners and the Civil Lists of Bengal conspire to show that while in 1858 the percentage of University graduates who were appointed members of the Civil Service was 90, it was only 19 from 1870 to 1874, when the limit of age was 21; and in Bengal after the further reduction effected by the Marquis of Salisbury, it has come down to only two. Far from any increase therefore of percentage having taken place, the above figures clearly demonstrate that the result has been quite the reverse.

5. These consequences, which have been verified by actual experience, did not fail to be perceived and pressed upon by the authors of the change at the time it was still in contemplation. And protest against it was offered, not only by many of the non-official population of India, but also by the very highest officers in whose hands the administration of the Government of this country was vested. Lord Northbrook's opinion was as emphatic as it well could be. "With every deference," he said, "for the opinion of "those who would reduce the age, I am disposed to believe that the junior civil servants "are the best judges of the question, and I think whatever small advantage may "possibly result from men coming to India a year younger than now, would be dearly "bought by the lowering of the standard of education which must follow from the "reducing the higher limit and the great discouragement to University education which "such a change would involve."

6. The Association venture to submit that upon *à priori* grounds it might well have been anticipated that one disastrous result of reducing the age would be to seriously impair the efficiency of the Service and weaken the character of the administration. The difficult examinations through which a candidate must pass before he finds a place in the Civil Service of India, tax his mental powers to the utmost; and it is of the last importance that everything should be done to prevent their being over-taxed. But the policy of Lord Salisbury's change has quite an opposite tendency. In the language of Mr. Wren who, the Association understand, has addressed a letter on the subject to your Lordship in Council. "The race of yearlings is known to be ruinous to those raced. "The risks of the mind from too early a racing are greater and worse than those of the "body."

7. And in special connexion with India, the Association beg humbly to point out that during the seven years which have nearly elapsed since the reduction of age was effected in 1876, only one Indian candidate has been able to gain admission into the Civil Service of his own country, and this result, deplorable as it is, is not at all to be wondered at, if sufficient attention is paid to the circumstances under which an Indian youth under 19 years of age, has at present to go to a distant country like England after enormous expenses to compete at an examination, in which, if he fail, his whole trouble and expense would go for nothing; and he will have to return to his own country with disappointed hopes and darkened prospects, and on such return to encounter immense social difficulties and caste feelings struggling fearfully to keep him out of the pale of the Hindu community. These are serious evils, which the Association venture to hope will receive earnest consideration at the hands of your Lordship in Council.

8. The Native Civil Service, comparatively a recent creation, is not a cure at all for these evils. The appointments to that Service are made by nomination, and the nominees in this province have, in some instances, the qualification of birth only. In fact, the Native Civil Service has proved a mere sham. Its members cannot aspire to the higher posts in the Government service, and there is little guarantee that the most deserving will get a footing in it.

9. Under these circumstances, the Association venture to suggest that the best means of remedying these evils will be to hold competitive examinations in London, and also in some centre or centres in India, in regard to a fixed proportion of such appointments as may be determined upon by your Lordship in Council for each year.

10. The Association therefore most respectfully pray that your Lordship in Council may be pleased to direct that the present limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service of India may be raised from 19 to 22 years, and that a definite proportion of the appointments which may be fixed year after year may be competed for in some centre or centres in India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAJANI KANT CHATTERGEE,
Secretary.

Burdwan,
the 24th February 1883.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

To the Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Secretary of State for India in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

THE Sadharan Hitashadhini Sabha, of Tarash, in the district of Pubna in Bengal, venture to approach your Lordship with the following observations on the question of the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India.

II. The Marquis of Salisbury, the late Secretary of State for India, by his order, dated the 24th February 1876, reduced the maximum limit of age for the open competitive examination from 21 to 19 years. The reduction in the limit of age was made in opposition to the opinion of a large number of experienced officers and administrators of India, especially of the then Viceroy of India, who observed:—

"With every deference for the opinion of those who would reduce the age, I am disposed to believe that the junior civil servants are the best judges of the question, and I think whatever small advantages may possibly result from men coming to India a year younger than now, would be dearly bought by the lowering of the standard of education, which must follow from the reducing the higher limit, and the great discouragement to University education which such a change would involve."

III. Lord Northbrook deliberately gave out his opinion that the limit of age, instead of being reduced, should rather be raised to 22 years, and the "Shabha" would humbly request your Lordship the importance of reconsidering whether to raise the maximum limit of age at least to 21 years is necessary or not.

IV. The limit of age was reduced from 21 to 19 years with the expectation, which proved quite delusive, that the selected candidates would try to obtain University degrees after passing the competitive examination. Experience shows that the number of civil servants holding University degree was much greater when the maximum limit of age was 23 years than since the age was reduced to 21 years. In 1858, when the limit of age was 23, out of 20 men selected for the Civil Service, 18, or fully 90 per cent., were University men,—men, *i.e.*, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1874, however, out of 40 selected candidates, it would seem that only 6, or just 15 per cent., were from those Universities, or, taking the 5 years from 1870 to 1874, out of a total of 186 selected candidates, only 19, or less than 11 per cent., were from those institutions, and only 35, or less than 19 per cent., were from all the Universities taken together.

V. It appears from the writing of Mr. Wren that the competitive examinations act prejudicially upon the health of youthful candidates, who are obliged to compete at an age when their physical powers are not sufficient enough to bear over exertions. It is not out of place to quote an extract from Mr. Wren's letter:—

"The question how to get the best men is the question. The cutting down of the age is what does the mischief. The prizes are great. The competition is severe. The more the age is cut down, the more severe is the competition. The old regulations prevented 'cramming'; the new ones make it compulsory. You cannot put five years' work into three; you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring those brains. The medical reports of the successful candidates are, I am informed, far less satisfactory than they were of the candidates of higher age. I believe it to be a well-established fact that the percentage of mortality among young officers and young civilians is higher than among older men. The class from which candidates are chosen is a more limited one. The more limited the class the more limited the number of competitors, *i.e.*, there are fewer good men to choose from. The fewer the competitors the lower the average of quality. The racing of yearlings is known to be ruinous to those raced. The risks to the mind, from too early racing, are greater and worse than those to the body."

VI. A letter recently appeared in the columns of the "Times" newspaper in connexion with the question of open competitive examinations, strongly supports Mr. Wren's statement, an extract from which the "Sabha" ventures to lay before your Lordship:—

"Since the institution of competition, out of the hundred odd civilians appointed to this Presidency, nine have died, and two were forced to retire on account of physical debility; ten more were considered quite unfit for their work on account of their bodily

weakness; two others were dismissed for inability to ride, and uncouth manners; and eight have positively become insane. It is this sympton which is creating almost a panic here, especially last few years, during which the standard of examination has been raised, as is necessary under the competitive system, to the highest pitch. The most anxious scrutiny is now made of each new batch of young civilians as landed, and their physical and mental condition is at once reported to Government."

VII. Since the date of the reduction in the limit of age, only a single Native of India has passed successfully the open competitive examination for Civil Service.

VIII. These considerations make it indispensably necessary for the "Sabha," to pray to your Lordship to raise the maximum limit of age to 22 or at least 21 years.

IX. It is also evident that so long as the open competitive examination is held in London alone, few Natives of India will be bold enough to go to England at an immense cost to compete for an examination which is most difficult for them, who are neither examined in their own language, nor in events connected with their own history.

X. The "Sabha" would therefore respectfully beg that your Lordship would be pleased to direct that the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India should be held in some centre or centres in India as well as in London.

XI. If it be said that there is the Native Civil Service in which the Natives of India may show their qualifications, the "Sabha" would humbly answer, it makes no good to the Indians in general. There is no competition in the Native Civil Service. It is open only to a few chosen individuals who are not always the best men.

XII. If your Lordship be pleased to give effect to these prayers the order would be hailed with universal thanksgivings and applause, and would satisfy these anticipations which the accession of the Liberal Ministry to power had roused in the minds of the people of this country. For the "Sabha" cannot remain silent without quoting the memorable words of Mr. Gladstone, on the occasion when Mr. Bright presented the memorial from the people of India to the House of Commons, containing a prayer of a similar nature:—

"There is the question of Civil Service. I think it is difficult to resist the force of those arguments, urged on behalf of the Indian people, and by Indians themselves, as they were indicated to-night by my honourable friend the member for Birmingham, from the petitions he presented with regard to Civil Service appointments. I think we must not be turned aside by apprehensions such as those the Under Secretary of State put forward, namely, the fear lest we repel from seeking Indian appointments the class of men we require. In the first quarter of a century of my life, every Government and every Parliament was firmly, and in masculine spirit, set upon economy. (Hear.) I am sorry to say, that I cannot congratulate recent Governments or recent Parliaments upon having acted upon similar principles."

I have, &c.
(Signed) KRISHNA CHUNDER MOJUMDER,
Secretary.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

MINUTE by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, dated 26 September 1883.

1. I agree with the opinion entertained by the majority of my honourable colleagues that the present is not a favourable moment for re-opening the question of the maximum limit of age for persons desirous of competing for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service; but I cannot allow the present Despatch to be sent home without recording my own belief that the reduction of that limit from 21 to 19 was a mistake, and that it would be desirable at the first convenient opportunity to return to the arrangement formerly in force.

2. Personally I have always been opposed to the alteration which was made in 1876. It was carried out in opposition to the advice of the majority of the members of the Government of India, including the then Viceroy (Lord Northbrook), of a majority of the officials consulted in India, and of the Civil Service Commissioners at home; and so high an authority on questions of education as Professor Jowett expressed a strong

opinion in favour of raising, instead of lowering the upper limit of age. It is true no doubt that there was a considerable difference of opinion both among persons connected with education in England and among officials in India on the subject, but the weight of authority appears to me to have been decidedly against the change. In his Despatch of the 24th February 1876 the Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury, conveys his decision in favour of lowering the higher limit of age in the following words :—"After careful "examination of the various opinions and arguments that have been recorded, Her "Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the view recommended by "the Universities is to be preferred."

3. I can find nothing in the papers available to me to show that the University of Cambridge ever did recommend the reduction of age. The University of Oxford undoubtedly did so, and the recommendation was in accordance with the views entertained by the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Liddell, who was then Vice-Chancellor, but it was, as I have already mentioned, directly opposed to those of the Master of Balliol. The Secretary of State gave two reasons for the decision at which he arrived. The first, and "most cogent," that "a University education could not be ensured for the "candidates by any other;" the second that the consequences of failure in the competition are more serious at 21 or 22 than at 19, and many parents would be deterred from reserving their sons for competition from fearing that in case of failure it would be difficult to find them a career.

4. With respect to the first of these reasons, I would point out that the experience obtained up to 1876 went to prove that a reduction of the higher limit of age would have an exactly opposite effect to that anticipated by Lord Salisbury. Professor Jowett, in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 27th December 1874, says,—"During the "first ten years of the present system the age was fixed at 22, and about two-fifths of "the competing candidates were selected from Oxford and Cambridge. Since the limit "of age was reduced (in 1866) to 21 the number of University candidates has propor-"tionately diminished;" and although of late years the greater part of the young civil servants have gone up to the Universities, they have only remained there, as I am informed by Professor Jowett (with a very few exceptions), for two years, because they have been anxious to proceed to India without further delay or expense, and they have consequently been unable to obtain the full advantage of a University career and to take a degree before leaving England.

5. The second reason given in Lord Salisbury's Despatch relates to the alleged unwillingness of parents to reserve their sons for competition from fearing that in case of failure it would be difficult to find them a career. This argument was met by anticipation by Professor Jowett in the letter to which I have already referred, in which he says,—"If the age were reduced from 21 to 18 or 19, I should expect that the number of "well-qualified candidates would be diminished by at least one-half." This expectation has been to a great extent realised, as since the age was lowered the number of candidates has fallen off considerably. The truth appears to be that, instead of parents disliking to "reserve" their sons till 21 before deciding whether to adopt an Indian career for them, the real fact is that parents are very unwilling to fix on India as the destination of their sons at the early age of 15 or 16.

6. The grounds, therefore, which were put forward in 1876 in justification of the change then made have not received support from the experience obtained during the seven years which have since elapsed, and I have reason to believe that if inquiries were now made of those persons in England who have had to do with the Indian students admitted under the present regulations, a large body of opinion in favour of a return to a higher maximum limit of age would be found to exist amongst them. This is, I know, the view taken of the question taken by Professor Jowett, now Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, by Dr. Markby, by Mr. Platts, by Mr. Wren, and others, as it was also by the late Mr. Arnold Toynbee. The change of age has almost excluded from the competition members of the English and Scotch Universities, while, as I have stated above, on the authority of Professor Jowett, very few of the young men now admitted remain long enough at the University to enable them to obtain a degree,—a privilege which, as I am informed, they would highly value. Indian candidates may in many respects be compared with the young men who enter the Home Civil Service after a competitive examination. They come from a similar class. But the limit of age fixed for the Home Civil Service is, I believe, not 19 but 24. It must be borne in mind that the limit in question is a maximum; the average age of candidates will of course be below that maximum; and while, therefore, if the former limit should be restored, young men of

exceptional ability and early maturity of character will be just as able as they are now to enter the Indian Civil Service, an opportunity will once more be afforded for men who have passed through a regular University career, or have been called to the Bar, to leaven that Service by their solid learning and careful training. That a proportion at least of such men should be admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service seems to me highly desirable, and it is a very strong argument against the present system that it practically excludes them. Again, in the case of a competitive examination, a reduction in the number of candidates, such as has taken place of late years, means a lowering of the standard of excellence,—a result in itself greatly to be deprecated. It has sometimes been urged in favour of reducing the age of candidates that there would be no longer any need for the services of the eminent private teachers who are commonly, though somewhat invidiously, called "crammers." I must plead guilty to thinking that a great deal of nonsense is often talked upon the subject of "cramming;" but be that as it may, the reduction of age has not, as I understand, diminished the practice of reading with private tutors in London; as a matter of fact, considerably more than half the successful candidates during the last few years have been pupils of Mr. Wren and Mr. Scoones; while the real dangers which are connected with a residence in London have been increased, as the candidates are now exposed to the temptations of a London life at an earlier age.

7. Looking at the subject from an English point of view it appears to me that the change made in 1876 has failed to secure the objects for which, according to Lord Salisbury's Despatch, it was introduced, and I have every reason to believe that if steps were taken at home to ascertain the views of those persons whose positions in the Universities, schools, and other educational institutions in England enable them to speak with authority on this question, it would be found that the great weight of opinion was in favour of again raising the higher limit of age. But in considering this subject it is impossible to overlook its bearing upon the question of the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. The effect of the change in this respect has undoubtedly been altogether to shut the door of the competitive examinations in England to Natives of India. No Native has gained admission to the Covenanted Civil Service by competition since the new regulation came into force. There is a widespread belief in India that one object of the change made in 1876 was to exclude educated Natives from the Civil Service; but there is nothing in any papers which I have seen to show that there was any such intention on the part of those who advocated the alteration, or even to indicate that the way in which the new regulation would affect Native candidates was ever considered at all. Whatever may have been the intention there is no doubt about the effect. Natives are now practically excluded from the home competitions altogether. In my judgment this result is greatly to be regretted; it has created great dissatisfaction in the minds of the educated Natives; it has practically deprived them of the right of admission to the Covenanted Civil Service on equal terms with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, which they had enjoyed ever since the establishment of the competitive system in 1854; and it has, by indirect means, effected a change which, as Lord Cranbrook pointed out in his Despatch of 7th November 1878, would have had no chance of success in Parliament if it had been proposed in the direct form of an alteration of the law. If the exclusion of Natives from competition was one of the objects with which the new regulation was adopted, of which, as I have said, there is no proof, then it seems to me that the end sought was inconsistent with the intention of the law, and that the only legitimate mode of attaining it was by an application to Parliament to change the law; but if the exclusion of Natives, which has resulted in practice from the present regulation, was not contemplated by its authors, the sooner steps are taken to restore to Native candidates the privilege which Parliament undoubtedly intended to confer on them, and of which they have been accidentally deprived by the action of the Executive Government, the more consistent it will be with due respect for the intentions of the Legislature, and for the claims which are founded upon those intentions.

8. A belief is sometimes expressed that if Natives of India are admitted freely to compete in England for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service they will enter that service in large numbers. It appears to me that neither the experience of the past nor the probabilities of the case justify this belief. From the first establishment of the competitive system to the present day, only 11 Natives have competed successfully; and so far from their having entered the service in increasing numbers up to the time when the new regulation shut them out, the years just before that regulation came into force, showed a falling off in the number of successful competitors. But, apart from the actual experience of the working of the competitive system, is it probable that Natives

of this country, however intelligent and well-educated they may be, will ever be able to go to England and win their way in large numbers into the service in a competition against the pick of the intelligent youths of the United Kingdom carried on at their own doors and based upon the educational system of their own schools? I cannct believe it, for it could not come to pass unless the Natives of India were possessed of intellectual qualities greatly superior to those of the English, Irish, and Scotch competitors whom they have to meet before the Civil Service Commissioners; to require Natives of India to compete in England is to handicap them heavily in the race; and that any but men of exceptional ability can succeed under such circumstances seems to me to be out of the question. The idea, therefore, that a return to the old regulation as to age would, as is sometimes said, "flood the Civil Service with Natives," is to my mind altogether unsubstantial.

9. For the reasons thus briefly stated, it is my desire to see the old limit of age restored. As a preliminary measure, I should be glad if the Secretary of State would institute inquiries at the Universities and among persons connected with education at home as to their opinion upon the working of the existing system. I have every reason to believe that many of those best qualified to judge of the question would be found to give opinions in accordance with those expressed above. Men like Professor Jowett, Dr. Markby, Mr. Wren, and others, could speak with great authority on the subject; and if they should pronounce in favour of a return to the old arrangement, a strong case in its favour would be established. It is probably too soon to form any reliable opinion in India upon the young men who have joined the Service during the last four or five years; but if, as I believe, those through whose hands they have passed at home doubt whether they come up to the full standard of excellence attained by their predecessors, it would be most unadvisable to go on filling the ranks of the Service with youths possessed of less high qualifications than might be secured under a different system. And when to this view of the case is added the consideration of the just claims of the Natives of India to the enjoyment of the privilege of competition which Parliament deliberately granted to them, it appears to me that a case of the strongest kind is established in favour of a return to the limit of age which prevailed before 1876.

(Signed) RIPON.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

MINUTE by the Hon. C. P. ILBERT, dated 27 September 1883.

1. I agree generally with the views expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy, and, in particular, with the opinion that it would be expedient, as a preliminary measure, to institute the limited inquiries suggested by him. The change which was effected in 1876 constituted a great departure from the principles laid down by the founders of the competition system, and does not appear to me to have been warranted either by the evidence of facts or by the preponderance of authoritative opinion. It has caused general and serious dissatisfaction among the educated Natives of India, and has given ground for a complaint that they have been excluded by indirect means from a competition to which they are admissible by law. This complaint might be fairly met if it could be shown that the change to which objection is taken was justified by the paramount consideration of improving the supply of English candidates for the Civil Service. So far from this having been shown, it is alleged by persons peculiarly qualified to form a judgment on the matter that under the new system the quality of those candidates has deteriorated and is likely to deteriorate. I think that we cannot afford to disregard an allegation of so serious a nature.

2. If it should appear that the limit of age for competition could not be raised without abridging the subsequent period of probation and special training, it would be worth while to inquire whether an abridgment of this period would not, under the circumstances, be advisable.

(Signed) C. P. ILBERT.

No. 2.

COPY TELEGRAM received from the VICEROY on the 17th April 1884.

IN my minute of 26th September last, on the subject of limit of age for competitors for Civil Service, I expressed agreement in the opinion that that time was not favourable for re-opening question. Reasons which induced me to concur in that opinion then have now in my judgment no force. They were connected with controversy regarding Criminal Procedure Bill, and that controversy having been brought to a close, they do not appear to me any longer applicable. I request that in the event of the papers relating to this subject being published this telegram may be appended as a note to my minute.

No. 3.

DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, No. 40, Public, dated India Office, 15th May 1884.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter No. 69, of the 1st of October last, transmitting to me memorials from the Committee of the Indian Association, the Burdwan Association, and the Sadharan Hitashadini Sabha of Tarash, on the subject of certain questions connected with the regulations for the competition for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service of India, I enclose herewith, for your Excellency's information, a statement containing the substance of the answer which I gave to a deputation which waited on me at this office on the 3rd of April on the same subject, and I shall be glad if your Excellency will communicate a copy of that statement to the memorialists above mentioned.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 3.

SUBSTANCE of Lord KIMBERLEY'S ANSWER to the DEPUTATION on the 3rd of April 1884.

Lord Kimberley said that, at the time when the regulations were altered by Lord Salisbury, he had been disposed to regret that the limits of age had been changed; but the question he had now to consider was whether such conclusive proof had been shown of the failure of the present regulations as to require a return to the former system.

Now he found that the result of careful inquiries which had recently been made in India, as to the allegations that the men sent out under the new regulations were physically inferior to those admitted under the old system, was that, as far as the short experience had shown, no inferiority was observable in the successful candidates under the new regulations.

The papers on this subject had been laid before Parliament.

Then with reference to the fact, which he quite admitted, that the majority of the opinions of members of the Civil Service recorded at the time Lord Salisbury made the change was in favour of the higher age of candidates, he would point out that this applied specially to the younger men in the service, who would naturally have a predilection for the system under which they had themselves been appointed. On the other hand, the older men in the service, among whom he might quote no less an authority than the late Lord Lawrence, were decidedly in favour of the civilians joining the Service in India at an early age.

He believed that one of the reasons for the change had been the grave inconveniences which were found to arise from the young men whilst studying in this country not being under sufficient supervision, and one of the advantages claimed for the new system was the placing the men under supervision during the period of probation.

He would next advert to the complaint of the exclusion of Natives from the competition by the new rules; and here he would observe that although there had undoubtedly been a considerable diminution in the number of Native candidates, the falling off had commenced before the change in the rules.

During the last five years of the old regulations there were 28 Native candidates in all; but in each of the two last of those years there were only three.

In the six years of the new regulations there had been altogether 10 Native candidates.

He must further remind the deputation that, under the rules for what was called the "statutory" Civil Service, provision had been made for admitting, in India, one-sixth of the whole number of civilians appointed in every year, so that ultimately one-sixth of the service would be Natives; and this was not, as was supposed in some quarters, admission merely to the Uncovenanted Service, for though not technically, the statutory Civil Service was, in point of fact, one with the Covenanted Civil Service.

He was quite aware that the arrangements for the "statutory" Civil Service were capable of amendment, and he was in communication on the subject with the Government of India, with a view to improving the system of selection of candidates; but, at all events, it was impossible to maintain that when provision had been made for the admission of Natives to the service to the extent of no less than one-sixth, the intention of Parliament with respect to the employment of Natives has been disregarded; and the proportion of one-sixth was certainly as high as the Government felt justified in establishing.

On the whole, the conclusion he had arrived at, after very careful consideration, was that the new system having been only in force for the last six years, and no sufficient proof being adduced of its having broken down, he would not be justified at the present time in again altering the regulations so as to revert to the former limits of age.

No. 4.

LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department (Public), to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, No. 51, dated Simla, the 12th September 1884.

MY LORD,

WE have now the honour to forward copies of the replies of the Local Governments to the reference made to them under the sanction conveyed in your Lordship's Despatch* No. 128 of the 22nd November 1883, on the subject of improving the working of the Statutory Rules regulating the admission of Natives to offices ordinarily held by members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service of India. We also enclose a copy of the circular addressed by us to the Local Governments.

2. It will be seen that, although we did not invite discussion upon the general question of the success or failure of the present statutory system, the local authorities, and especially the larger Governments, which have had most experience of its working, are seriously dissatisfied with its results. Some of them have indeed recorded criticisms or proposals the acceptance of which would necessitate radical changes in the existing rules, or lead even to their absolute withdrawal, while the large majority are distinctly opposed to the method of applying and working the rules prescribed in the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 59—2324–2330 of 24th December 1879. It will also be observed that none of the suggestions put forward in our circular entirely commend themselves to the Local Governments generally as sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case.

3. We ourselves should have been glad if it had been possible to avoid disturbing arrangements settled so comparatively recently by the Government of India in communication with the Home Government of the time; but the opinions of the Local Governments are in themselves so strong, and there is such a practical unanimity as to the necessity of some considerable change, that we have been compelled to review the whole question afresh.

4. At present there are two modes by which Natives of India are admitted to the Civil Service of the Crown in this country. They may become members of the regular Covenanted Civil Service by success in the London competitions, or they may be appointed under the Rules of 1879 as "statutory civilians." We are of opinion that both these modes of admission should be considered together, and that the latter should be regarded as supplementary to the former. The annual competitive examinations in England should be the first door of entrance to the Civil Service, and resort should only be had to the statutory system in order to make up the due proportion of Natives to Europeans in the service, as it may be determined from time to time.

5. We agree with the Madras Government and the other authorities who hold that the most satisfactory Native Civil Servants will be those who enter by the door of the

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* Not printed.

open competition established under the provisions of 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106. Not only have we in their case an ample guarantee of educational attainments, but we may assume that Native youths who have faced the difficulties at present attendant upon a visit to Europe, and who have passed two years or more at an English University, and mixed with English society of a superior class, will have something of that force of character and knowledge of the principles actuating our Government which it is desirable that our administrative staff should everywhere possess.

6. We think, therefore, that all proper facilities should be afforded to Native students to enable them to proceed to England, and there to compete on reasonably equal terms with other candidates for appointments in the Indian Civil Service. We are not satisfied that this is at present the case. Your Lordship is aware that the reduction to 19 of the maximum limit of age for intending candidates, effected in 1876, is universally declared by the Native community to be an effectual stumbling block in the way of students educated in this country. On this subject we have received numerous memorials from all parts of India, which we take this opportunity of submitting for your Lordship's consideration. We have no doubt that the low limit of age does seriously interfere with the success of Native candidates at the London examination. It will be observed that not a few of the authorities consulted by us on the question of the Statutory Rules express opinions favourable to raising the limit of age for Natives, though this matter was not in any way put before them. We feel, however, that there might be grave objections to establishing a differential age for one class of candidates at the open competition. But we think sufficient grounds have been shown for reconsidering the age question; and we believe that to fix the limits of age for all candidates alike at from 18 years, as the minimum, to 21, as the maximum, would remove much of the objection urged against the present rule by the native community, without relinquishing the advantages of the arrangements now made for probationary study at home, to which we attach importance, and without defeating the objects of those who think that English candidates should come out to India at a comparatively early age. We would also suggest a reconsideration of the position assigned to the Eastern classical languages—Arabic and Sanskrit—among the subjects of examination. It would seem to be only fair to Indian students that these subjects should be put upon a par with Latin and Greek in the schedule of marks, the standard of examination in all four subjects being made equally high.

7. It may be doubted whether, even if these facilities are granted, any large number of Native candidates will succeed in gaining admission to the Service. But the chance of a disproportionate recruitment of Native civilians would be guarded against by the adoption of the arrangement to which we have alluded above for reducing the number of statutory appointments in each year in proportion to the number of admissions of Natives to the regular Covenanted Civil Service at the English competitive examination. At present the proportion of Natives admitted under the Statutory Rules is one-sixth of the whole recruitment of the year, and a certain number do from time to time obtain appointments through the open competition. In fixing a percentage of the whole recruitment to be at once reserved for Natives we feel bound to recognize the effect of this double mode of admission, and on a scrutiny of the results of past years, we think that this percentage may fairly be taken at 18 per cent.

8. We would then look to the open competition to supply, as far as possible, the required number of Natives for the superior Civil Service. To make up the difference between the number thus appointed and the full 18 per cent., we must fall back upon the Statute of 1870.

9. As to the best mode of selecting candidates under the provisions of the Statute, there are, it will be seen, great differences of opinion among the local governments. On one point, however, the great majority are agreed, namely, that the attempt made by the resolution of the 24th December 1879 to confine the selections to young men of high family has practically failed. It certainly appears to be the case in Bombay, Madras, and Lower Bengal that suitable young men of the class desired are not in fact forthcoming. The candidates for appointments in those provinces differ in no respect from the class which willingly enters the Uncovenanted Service. Even in other provinces, though less difficulty is perhaps experienced in finding men belonging to the ranks of the land-owning and upper middle classes, members of the highest families are not prepared to accept the subordinate offices offered to them, or to enter upon the drudgery and training necessary to qualify for higher appointments. We must therefore abandon the system of exclusively confining our selections to candidates of high birth, and admit the principles of selection on the grounds of intellectual capacity and

educational attainments, or on the ground of proved merit and ability shown in the service of Government.

10. We agree with the majority of the Local Governments that, when selections are being made in India, men who have exhibited marked ability on sufficient trial in the upper Uncovenanted Service have a strong claim to appointments under the Statutory Rules, and are likely to make useful civil servants. There is ample evidence that we shall find in the Uncovenanted Service suitable material for the recruitment of the superior ranks. In Bengal young men of good family have always been ready to accept uncovenanted appointments, and the rest of the recruits belong to those literate and professional classes who everywhere supply the persons best suited for administrative and judicial work of a subordinate character. Of the Punjab, Mr. Lyall, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, who served long in the former province, writes thus: "Numbers "of well-educated young men of best Sikh and Mahomedan families are most anxious "to be appointed tehsildars and munsiffs, and are quite ready to take lower appoint- "ments, such as that of naib tehsildars, of police deputy inspectors, and of clerks of the "courts." "In Madras" (he adds) "young men of good birth and graduates of "universities are eager to take clerkships in Government offices, revenue inspectorships, "and other appointments on very small pay." The Bombay Government remarks the same thing, and has raised the standard for its minor appointments to the University degree. In fact, admission to the Uncovenanted Service is now in all provinces made dependent on the passing of educational tests; and we shall, if our proposals are approved, satisfy ourselves that these are everywhere made sufficiently stringent. Actual service in the uncovenanted appointments will be an excellent preparation for work in the superior offices and will afford those proofs of "merit and ability" on which the Statute of 1870 lays marked emphasis.

11. The younger men promoted from the Uncovenanted Service will of course, at starting, be posted only to the lowest grade of covenanted appointments and their further promotion will depend upon their individual merit and capacity. But it is desirable also to promote occasionally men of more senior standing who have earned consideration by a long course of faithful and distinguished service. Such officers can only be suitably provided for by appointing them to superior covenanted offices. We believe that we shall be able to draw up hereafter, in communication with Local Governments, a scheme which shall make arrangements for such exceptional appointments (by seconding or otherwise) without prejudicing the flow of promotion in the regular Covenanted Service or involving the State in any additional expense.

12. Filling up, then, the percentage of Native appointments, as far as possible, from the successful candidates at the open competition, we would leave to the Local Governments a wide latitude in their arrangements for securing suitable outside candidates when required to complete the total native recruitment of the superior service. Some Governments may prefer, as a rule, to promote men from the Uncovenanted Service, or to select them from the learned professions. In some provinces it may be found desirable to select by limited competition among a number of nominated candidates, and to stipulate for a course of study in England before or after selection. Other Governments may prefer to select their candidates from among young men who have already been studying in England. In other provinces, again, the Local Government might prefer to have recourse to simple selection. But whatever rules the Local Governments may adopt, they should all be subject to the control and approval of the Supreme Government, and be based upon certain general principles to be laid down by us, one of the most important of which would be the requiring of a sufficiently high standard of educational attainment.

13. These are the general principles upon which we should wish to see the recruitment of the Native portion of the superior Civil Service regulated for the future.

14. We have so far dealt only with the Service as a whole. It would of course be necessary to secure also a proper distribution of the Native element in the different provinces. The number of statutory appointments would have to be distributed annually, under the orders of the Government of India, between the different provinces, having due regard to the birthplace, &c. of the candidates who succeeded in the open competition in England, so that no province shall on the whole obtain an undue preponderance of Native candidates. It will be seen that the up-country Governments deprecate any free admixture in their superior service of Natives from other provinces. But there will be no real difficulty in controlling the distribution by executive orders.

15. We have not overlooked the suggestion in paragraph 4 of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd November, regarding the advisability of encouraging probationers for the Civil Service to complete their education in England. It would not be possible, nor would it perhaps be desirable, to insist upon this in the case of men promoted from the Uncovenanted Service. But we are quite in favour of encouraging young men entering the Service for the first time to proceed to Europe for purposes of study. We are also prepared to allow probationers under the statutory rules to visit England during the term of their probation, on such conditions and with such allowances as may be hereafter determined, and we have reason to hope that place may be found for others who have already been studying in Europe in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, from which they may hope to rise to the superior Service under the system above described.

16. We believe that all the changes above suggested in the mode of recruiting the Native element in the Civil Service can be carried out under the statutory rules sanctioned in 1879. Change is required in the mode of interpreting and applying those rules rather than in the rules themselves. If your Lordship should be of the same opinion, we think no time should be lost in making public the principles upon which the Government proposes in future to deal with this important matter.

17. On the general question of the maximum limit of age for competitors at the Indian Civil Service examinations in London His Excellency the Viceroy has recorded his views in a separate minute, of which we enclose a copy.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) RIPON.
„ D. M. STEWART.
„ J. GIBBS.
„ T. F. WILSON.
„ C. P. ILBERT.
„ S. C. BAYLEY.
„ T. C. HOPE.
„ A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

EXTRACT LETTER from J. NUGENT, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department, No. 4744–127 (Confidential), dated Bombay Castle, 12th June 1884.

WITH reference to the very general appeal from the Native press and public against the early limit of age fixed for candidates for the Indian Civil Service who appear at the competitive examination in London, I am to state that the Governor in Council would recommend that in the case of Native candidates the limit should be raised one year in order to enable them to compete on terms of greater equality with the English-born candidates.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

EXTRACT MINUTE of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB on the Appointment of Natives of India to Offices ordinarily held by Members of the Civil Service, dated Simla, 7th July 1884.

I FOR one have never ceased to regret the reduction of the age for competition for the Civil Service. The more we have departed from the principles laid down in Macaulay's Report of 1854, the more we have created difficulties for ourselves. The object aimed at by the Parliament of the day was to secure for the Indian Civil Service men who had received "the best, the most liberal, the most finished education," and then to train them specially in those branches of knowledge which it is essential an Indian civilian should possess. "Such an education," the Report of 1854* went on to say, "has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which

* Report dated November 1854 from the Committee requested to consider the subject of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company. (Blue Book of 1876, Appendix A.)

" requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to " show that such preparation is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the " East India Company than in the case of a professional man who remains in " England. Indeed, in the case of the civil servant of the Company a good general " education is even more desirable. * * *." The reduction of the age was not a mere alteration of detail; it was an essential change of principle. Instead of giving to India men who have received a finished education, it gives half-educated schoolboys specially trained for an Indian career, while it has practically closed the door to the admission of Natives of India by competition and opened the side door of charity, and nomination, and patronage with the attendant embarrassments.

I cannot enter here upon all the reasons for reverting to the former system, but I will notice the chief arguments adduced for the present maximum limit of 19 years. These are stated in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 19, dated 24th February 1876 (page 523 of the Blue Book of 1876). The age, it appears, has been lowered that the men may be sent to a University, and because (so it is said) a University education cannot be ensured for the candidates by any other course. Whether or not it is desirable that *all* the candidates should receive a University education is a point on which opinions may well differ; but in the argument as stated, there is a confusion of ideas. University education is one thing; University residence another. The benefit of University education is its breadth. The boys of 17 or 18 or 19 now recruited do not get the benefit of a University education because they reside at Oxford or Cambridge for two years while prosecuting their special studies. There is not magic enough even in these venerable abodes of western learning to evolve culture out of Indian Law Books and the Urdu alphabet. If the young man has not been generally educated before he passes the open competition, he never will be. Obviously the general education which it is the function of the University to bestow should come first. The limit of age has been lowered in order that the general and special education may be mixed up together. The University education which is sought is not only not attained, but made impossible; for all are too young to have gone through it. All that is attained is University residence for youths who have been compelled to break off their general education just at the time when its effect on the mind is of most consequence.

The second argument is that four-fifths of the competitors will fail; that many professions are almost or quite closed to men of 22; and that the risk thus run of failure for all professions will deter parents from selecting the Civil Service for their sons, the field of competition being thus diminished. In the interests of India, I think this argument is quite indefensible. Manifestly it is our duty to the people of India to get the best men we can. It seems to me chimerical to suppose that the dread of failure will limit the number of really eligible candidates. That cause will operate in an inverse ratio to the capacity of the men. In recruiting the Indian Civil Service, we have no right to deliberately adopt a system which may not bring the best recruits to India, simply because the best system might throw sons on the hands of parents at an awkward age, and leave young men who had failed in the competition at a loss for an opening in life. The interests of Indian administration should not in any degree be sacrificed to the interests of unsuccessful youths and their parents. The interests which we have to guard are, in my opinion, sacrificed so long as the limit of age is 19. For obvious reasons the lower the limit, the narrower is the field of selection. If the maximum limit is fixed at 23, as it was at first,* the men who will enter the service will be men who have completed their general education; and amongst them I should expect to find many of those University men who stand next after the winners of the open fellowships.

* *Limits of Age.*

1. Haileybury - 17 to 21
2. 1854 to 1859 - 18 to 23
3. 1859 to 1866 - 18 to 22
4. 1866 to 1876 - 17 to 21
5. 1876 to date - 17 to 19

For these and various other reasons (many of them connected with the changes which have taken place in the educational arrangements of the United Kingdom since 1854) I sincerely believe the departure from Macaulay's system to have been a serious mistake, full of practical evil consequences, and very unjust to the people of India. I entirely sympathise with the present agitation among the Natives to raise the age. I think they are right in rejecting the statutory system and resenting it as an unjust imputation upon their capacity and intellectual ability, and in demanding that the conditions of competition shall be so framed as to make it possible for them to enter the competition on a fair footing as regards their European fellow-subjects, and to win by their own exertions an honourable position in the Civil Service. I therefore cordially support the

prayer of the petitions submitted, though I would rather have the maximum limit of age fixed at 23 than at 21; for I believe that the nearer we can return to the position of 1854 the better will it be for the country, the more just to the people, and the less need will there be to have recourse to the statutory arrangements, which, if defensible at all, are only defensible as a very temporary means of admitting Natives of India to appointments now practically closed to them by the present rules for the open competition.

(Signed) C. U. Aitchison,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab
and its Dependencies.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Minute of the Viceroy, dated 10th September 1884.

1. Several of the replies which have been received from Local Governments, in answer to the circular on the subject of the present system of admission to the "statutory service," contain references to the reduction made in 1876 in the maximum limit of age for competitors at the examinations held in London for candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service, and various memorials have also been received from different parts of the country, praying that the limit of age may be raised again to at least 21 years. Under these circumstances, the Government is bound, as it seems to me, to consider the question carefully. The reasons which induced me last September to express my agreement with the opinion entertained by the majority of my honourable colleagues that that was not a favourable moment for reopening this question are no longer in force. They were connected with the excitement which existed at that time upon the subject of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code then under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and that excitement having subsided, arguments which had weight during its continuance do not now apply. I am therefore of opinion that the time has come to examine upon its own merits the subject of the limits of age which ought to be laid down for persons desirous of competing for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the reports recently received from Local Governments show, I think, that it would be convenient and desirable to do so in connexion with the question of the reform of the "statutory service."

2. In order to form a correct judgment upon the question to which I now invite attention, it will be desirable, in the first place, to inquire what was the view taken of it by the authors of the competitive system of admission to the Covenanted Civil Service and by Parliament at the time when that system was first established in 1853. The debates upon the Bill of that year do not contain many allusions to the question of age, which was left to be settled by the regulations to be framed by the Board of Control, but in the course of the discussion in committee on clause 32, some weighty observations were made by Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby). He said:—

"He did not think that, on the whole, they could have a better or fairer test than that "which was furnished by competition at the age at which academical degrees were "usually granted, namely, at about 20 or 21 years of age; but it would be a different "thing if the test were applied three or four years earlier, and if the competition was a "competition between boys, and not between young men. He did not believe that the "accidental distinction which one might obtain at the age of 17 or 18 was any great "test of real ability, because, obviously, distinctions at that age depended more "frequently on the effect of cramming and artificial training than on the spontaneous "efforts of the mind. He thought, then, that the principle of competition, as against "the principle of nomination, was one which deserved the sanction of the House; but "at the same time it was very important to see that the period of competition was not "fixed at too early a period of life." (Hansard, Vol. CXXIX., p. 664.)

3. By the Act then passed (16 & 17 Vict. c. XIV.), the system of competition was first introduced, and was made open (see section XXXVII.) to "any person being a "natural born subject of Her Majesty," though it was contemplated at that time that the successful competitors should go through a course of instruction at Haileybury before proceeding to India. In the course of the discussions in Parliament it was fully understood that the competitions then established were to be open to Natives of India. Lord Granville distinctly declared that "he had not the slighest hesitation in saying that if

" natives of India arrived here" (in England) " competent to pass the required " examination, they would gain the appointments awarded in free competition the same " as if they had been born in Europe." (Hansard, Vol. CXXVIII., p. 48.) Mr. Macaulay said :—

"Under the proposed system it would depend on the Natives themselves, and upon " them alone, at what time they should enter into the Civil Service. As soon as any " young native of distinguished parts should, by the cultivation of English literature, " have enabled himself to be victorious in competition over European candidates, he " would, in the most honourable manner, by conquest, as a matter of right, and not as a " mere eleemosynary donation, obtain access to the Service. It would then be utterly " impossible for his European fellows to look down upon him; he would enter the " Service in the best and most honourable way; and I believe that in this mode, and in " this mode alone, can the object which so many friends of the Native population have " in view be attained in a manner at all satisfactory." (Hansard, Vol. CXXVIII., p. 758.)

Mr. Lowe, secretary to the Board of Control, stated that " the principle of the Bill " was that if Natives could be found to enter into competition and to undergo the test " of examination with the educated youth of Haileybury, they were to be allowed to " do so." (Hansard, Vol. CXXIX., p. 787.) There can, therefore, be no doubt that it was the clear intention of the Government and of Parliament in 1853 that the words which I have just quoted from section XXXVII. should not be a dead letter, but that the competitions for the Civil Service should be really open to Natives of India.

4. After the Bill became law, Sir C. Wood appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henry Melvill, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre, " to take into consideration the subject of the examination of candidates for the " Civil Service of the East India Company," and that Committee sent in its Report in November 1854. In it they discuss very fully the age for admission to the examination, and give their opinion in the following terms :—

"It seems to us that it would be a great improvement to allow students to be " admitted to the college up to the age of 23, and to fix 25 as the latest age at which they " can go out to India in the Civil Service. It is undoubtedly desirable that the civil " servant of the Company should enter on his duties while still young; but it is also " desirable that he should have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished " education that his native country affords. Such an education has been proved by " experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of " the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to show that such preparation is " less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East India Company than in the " case of a professional man who remains in England. Indeed, in the case of the civil " servant of the Company a good general education is even more desirable than in the " case of the English professional man; for the duties, even of a very young servant " of the Company, are more important than those which ordinarily fall to the lot of a " professional man in England. In England, too, a professional man may, while engaged in " active business, continue to improve his mind by means of reading and of conversation. " But the servant of the Company is often stationed, during a large part of his life, at a " great distance from libraries and from European society, and will, therefore, find it " peculiarly difficult to supply by study in his mature years the deficiencies of his " early training.

" The change which we propose will have one practical effect, to which we attach " much importance. We think it desirable that a considerable number of the civil " servants of the Company should be men who have taken the first degree in arts at " Oxford or Cambridge. At present the line is drawn as if it had been expressly " meant to exclude bachelors of those universities. It will, we believe, be found that " the great majority of our academic youth graduate too late by a few months, and only " by a few months, for admission into Haileybury.

" We propose to fix 18 as the lowest age at which a candidate can be admitted into " the college. We are indeed of opinion that, except in very rare and extraordinary " cases, it is not desirable that a lad should be admitted so early as 18. But we are " convinced that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, no lad of 18 will have any " chance of being admitted. Hitherto the admissions have been given by favour. They " are henceforward to be gained by superiority in an intellectual competition. While " they were given by favour they were frequently, indeed generally, given to persons " whose age was not much above the minimum. A director would naturally wish his

" son or his nephew to be handsomely provided for at 19 rather than at 23, and to be " able to return to England with a competence at 44 rather than at 48. A majority of " the students have, therefore, been admitted before they were 19, and have gone out " before they were 21. But it is plain that, in any intellectual competition, boys of 18 " must be borne down by men of 21 and 22. We may therefore, we believe, safely " predict that nine-tenths of those who are admitted to the college under the new " system will be older than nine-tenths of those who quit it under the present system. " We hope and believe that among the successful competitors will frequently be young " men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge. To many " such young men a fellowship, or a tutorship, which must be held on condition of " celibacy, will appear less attractive than a situation which enables the person who " holds it to marry at an early age. "

* * * * *

" Nor do we think that we should render any service to India by inducing her future " rulers to neglect, in their earlier years, European literature and science, for studies " specially Indian. We believe that men who have been engaged up to one or two and " twenty in studies which have no immediate connexion with the business of any " profession, and of which the effect is merely to open, to invigorate, and to enrich the " mind, will generally be found, in the business of every profession, superior to men who " have, at 18 or 19, devoted themselves to the special studies of their calling. The " most illustrious English jurists have been men who have never opened a law book till " after the close of a distinguished academical career; nor is there any reason to believe " that they would have been greater lawyers if they had passed, in drawing pleas and " conveyances, the time which they gave to Thucydides, to Cicero, and to Newton. " The duties of a civil servant of the East India Company are of so high a nature that " in his case it is peculiarly desirable that an excellent general education, such as may " enlarge and strengthen his understanding, should precede the special education which " must qualify him to despatch the business of his cutcherry."

5. This report was accepted by Sir C. Wood, and he determined at the same time that it was inexpedient permanently to maintain Haileybury College. In communicating his decision to the Court of Directors, he wrote thus :—

" Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, this " college, as it is now constituted for the education of youths from the age of 17, appears " to me to be altogether unsuited to the instruction of gentlemen, many of whom may " have passed through the full course of education at one or other of the universities, " and some of whom may perhaps have even entered upon their studies for the bar."

6. In January 1855 the Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of the East India Company were issued, and the first of them commenced as follows :—

" Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil " Service of the Company will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided " he shall, on or before the 1st of May 1855, have transmitted to the Board of " Commissioners :

" (*a*.) A certificate of his age being above 18 years and under 23 years."

The right of Natives of India, being subjects of Her Majesty, to compete was thus fully recognised, and the limits of age recommended, after very careful consideration, by the eminently competent men who composed Mr. Macaulay's Committee were prescribed.

7. In 1858 the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown by the 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, and although that country had in the meantime passed through the convulsion of the Mutiny, the right of the Native subjects of Her Majesty to compete for admission to the Civil Service was reaffirmed by section 32 of that Statute. Fresh Regulations for the competitions were issued by the Civil Service Commissioners, and the limits of age laid down in 1855 were retained without alteration. In 1859 the maximum limit was lowered to 22, but, as Mr. Walrond observes in his letter of 16th March 1875, " at the same time a year's probation in England was prescribed, so that " the average age of actual entrance into the service probably remained nearly as before, " *i.e.*, about $22\frac{1}{2}$." In 1864 a further change was introduced, and the upper limit of age was reduced to 21 years. This reduction appears to have had its origin in a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India concerning a

perfectly distinct question relating to the training to be provided for young civilians upon their arrival in India, and to have been resorted to mainly in order to counterbalance the addition, then first introduced, of a second year's probationary training in England (*see* Mr. Walrond's letter just quoted).

8. In the year 1874 the question was re-opened, and Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, invited the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners upon it, in common with a variety of other subjects connected with the system of admission to the Indian Civil Service. The Commissioners, in their reply to this reference, (*see* Mr. Walrond's letter of the 16th March 1875), pointed out that a reduction of the maximum age to 18 or 19 would alter completely the rules then in force, and they went on to say:—

"Amid these various views and conflicting considerations, it appears to the Commis-
"sioners that the question at issue cannot be determined satisfactorily except with
"reference to the experience of those who have seen the practical working of the system
"in India; and in the absence of any evidence that the Government of India is desirous
"to disturb the settlement which was effected in pursuance of the opinion of Sir John
"Lawrence and his colleagues in 1864, they are not prepared on their part to suggest
"any departure from it."

Thereupon the Secretary of State referred the question to the Government of India and the Governments of Bombay and Madras, by whom a great body of opinion was collected which disclosed much difference of view among the persons consulted, but which, as it seems to me, left the weight of authority against a farther reduction of the upper limit of age. The majority of the Government of India, including the Viceroy (Lord Northbrook), were opposed to it. Lord Northbrook wrote:—

"7. The present limits of age for candidates at the competitive examination are 17
"and 21. Assuming that young men are to be chosen for service in India who have
"completed their general education, I agree with those who recommend that the higher
"limit should be raised to 22, and I think that the lower limit should also be raised, and
"that the future limits should be the ages of 19 and 22. I therefore agree with the
"opinion of Professor Jowett, the Master of Balliol,* in
"respect to raising the limit of age, with the difference that
"I recommend that the extension of the higher limit shall
"not be confined to candidates who have resided at the Universities and passed certain
"examinations, but that it shall be applied equally to all candidates. The effect of
"raising the limit of age to 22 would be to enable a young man to take his degree at
"an University before competing for the Indian Civil Service, and so to remove one of
"the present discouragements to University candidates. I may observe that this
"proposal would not only suit the educational course of Oxford and Cambridge, but
"also that of the Scotch and Indian Universities, as will be seen from the answers given
"by Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Judge of the Bombay High Court, and by Mr. W.
"Jenkyns. It will be seen further on that I propose to reduce the period of training in
"England from two years to one; so that, although the maximum age at the competition
"would be raised from 21 to 22, the age of civil servants when they arrive in India
"would remain the same as it now is.

* Letter to Lord Salisbury of 27th December 1874.

"8. Several high Indian authorities recommend a reduction of the higher limit from
"21 to 20. The change is apparently a small one, but I am satisfied that it would be
"followed by consequences which have been not sufficiently considered.

"9. The real choice seems to me to lie between (1) making a radical change in the
"system of entry into the Indian Civil Service by fixing the limits of age at from 16 to
"18 (the age at which boys leave a public school and enter the university, the army, or
"other professions in life,) and requiring them to complete their education by a three or
"four years' study at a special college; and (2) maintaining the present system, which
"fixes the limits of age so as to ensure that the successful candidates shall have obtained
"a good general education, and limits the subsequent training to the special subjects
"required for Indian service. If the former plan is to be adopted, a reduction of the
"higher limit of age from 21 to 20 would clearly be insufficient. If the present system
"is to be maintained, the reduction of a year in the higher limit for the competitive
"examination seems to me to be open to more serious objections than the slight difference
"would at first suggest.

"10. The object is to invite candidates to compete for the Civil Service after finishing
"their general education, and it is obviously desirable to fix the age for the competition

" so as to admit men who have just passed through the ordinary course at the principal " Universities. Our Universities should fill their proper place, and provide that general " liberal education which fits a man for Indian service as much as for other important " duties of life. No one can, I presume, deliberately desire to discourage University " education, and to force all candidates for the Indian Civil Service to resort to other " expedients. It seems to me that this is precisely what a reduction of the higher limit " from 21 to 20 would effect. It has been pointed out by the best authorities that even " the present limit of 21 discourages University candidates, because many men do not " take their degree until they have passed that age. It is obvious, therefore, that if the " maximum age be reduced to 20, the discouragement will be still greater; and, indeed, " it is highly improbable that any University man would compete. It may be said that " he could do so, and afterwards complete his University course; but, excepting in " extraordinary cases, I do not think this would occur, for the special course of training " for Indian service ought to occupy the whole of the period allowed for such training, " and leave no time for completing the ordinary University course.

" 11. Again, I do not think that those who advocate this reduction of the higher limit " have fully appreciated the alteration in the scope of high education which has been " made during the last 20 years, the longer time which is consequently devoted to " education than was formerly the case, and the necessity of bringing out to India men " of the highest attainments that the prospects of service in India can secure. To raise " the maximum age by a year would tend to raise the general standard of acquirements " of the successful candidates, while to lower it would have the opposite result.

" 12. As this is greatly a question to be determined by authority and experience, " I have taken the pains to analyse the answers given by civil servants, and I find that " a very large majority have expressed their opinions against reducing the higher limit " of age. Out of 101 officers of all ranks five either do not refer to the subject of age, " or give replies of doubtful import. Of the remaining 96, only 27 recommend a " reduction of the present higher limit, 36 would retain the present limits, and 33 would " raise the maximum age, most of them adopting Professor Jowett's suggestion that it " should be raised to 22.

" 13. One of the reasons given by those who wish to reduce the age of candidates is " that civil servants are more likely to be satisfied with their lot in life and to adapt " themselves to an Indian career if they come to India younger. This does not appear " to be borne out by the opinions of the men themselves. Taking the more junior " civil servants I find that of the men who came out to India in and after the year 1861, " only 11 out of 53 wish the age lowered. The opinions of the most junior men are " almost unanimous. Out of 26 men who came out in and after 1870, only two " recommend a reduction of the age, 15 would leave the present limits as they are, and " nine would raise the maximum."

Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Hobhouse recorded his opinion as follows:—

" 14. The question of the age for competition is two-fold; there are those who would " reduce it, and those who would raise it. To the former it seems to me to be a " conclusive reply that it would make an essential change in what is probably the most " essential part of the system laid down in 1854, and that there are no bad effects which " should induce us to demand such a change. We should adhere to the principles that " the probationers are to take leave of their general education and enter upon a special " one, and that at least the bulk of these should have reached an age at which a sound " general education may ordinarily be completed. I think it impossible to affirm that " the 19th year is such an age, though there may be exceptionally forward boys; or " to deny that the 21st year is such an age, though there may be exceptionally " backward men."

The quotation made above from Lord Northbrook's Minute shows that out of 101 officers of all ranks consulted on the subject, 69 were opposed to a reduction of age, 27 were in favour of it, while the remaining five gave no distinct opinion on the subject. And if we turn from the consideration of numbers to examine the names of those who expressed views unfavourable to the proposed change, we find among them Sir C. Aitchison's, who says:—

" I have always been of opinion that the reduction of age was a mistake, and that the " limits fixed in 1855 should be reverted to, viz., minimum 18 and maximum 23, or at " the very lowest 22. With two years' study in England, this would bring young " civilians out at ages varying from 20 to 24 or 25. It cannot be said that at that

" age the mind and habits are so formed as to have destroyed or even impaired the " plasticity of youth; it was not found so, I think, with the men of the earlier years " who, with few exceptions, were 22 or upwards when they reached India. There was " perhaps an advantage in catching lads young in old times, when Indian life meant " actual severance from English ties, English literature, and even English news for " indefinitely long periods; but matters are changed now. The great advantage of " raising the age is that we get young men of more matured mind, wider and more " liberal education, and men who, having reached a period of life at which they " have deliberately to choose a career for themselves, are less likely to regret their choice " hereafter."

Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Peile, and Mr. Pedder were also opposed to any lowering of the maximum limit of age, as was also Mr. T. C. Hope, who was of opinion that :—

"2. As regards age, there appear to be decided advantages in candidates coming to " India with 'more matured judgment' and 'wider experience of life.' At home " likewise it is not always possible for parents to select a career for their sons, or for " young men to settle down seriously to the work of life, as early as is ordinarily " requisite in order to prepare for the competitive exami- " nation. I should, therefore, be glad to see the " maximum age for admission to probation raised again from 21 to 22 and the minimum " to 18. The statement (F) at page 52 of the papers shows that few would be affected " by the latter change, but that probably a good many men of riper value would be " secured by the latter." Sir C. Turner, Sir H. Davies, Sir L. Griffin, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Mr. C. L. Tupper, Sir R. E. Egerton, Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, Sir J. H. Morris, Colonel Keatinge, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. Henvey, and Mr. A. P. Howell took the same view. It would not be easy to pick out from the ranks of the Civil Service a more distinguished list of persons. At the beginning of the year 1876 Lord Salisbury decided to reduce the maximum limit of age from 21 to 19; but, as the facts stated above show, that decision was taken in opposition to the advice of the majority of the members of the Government of India, of a majority of the officials consulted in India, of the Civil Service Commissioners at home, and of Professor Jowett, the Master of Balliol, whose authority upon all questions of education is so high, and who was the only surviving member of the Committee which, under the presidency of Lord Macaulay, laid down in 1854 the original scheme of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Age should be from 18 to 22.

9. It is necessary, therefore, to consider the grounds upon which a change opposed by so much authoritative opinion was introduced. They are to be found stated in Lord Salisbury's Despatch to the Government of India, dated 24th February 1876, and are, first, that the change was "recommended by the universities"; second, and "most cogent," that "a University education could not be secured for the candidates by any other" course; and, third, that the consequences of failure in the competition are more serious at 21 or 22 than at 19, and that prudent parents are deterred from reserving their sons for competition till the age of 21 from a fear that, in case of failure, it would be difficult at that period of life to find them another career, and that this risk must "diminish the field of competition, especially among the professional class." With respect to the first of these statements, I must point out that the expression "the Universities" in Lord Salisbury's Despatch appears to be limited to Oxford and Cambridge alone, and that I can find no proof in any of the papers that the University of Cambridge ever did recommend a reduction of age. Oxford, speaking through the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Liddell, did so no doubt; but, so far as I know, Cambridge expressed no opinion on the subject. The Civil Service Commissioners, indeed, held that the Cambridge view of the matter was that the then existing limits of age were not liable to objection, for Mr. Walrond, in the letter from which I have already quoted, writes :—

"In a similar letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, written with a view to " the removal of all obstacles to the residence of the selected candidates at that " University, no mention is made of the subject of age; and it may, therefore, be " assumed that in his opinion the present limits are not liable to objection on that " score." It would seem, therefore, that the Secretary of State's decision was founded upon the recommendation of the University of Oxford alone, and that one at least of the greatest authorities of that University upon such a question, Professor Jowett, dissented from the recommendation.

10. The second ground alleged for the change "is that a University education cannot "be ensured for candidates by any other" course. This language is somewhat wanting in precision, because it is not clearly explained whether the University education referred to is the education given by the Universities to their own members, or special education to be given at the Universities to young men intended for the Indian Civil Service. Lord Salisbury in his Despatch seems to claim Lord Macaulay's authority for the new arrangements which he introduced, for he says in paragraph 7:—"It is obvious that if the theory upon which Lord Macaulay and others "founded the competition is right, the exclusion of University education cannot be "defended." But nothing can be clearer than that the University education which Lord Macaulay and his colleagues of the Committee of 1854 had in their minds was the regular education of the Universities; for their desire was that the Indian civil servant "should have received the best, the most liberal, and the most finished education that "his native country affords," and that "a considerable number of the civil servants of "the Company should be men who have taken the first degree of arts at Oxford or "Cambridge." The theory, therefore, upon which their scheme was founded cannot be satisfied by merely giving the men, who have passed the competitive examination, a special training at one of the Universities. Such training will not supply them with the most *finished* education which the country affords, and so far from securing that a considerable number of Indian civil servants shall have taken the first degrees of arts in our Universities, the adoption of this system was calculated to produce an exactly opposite effect. What the authors of the system introduced in 1853–54 wished was that the Indian competitions should be, as Lord Derby urged in the debate on the Bill of 1853, competitions between young men and not competitions between boys, and that the competitors should be men who had already received the best general education provided by our schools and Universities. The change made in 1876 involved an entire reversal of this system; it altered completely, as the Civil Service Commissioners pointed out, the rules previously in force, and instead of maintaining "the theory upon "which Lord Macaulay and others founded the competition," it abandoned it altogether. Up to the date of the change more than 66 per cent. of the men appointed to the Civil Service since 1856 had, as I shall show presently, been educated at one or other of our Universities, and it is therefore difficult to understand what the Secretary of State meant when he said that "a University education cannot be secured for the candidates by any other" course than that of lowering the upper limit of age. Under the regulations as to age as they stood in 1876, two-thirds of the successful candidates had received a University education; if it was desired to secure that education for a still larger number, the most effectual method of effecting that object would have been to raise the age to that originally fixed by the Committee of 1854, a course for which there is a great deal to be said. This was evidently Professor Jowett's opinion, for in his letter of the 27th December 1874 he says:—

"During the first ten years of the present system the age was fixed at 22, and about "two-fifths of the competing candidates were selected from Oxford and Cambridge. "Since the limit of age was reduced (in 1866) to 21, the number of University candidates "has proportionately diminished. I am inclined to think that this is a loss which has "not been compensated by the arrival of the candidates in India a few months sooner. "The service has probably been deprived of some of the best men who would have "offered themselves."

11. If the changes made in 1876 were meant to apply "the theory upon which "Lord Macaulay and others founded the competition" more perfectly than had previously been the case, they have completely failed; if they were intended to introduce a new theory, they are open to serious objections, as I shall hereafter endeavour to show.

12. The third ground put forward in Lord Salisbury's Despatch relates to the alleged unwillingness of parents to reserve their sons for competition from a fear that in case of failure it would be difficult to find them a career. This argument was met by anticipation by Professor Jowett in the letter to which I have already referred, in which he says:—"If the age were reduced from 21 to 18 or 19, I should expect that the number "of well-qualified candidates would be diminished by at least one-half." This expectation has been to a great extent realised, as since the age was lowered the falling off in the number of candidates has been remarkable, as is shown by the following statement:—

Total number of competitors in—

1873	204 for 35	appointments.	
1874	205 „ 38	„	
1875	198 „ 37	„	
1876	202 „ 30	„	
1877	203 „ 30	„	
1878	69 „ 13	„	Under the old conditions.
	134 „ 13	„	Under the new conditions.
1879	181 „ 28	„	
1880	194 „ 27	„	
1881	147 „ 31	„	
1882	140 „ 39	„	

13. From these figures it appears that in the four years before the change was introduced, the average proportion of competitors to appointments was almost exactly 6 to 1, while in the four years since the change it was a fraction over $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 1. It will also be observed that, although the number of appointments to be competed for has been increasing during the last three years above referred to, the number of competitors has fallen off, until in 1882 the proportion of competitors to appointments dropped to $3\frac{33}{39}$ to 1, or not much more than half the rate before the limit of age was lowered. The truth appears to be that, instead of parents disliking to "reserve" their sons till 21 before deciding whether to adopt an Indian career for them, the real fact is that parents are very unwilling to fix on India as the destination of their sons at the early age of 15 or 16.

14. It seems to me, therefore, that the three grounds alleged by the Secretary of State in 1876 for the change then made are not supported by the facts of the case, or borne out by the results of experience. There is nothing to show that the change was recommended by more than one University, that of Oxford; the University education which the new system encourages is a special education at a University, not a University education in the true sense of the word in which it was used by Lord Macaulay and his colleagues on the Commission of 1854; University education in this latter sense has been so discouraged by the system that members of the Universities are now almost excluded from the competition; and so far from parents being more willing than formerly to let their sons compete for the Indian Civil Service, the proportion of competitors to appointments has so seriously diminished since 1878 that at the last competition of which I am in possession of the details, that of 1882, the proportion of candidates to appointments was little more than half of that which prevailed before the reduction of age.

15. But, although these are the only grounds brought forward in the Despatch of the 24th February 1876, others have been urged by the advocates of the present arrangement in the course of the discussions to which it has given rise. I will now proceed to refer to some of them. And first it is said that unless men come out to India very young they do not "take to Indian life" and devote themselves earnestly to their duties in this country. What are the facts in regard to this question? What has been the career of the men who have gone up late for competition? Have they turned out less capable servants of the Government than their younger rivals? Let us see. How does the list stand from the beginning of the competitive system? I give in the margin* a series of names of gentlemen, who went up for competition at ages beyond the present maximum limit, and I would ask whether any one will venture to say that they, and many besides who come within the same category, have shown any inability to accommodate themselves to Indian life, or to perform the duties of the important offices which they have filled with eminent advantage to the public service. It seems to me that no answer, other than this appeal to facts, is needed to refute the argument to which I am now referring, but I shall have occasion here-

	Age.		Age.
* H. J. Reynolds	23	C. H. T. Crosthwaite	22
C. U. Aitchison	23	H. LePoer Wynne	22
J. G. Cordery	22	W. Tyrrell	21
J. B. Peile	23	W. Wedderburn	21
J. D. Sandford	23	L. H. Griffin	20
W. B. Jones	22	W. E. Ward	21
W. G. Pedder	23	J. W. Edgar	20
R. West	23	M. A. McConaghey	21
W. Young	23	E. C. Buck	20
J. W. Quinton	22	J. O'Kinealy	20
J. W. S. Wyllie	21	W. W. Hunter	20
C. A. Elliott	21	S. O. B. Ridsdale	20
J. B. Richey	23	A. C. Tupp	21
D. G. Barkley	22	H. W. Bliss	21
W. Duthoit	23	D. M. Barbour	20
A. P. Howell	23		

after to give my reasons for holding that it is very desirable that men should come out to India older than they do now.

16. It was again contended that by lowering the age of examination the resort to "crammers" would be stopped. I must acknowledge that I do not share the feelings of unmitigated abhorence with which many persons regard the "cramming" system. That system has its evils, no doubt, like any other; but they are easily exaggerated and may be successfully met to a great extent by a well devised scheme of examination. I cannot do better than refer to the "Observations on Cramming" which form Appendix O. to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 16th March 1875. The result may be summed up in Mr. Walrond's own words—"The inference is irresistible. In individual "cases cramming (in the bad sense of the word) may be successful; but as a system it "does not 'pay,' whatever candidates or their friends may think on the subject." I have every reason to believe that this statement is quite correct; if it is not, the true remedy lies, not in a reduction of age, which only makes the evils of cramming greater, but in an improvement of the examinations. But in regard to this matter also let us apply the test of fact. Has the reduction of the maximum limit of age driven the "crammer" out of the field? The recent Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners prove most conclusively that it has not done so. These Reports did not show regularly before 1879 the number of successful candidates "specially prepared," but since that date the figures stand as follows:—

	No. of successful candidates.	No. specially prepared.	Percentage.
1879 - - -	28	16	57
1880 - - - -	27	20	74
1881 - - -	31	18	58
1882 - - - -	39	23	59
Total - -	125	77	61·6

Some reduction in the number of candidates attending "cramming" establishments appears to have taken place, for I find it stated in one of the Civil Service Commissioners' Reports, that out of the 110 last candidates who passed under the whole system, 88 had received special preparation; but the difference is not very great, and it will be observed that the figures given above show that in 1880 the percentage of specially prepared boys was nearly as high as that which prevailed before the reduction of age, and that it was higher in 1882 than in 1879 or 1881. Resort, therefore, is still freely had to "cramming," while the real dangers of the system are much more serious than before, inasmuch as candidates are now exposed to the temptations of a London life at an earlier age.

17. I have now replied briefly to what I understand to be the principal arguments put forward by the advocates of the present limit of age. I proceed to state some of the reasons, which may, as it appears to me, be urged against it. The question divides itself into two branches; the first relating to the manner in which the existing arrangement affects European candidates; the second, relating to its operation in respect to Native candidates. I will deal with each of these subjects separately. I hold that the present system works injuriously in the case of European candidates for the following reasons:—In the first place it has fundamentally altered "the theory upon which Lord "Macaulay and others founded the competition." That theory, as I have shown above, was that the Indian Civil Servant ought to receive "the best, the most liberal, and the "most finished education that his native country affords," and also that it is "desirable "that a considerable number of the Civil Servants of the Company should be men who "have taken the first degree in arts." I find from Mr. A. C. Tupp's Indian Civil Service List for 1880 that of 903 persons who entered the Service between 1856 and 1879, 618, or more than two-thirds, were University men, and that at least 324 or 36 per cent. of the whole number were graduates. Up to this period, therefore, the regulations devised by Lord Macaulay's Committee had fully answered their purpose. The education of the candidates had been a liberal and finished education, and a considerable proportion of those who passed into the Civil Service were graduates of some University. Since 1878 the highest percentage of graduate has been seven, and the lowest, that of the last year for which I have information, has been three. So that we have now a system under which boys who have only just left school are the competitors, and University graduates are almost entirely excluded from the Service.

18. Secondly, I object to this system, because it has substituted a competition among boys for a competition among young men, for I entirely agree with what Lord Derby said in the passage which I have quoted above from his speech of 1883 that "he did not "believe that the accidental distinction which one might obtain at the age of 17 or 18 "was any great test of real ability, because, obviously, distinctions at that age depended "more frequently on the effect of cramming and artificial training than on the "spontaneous efforts of mind." I am but expressing the opinion of one of the highest educational authorities in England when I say that "the great defect in the present "system is the youthfulness of the candidates. They are too unformed in manners and "character, they are not matured men, but boys who have passed the last three or four "years before going out to India in working for examinations. Being two years "younger than formerly, they have two years' less education, less physical strength, "less knowledge of the world. Their moral principles are also likely to be weaker, as "the extreme limit of age is 19, probably on the average they are about 18, or somewhat "less, at the time of receiving their first appointment, and reach India soon after 20. "But very few young men are fit to hold responsible positions at so early an age." The difference betweeen the two kinds of competition is of the most substantial kind, and the qualities tested by each are essentially distinct; to put the matter shortly, the one tests mainly the skill of the teachers, the other the real qualities of the pupil. The successful boy overstrained by premature effort is only too likely to subside into a listless unenergetic man; the youth who wins by the "spontaneous efforts of mind," exerted at an age when that mind can bear the strain, will in all probability maintain his superiority throughout his career.

19. The low limit of age is inconsistent with the views which have always been held by those who have taken the strongest interest in the system of competitive examinations. In their Report of 1853 upon the organization of the Permanent Civil Service, Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote thus upon this point:—"With "regard to the age of admission, we are of opinion that in the case of candidates for "superior situations the limits should, as a general rule, be 19 and 25; in the case of "candidates for inferior offices 17 and 21." The regulations for admission to the Home Civil Service have ever since been framed upon these general lines. It is clear that Sir Charles Trevelyan has not changed his mind upon this matter, for I observe that he signed the memorial which was recently presented to the Secretary of State by the Indian Association in London, and which prayed that the maximum limit of age might be raised.

20. And, thirdly, I object to the present system because I am strongly convinced that it is becoming every day more and more important that the men who enter the Indian Civil Service should be men trained by the best English methods and thoroughly imbued with the highest English thought. The influences to which English youths are exposed in this country are to no small extent of a narrow kind, powerful in a limited society, but not calculated to keep alive the best tendencies of English opinion. The boy whose real education is stopped at 18 or earlier, and who, after that age, instead of receiving the widest and most complete education of the day is thenceforth to be trained specially for an Indian career, will not have acquired before he arrives in India that grasp of sound principles, moral, economical, and political, which it is of the utmost importance that as the future representative of English opinion and feeling among the Natives of India he should possess. What we want in India are English men in the best and fullest meaning of the term, able to hold their own in the midst of narrowing influences and local prejudices, not English boys, who are too young and too unformed in character not to fall as a rule into the current of the opinions in the midst of which their lot is cast.

21. My fourth argument against the existing arrangement is that by lowering the proportion between competitors and appointments, it tends directly to lower the standard of the examination. It requires no discussion to prove that in a competitive examination the fewer the competitors the lower will be the educational standard of those who pass. I have shown above that the proportion is now little more than half of what it was before the change, and there can, therefore, be no doubt that the present examination is less testing than the old one used to be. This I regard as a serious matter.

22. Turning now to the question of the way in which the change of 1876 has affected Native candidates, the facts of the case are plain; up to the year 1883 only one Native has been successful in the English competitions since the limit of age was reduced. It is not that Natives have retired sulkily from the competitions because of their dislike

of that reduction, or have not done their best to overcome the serious difficulties which it placed in the way of their success. They foresaw the probable results of the change so far as their interests were concerned, and their views upon the subject were clearly and forcibly stated in the memorial of the British Indian Association dated the 1st December 1876, in which it is pointed out that "the result would obviously and practically be the "closing of the competitive door to the people of this country." In spite, however, of the belief that the new conditions of the competition were such as to close the door against them, Native candidates were still found to make the trial. It appears that in the six years of the new system, 10 Native candidates have presented themselves for examination, though but one of them has passed. The forebodings of the British Indian Association have been therefore largely realised. I do not say that it was the intention of the Secretary of State in 1876 to close the door to Natives; there is nothing in any of the papers which I have seen to show that there was any such intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government of that day, or even to indicate that the way in which the new regulations would affect Native candidates was considered at all before the change was made. But there is undoubtedly a widespread belief in India that one object of the alterations made in 1876 was to exclude educated Natives from the English competitions, and this belief has been confirmed in the minds of many persons by a passage in a Despatch of Lord Lytton's Government to the Secretary of State, dated 2nd May 1878, in which it is said that "the recent reduction of the standard of age for "the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives, "educated in their own country, a matter of exceptional difficulty." It is argued that these observations show that the Government of India of that date, who were admittedly in favour of closing the English examinations to Natives, were content to leave that matter to the decision of the Secretary of State, because they were satisfied that, whatever that decision might be, the reduction of age did practically render it impossible for Natives to compete with success. But whatever may have been the views and wishes of the Government of India, it is impossible to suppose that Lord Cranbrook, who in 1878 had succeeded Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State, had any desire to exclude Natives from public competition for the Civil Service, because, in his Despatch of the 7th November 1878, he rejected the proposal of Lord Lytton's Government for the establishment of a close Native Service, and the suggestion that the Covenanted Civil Service should be no longer open to Natives, on the grounds that those recommendations would "involve an application to Parliament, which would have no prospect of "success, and which he certainly would not undertake." It is clear, therefore, that Lord Cranbrook did not in 1878 consider the door of admission to the London competitions to be closed to Natives of India. He can never have meant to allow that to be done by a side wind, which he felt would not be sanctioned by Parliament, if it were openly applied to on the subject. I am bound, therefore, to reject the idea that Her Majesty's Government in 1876 or 1878 intended to exclude Natives of India from the competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service. But whatever the intention may have been, about the effect of the new regulations upon Native candidates there can be no doubt. Six years have elapsed since these regulations were introduced; Native competitors have put them to the test and have shown that the fears entertained from the first as to the consequences which would flow from them were only too well founded; and a return to the old system is now asked for in consequence not of any *à priori* conceptions, but of practical experience of the working of the system now in force.*

23. The case of the Natives appears to me to be very strong. Parliament, as I have shown in the earlier part of this Note, intended to give them free admission to the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition in England; this right was secured to them by the Act of 1853, and was removed by the Act of 1858. Lord Cranbrook in 1878 felt that any application to Parliament to reverse that policy would have no chance of success, and yet six years' experience has demonstrated that it has been almost totally reversed, not by the deliberate decision of Parliament but by an India Office regulation, not meant, as it would seem, to have that effect. As I said in my Minute of the 26th September last:—"If the exclusion of Natives from competition "was one of the objects with which the new regulation was adopted, of which, as I

* Stress has been laid by the advocates of the present system now upon the fact that from the first institution of the competitive examinations up to 1883 three Natives under 19 years of age have been successful in the London competitions, and since this paper was first written news has been received that two others have passed in London. I append a note upon the subject which shows how very exceptional the cases of these gentlemen are, and that only one of them, that of Mr. Kharegat, can really be made to afford support to the existing regulations.

" have said, there is no proof, then it seems to me that the end sought was inconsistent " with the intention of the law, and that the only legitimate mode of attaining it was by " an application to Parliament to change the law; but if the exclusion of Natives, which " has resulted in practice from the present regulation, was not contemplated by its " authors, the sooner steps are taken to restore to Native candidates the privilege which " Parliament undoubtedly intended to confer on them, and of which they have been " accidentally deprived by the action of the Executive Government, the more consistent " it will be with due respect for the intentions of the Legislature, and for the claims " which are founded upon those intentions."

24. I have received a memorandum on this subject from Syud Ahmed, C.S.I., a well-known Native gentleman, in which he says,—

" A kind of political discontent has arisen among the educated classes of the Natives " of this country on account of the reduction of the limit of age for candidates for the " Indian Civil Service. When this measure was brought forward, the educated Natives " thought that the real object of Government in doing so was to exclude Natives from " the Civil Service appointments, and by this means the Government wanted to deprive " its subjects of one of their rights. They also thought that even the then existing " difficulties were more than could be borne, and when some Natives bravely bore those " difficulties the Government thought that similarly other Natives will also be encou- " raged to bravely meet those difficulties, and consequently secured its object by " reducing the limit of age, and thereby debarring the Natives from trying to obtain " those appointments. Some good-natured people said that we should not be suspicious " of Government in such a way; but when the Natives saw the Despatch of Lord " Lytton, dated the 2nd May 1878, which contained the request that 'the ordinary " 'Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives,' they were confirmed " in their suspicion, and that political discontent has since then taken a firmer root, and " I consider it the duty of everyone who is loyal to his Government to pray to God to " erase the root of that discontent. Though the Secretary of State did not entertain " the request contained in that Despatch, yet the Natives think that, while the limit of " age was reduced, it was altogether immaterial whether or not to grant that request."

25. Putting aside the question of Parliamentary obligation, I would ask whether it is wise or politic to keep up this "kind of political discontent," especially among men from whose ranks are drawn the writers in the press, the speakers at public meetings, the pleaders before our courts, and not unfrequently the officials of Native States. If it could be proved that the former system had not produced suitable European candidates for the Indian Civil Service; if the men who had come out to India under it had been found as they rose to high positions to be wanting in the qualities of intellect or of character required for the efficient discharge of the duties of such positions; if the new system were now sending us young men of more complete education and more finished English training than those who came to us under the old, I should admit that the desires and aspirations of educated Natives must be met in some other way than by the abandonment of regulations which had been proved by experience to conduce to the greater efficiency of the main body of the Civil Service; but if I have been successful in showing in the first portion of this Minute that none of these things can be proved from experience, and that they are really contradicted by facts; or even if it should be thought that I have only so far succeeded as to show that it is difficult to determine on which side, (as far as English candidates are concerned), the arguments predominate, then the Government is bound, as it seems to me, to give full weight to the case of the Native candidates, and to allow the arguments from their point of view to turn the scale.

26. But farther I believe it to be of great importance in itself, apart from any consideration of the interests or wishes of the Native community, that the Native portion of our Civil Service should, at all events, be leavened by the presence of such men as are admitted by the testing method of competition in England, and whose admission can be secured by that method alone. The test involved in competition in England in English with able young men from England, Ireland, and Scotland is so severe as to make it surprising that any Native of India can pass it, and as to render it certain that any Native who does pass it must be possessed not only of high intellectual attainments, but of great force of character. It seems to me unquestionable that the door of competition in England is the most searching entrance to the Civil Service through which Natives of this country can pass. Those who succeed are necessarily the cream of educated Indians, and I am thoroughly convinced that in the great majority of instances

the men who get through the ordeal of competition at home will be the very best recruits you could possibly have for the Service.

27. In spite of the experience of the six years during which, although Natives have competed, only one has passed, doubts are, I believe, expressed occasionally whether it is really impossible for Indian youths to compete now just as well as formerly; and the precocity of Easterns as compared with Europeans is brought forward in support of this view. In order to test the value of objections of this kind, I consulted Mr. R. C. Dutt, of the Bengal Civil Service, an officer of acknowledged ability, who passed third in the competitive examination and second in the final examination. I annex the interesting memorandum with which he has furnished me, and which he winds up by saying,—"Under the present limit of age they" (the difficulties which beset the Indian candidate) "cannot be overcome, and the doors of the Indian Civil Service are practically closed "against the Natives of India." Indian youths may be precocious, but their precocity must be great indeed if they are often able, before the age of 19, to master a foreign language so completely as so secure success in competitive examinations conducted in that language over young men who have spoken it from their earliest youth.

28. But then it is said that since the institution of what is called the "Statutory Service" the admission of Natives to the Civil Service is sufficiently provided for by that means, and that they have, therefore, no right to complain of being to a serious extent shut out from the examinations in England. Upon this argument I would remark, in the first place, that for the reasons which I have given above it must be held that Lord Cranbrook intended that Natives of India should gain admission to the Civil Service through both modes of entrance, by competition at home, and by appointment to the Statutory Service, and that to close either of them is to withdraw an advantage which the Secretary of State in 1878 meant to leave to the Natives. In the next place, the men who enter the Statutory Service are not the same kind of men as those who go to England to compete. At present the two classes are, generally speaking, very wide asunder; the changes which are now proposed in the mode of appointment of Statutory Civilians will give greater weight than is given at present to the claims of education, but there is no chance, and indeed no possibility, of their affording any such means as the English competitions afford of sifting out the pick of the educated classes. As Sir A. Lyall says in his Minute of the 10th July 1884, "The open competition gives "us the best men procurable by educational tests." The men supplied by the two methods will always be different, and will be differently regarded by the public and by their own class. That the new system would not be accepted with satisfaction by the Natives of India was foreseen as long ago as 1870, when the Act under which the scheme of Statutory Civilians was subsequently established was first passed by Parliament, for in the debate on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, Sir C. Wingfield, a distinguished Indian civilian, who held high offices in this country, and was finally Chief Commissioner of Oudh, spoke as follows:—

"He feared, however, that the selection of the Native candidates for appointment and "promotion would hardly fail to create dissatisfaction; that if the appointments were "not made exclusively by competition nomination would degenerate into favouritism, "and invite jealousy between those who had entered the Service by competition and "those who had gained appointments by interest. Besides this, the disposition among "young Natives to come to England and enter into competition would receive a check, "and this was the more serious when it was considered that no training was so excellent "for a young man destined to administer the laws in India as a study of the workings "of English law and life in this country. Last year four Natives of India obtained "Civil Service certificates. Natives of India were, however, placed under a disadvantage "as compared with Englishmen, in being obliged to reside here, at a distance from their "friends and at great expense, while preparing for their examination; and it was "desirable to find out, if possible, a means of relieving them from that disadvantage, "and placing them on a more equal footing with Europeans. * * * "From conversations with Native gentlemen prosecuting their studies in England, and "from articles in the Native Indian Press, he gathered that the Native educated opinion "was by no means in favour of a nomination system. They asked for no favour. They "were prepared to compete with the youth of England. But they would prefer that "the first competitive examination should be held in India, a certain number of appoint-"ments being allotted to India, and that the selected candidates should be required to "reside in England until they passed the final examination, during which time they "would receive 100*l.* a year. This proposition, although he did not mean to say he

" gave in his adhesion to it, appeared to him to be at all events worthy of consideration.
* * * * * *
" He feared that although it might be in a small way, the principle of competition was " affected by the clause, and he should be sorry to see the principle imperilled. His " experience of the working of the competitive system in India was that it had raised " the average of ability and attainments in the Civil Service in a great degree. He did " not say that it would produce men more eminent than some whom the nomination " system had given us, but it had raised the average of efficiency, while the instances " of glaring inefficiency which under the nomination system were not infrequent, were " now entirely unknown." Experience has amply established the correctness of Sir C. Wingfield's views, and no arrangement likely to be made under the Act of 1870 will compensate the best educated Natives for the obstacles now interposed to their competition for admission to the regular Covenanted Civil Service.

29. The communications which we have recently received from Local Governments upon the subject of the present system of admission to the " Statutory Service " afford a confirmation, the more important because it was unsought, of the views which I have expressed above:

The Bombay Government say,—

" With reference to the very general appeal from the Native press and public against " the early limit of age fixed for candidates for the Indian Civil Service who appear " at the competitive examination in London, I am to state that the Governor in " Council would recommend that in the case of Native candidates the limit should be " raised one year in order to enable them to compete on terms of greater equality with " the English-born candidates."

Mr. Peile writes,—

" The statutory nominee will no doubt be all the better for a training in England, but " is it worth while to go to considerable public expense for travelling and maintenance, " and to undertake the trouble of holding competitive examinations as a means of " carrying out the *plan of direct nomination?* The result is not a proceeding under " statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 6, at all, but a left-handed branch of the " competitive system with the peculiarity that it is open only to Natives. The question " occurs, if all this is to be done, why not apply the same money and trouble to remove " any disadvantages which now handicap Natives in competing in the regular ordeal " with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects? It seems to me that a nominee-competition " (wholly or partly separated from qualification of birth) for one-sixth of the Civil " Service appointments is a plan which India, in regard to its own best interests, should " decline. Odium would always attach to the nominations; the nominee-competitioners " would always be under a stigma of inferiority as men who have entered the service by " the back-stairs, and yet few Natives would have the resolution and self-respect to " refuse to seek for a nomination and devote themselves to the more arduous ordeal of " the really open competition. The result would be altogether demoralizing to the self- " respect of the Indian student. I should prefer to limit nomination as I have suggested " in paragraph 6, extend it as I have suggested in paragraphs 7, 8, &c., and remove any " disqualifications under which Native candidates for the open competition can now be " proved to lie, and give them reasonable help in money and facilities for residence at an " English University when preparing for examination."

And again in a subsequent minute Mr. Peile says—

" If it is found to be true that the present limit of age is unfair to Natives because " they have the additional task of learning English and studying and being examined in " English, then I think Natives should be allowed, say, a year more than English " competitors. I think it is possible to put English and Native competitors on an " equality at the door of the English examination room by giving the latter allowances, " and if this can be done, I think the same ordeal for both is better for India than any " separate, which will always be deemed an inferior, ordeal."

The Secretary to the Madras Government writes,—

" I am to remark in passing that this Government would be much pleased to see " greater facilities given to young Natives of India for proceeding to England and " entering the service by the channel of ordinary competition. They believe that " youths who had beaten at their own weapons English schoolboys, and who had shown " the force of character required for undertaking a journey to England, would form a

"better element in the administration of India than can be obtained by any system of "selection of young Natives in this country."

Sir F. Roberts says,—

"The first of these three ways is, in my opinion, the best, and the one by which the "larger proportion of Natives should enter the Covenanted Civil Service. * * *

"It may, perhaps, be necessary to increase the maximum limit of age from 19 to 20, "and this, I think, should be done in fairness to the Natives of India."

The Secretary to the Bengal Government writes,—

"The examination should be in every detail the same as that to which English youths "who are candidates for the service are subjected; but in the matter of age Mr. Rivers "Thompson is not sure that an advantage would not be secured in raising the limit as "regards Native competitors."

Sir Charles Aitchison gives his opinion as follows:—

"I for one have never ceased to regret the reduction of the age for competition for "the Civil Service. The more we have departed from the principles laid down in "Macaulay's Report of 1854, the more we have created difficulties for ourselves. The "object aimed at by the Parliament of the day was to secure for the Indian Civil "Service men who had received 'the best, the most liberal, the most finished education,' "and then to train them specially in those branches of knowledge which it is essential "an Indian civilian should possess. 'Such an education,' the Report of 1854† went on "to say, 'has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling "'which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to "'show that such preparation is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East "'India Company than in the case of a professional man who remains in England. "'Indeed, in the case of the civil servant of the Company a good general education is "'even more desirable.' * * * The reduction of the age was not a mere alteration "of detail; it was an essential change of principle. Instead of giving to India men who "have received a finished education, it gives half-educated schoolboys especially trained "for an Indian career, while it has practically closed the door to the admission of "Natives of India by competition and opened the side door of charity, and nomination, "and patronage with the attendant embarrassments.

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"I entirely sympathise with the present agitation among the Natives to raise the age. "I think they are right in rejecting the statutory system and resenting it as an unjust "imputation upon their capacity and intellectual ability, and in demanding that the "conditions of competition shall be so framed as to make it possible for them to enter "the competition on a fair footing as regards their European fellow-subjects, and to win "by their own exertions an honourable position in the Civil Service. I therefore "cordially support the prayer of the petitions submitted, though I would rather have "the maximum limit of age fixed at 23 than at 21; for I believe that the nearer we can "return to the position of 1854, the better will it be for the country, the more just to "the people, and the less need will there be to have recourse to the statutory arrange-"ments, which, if defensible at all, are only defensible as a very temporary means of "admitting Natives of India to appointments now practically closed to them by the "present rules for the open competition."

The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces writes,—

"But the present system of open competition in England affords, or could be made to "afford, all necessary opportunities for candidates of this class."

The heads of the minor Local Governments have given no opinion upon the subject in their reports on the "Statutory Service," but I am in a position to state that Mr. Crosthwaite (Central Provinces) and Mr. Elliott (Assam) are in favour of raising the present limit of age, while Mr. Bernard (British Burma) is opposed to a change of the existing rules.

30. It is sometimes argued, however, that the difficulties now thrown in the way of competition by Natives constitute a mere sentimental grievance, and that after all only some 12 Natives have succeeded in the competitive examinations since they were first established. But it must be remembered that what are called "sentimental" grievances are often those most keenly felt, and that the motive which prompts men to prefer to

† Report dated November 1854 from the Committee requested to consider the subject of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company. (Blue Book of 1876, Appendix A.)

enter the service of the Government by the difficult path of open competition rather than by favour of any kind is an honourable motive which it is important to encourage. The fact also that the right of the Natives to compete has been granted to them twice over by Act of Parliament makes any interference with it more hard to accept and leaves on the minds of those who desire to enter the lists of the English competitions a sense of being kept out of what the law intended to give them, which it would be sound policy to remove.

31. The argument to which I have just adverted rests on the supposition that if the maximum limit of age were raised again, Natives would not be more successful in the examinations than they were in former years. But some persons object to a return to the higher limit of age upon an exactly opposite ground. They fear that if the English competition were again freely opened to Natives they would enter the Service in large numbers to the exclusion of Europeans. Past experience, it will not be denied, is against this belief, neither does it appear to me that the probabilities of the case justify it. The consideration which I have given to this subject since I wrote my Minute of last September has strengthened the opinion which I then expressed, and I cannot think it probable that the Natives of this country, however intelligent and well-educated they may be, will ever be able to go to England and win their way in large numbers into the Service in a competition against the pick of the youths of the United Kingdom carried on at their own doors and based upon the educational system of their own schools. I cannot believe it, for it could not come to pass unless the Natives of India were possessed of intellectual qualities greatly superior to those of the English, Irish, and Scotch competitors whom they have to meet before the Civil Service Commissioners; to require Natives of India to compete in England is to handicap them heavily in the race; and that any but men of exceptional ability can succeed under such circumstances seems to me to be out of the question. The idea, therefore, that a return to the old regulation as to age would, as is sometimes said, "flood the Civil Service with Natives," is to my mind unsubstantial. But if it be desired to take precautions now against such a possibility, this may be done by proportionately diminishing the number appointed to the Statutory Service.

32. There is one more argument against altering the existing system at the present time to which I must advert before I bring this Minute to a close. It is said that it may have been a mistake to have made the change in 1876, but that we have not as yet had sufficient experience of its effects to render it desirable to alter it again. What, I would ask, is the kind of experience required? If it is the experience of those persons who have had most to do with the Indian Probationers in England, I have every reason to believe, as I stated in my Minute of September last, that that experience has been unfavourable to the arrangements now in force, and that those best qualified to judge are of opinion that we are not getting the sort of men most fitted for an Indian career. If what is wanted is experience of the effect of the new regulations in regard to Native candidates, we have it ample and conclusive; their chances of success in the competitions have been most seriously impaired. We have also quite sufficient experience, as I have shown above, to prove that the objects for which Lord Salisbury introduced the change have not been attained. But if when we are asked to wait for further experience, it is meant that we should wait until the men, who have come in under the new system, rise to positions in the Service in which it will be possible to pronounce a fair judgment upon their qualifications as a body, we must wait for 5 or 10 years more, and during the whole of that time the Service will be filled up under the present plan, and if that plan is giving us men less good than we might otherwise get, we shall in the end find ourselves burdened with a body of inferior officers who may depress the character of the Service for a whole generation. This would be so very serious a result that it seems to me that if there is good reason to believe that the new system has failed to secure the purposes for which it was established, and is open to substantial objections, it ought to be modified without delay.

33. The conclusion, therefore, at which I arrive upon the whole matter is that the regulations of 1876 by which the upper limit of age was reduced from 21 to 19 have failed to attain the objects for which they were introduced; that so far as the European candidates are concerned the education which they now receive is fundamentally different from that which was contemplated when the system of open competition was first established, and is much less well calculated to bring into the Indian Civil Service the kind of men with whom it is most desirable that it should be filled; and, lastly, that those regulations have rendered it, to use Lord Lytton's words, "a matter of exceptional

"difficulty" for Natives of India to compete successfully in England for the Covenanted Civil Service, and thus tend to deprive them of a privilege which Parliament deliberately conferred upon them and upon which they set a high value. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that the maximum age for competition should again be raised.

(Signed) RIPON.

APPENDIX No. 1.

HISTORY of the FIVE NATIVES of INDIA who have passed successfully in the LONDON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE when under the age of 19.

1. *Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee*—passed 1874. Was taken to England when a little over 11 years of age. Was first placed at a boarding school in Chiswick, and stayed there from two to three years. He then studied at King's College School till he passed the Matriculation Examination at University College, London, in January 1872. Then went to Mr. Scoones, and worked at his chambers till March 1874, when he passed the open competition.

2. *Mr. P. Ratnavélu Chetty*—passed 1874. Was educated at the Presidency College, Madras. He began the study of English at an unusually early age, seven, and, being precociously intelligent, made very rapid progress. He matriculated at the Madras University at the age of 13, and graduated at 16, the average age of matriculation being 16, and of taking the B.A. degree 20. He went to England in the spring of 1873, studied at Mr. Wren's establishment, and passed the open competition in March 1874. He obtained the highest marks given at the examination for Mathematics, for which he had a remarkable turn. His tutor at Madras mentions that he was fairly strong in other subjects, but particularly good only in Mathematics. His severe early study injured his health, and he died prematurely soon after returning to India.

3. *Mr. Munchersha Pestonji Kharegat*—passed 1882. Was born in Bombay 18th December 1864. Entered the Bombay Proprietary School 3rd February 1871, and left in December 1878. He then went to the St. Xavier's College. Matriculated at the Madras University in December 1880. Returned to Bombay in January 1881, and, having gained a Gilchrist Scholarship, he left for England in May 1881. He attended classes in the London University, and took lessons in Biology and other subjects under a tutor of the name of Ashton. He passed the Civil Service Examination in June 1882, coming out 26th in a list of 39. Besides English, he is proficient in Latin, Persian, and Sanskrit, and has some knowledge of French and Arabic, but Mathematics and Science are his special *forte*.

4. *Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty*—passed 1884. Went to England as a child, and has been brought up there. His mother was not a native of India. He never learnt any of the Vernacular languages of India, and was never at any school in India.

5. *Mr. Loken Palit*—passed 1884. Was born in September 1866, and went to England in September 1878 with his parents. His father took a house in London, and brought his whole family there, remaining with them himself for 18 months, and leaving them there when he returned to India. Mr. Loken Palit studied in University College School, London, and under special tutors at home. He learnt Latin, French, and German, and was well up in Mathematics. He afterwards went for a year to Mr. Wren's, and passed the open competition in 1884.

APPENDIX No. 2.

NOTE of R. C. DUTT on the LIMIT of AGE prescribed for CANDIDATES for ADMISSION into the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, dated 6 May 1884.

The lowering of the limit of age from 21 to 19 has practically resulted in excluding Indian candidates from the open competition for the Civil Service of India. In the open competition held in 1869 three natives of Bengal and one native of the Bombay Presidency were selected. One native of Bengal was selected in 1870, another in 1871, and another in 1873. Some candidates from the other Indian Presidencies also obtained admission before the limit of age was lowered. No native of Bengal has succeeded since then, and I do not know if any candidates from any other Indian province has been selected.

2. The subjects in which candidates for the Indian Civil Service are examined are pretty much the same as are prescribed for boys in the public schools in England. Natives of India commence study of these subjects at a somewhat later period of their life, *i.e.*, after they have learnt a little of their own vernaculars and their own system of arithmetic, and they also find them more difficult to acquire because they are mostly taught in English. At the age of 16 or 17, or even 18, the Indian boy is still hopelessly behind the English boy in the subjects which are prescribed for the open competition. The former has not, in most cases, yet learnt to write correct or decent English, or to master the difficulties of that language, which is admittedly a difficult one for foreigners to acquire. In history and the sciences, mental and physical, which are all taught in English, the Indian boy at 17 or 18 has necessarily made less progress than the English boy of the same age. The former has an advantage in learning Sanscrit in school, but the latter has a far greater advantage in learning Latin, Greek, and French, which are taught in English schools, and not in Indian schools. At 17, or even at 18, the Indian candidate is, therefore, hopelessly behind his English rival in the subjects of examination for the Indian Civil Service.

3. The case is somewhat altered when young men of 20 are allowed to compete. The ablest and brightest among the young men of the Indian Universities have then some chance against the average men from the English institutions who generally compete for the Indian Civil Service. The Indian University man has then had time to acquire some knowledge of the English language, and of the other subjects of study which are taught in English. The odds are still greatly in favour of the English candidate, not only because he has learnt Latin and Greek and French, and probably German and Italian, but also because the English is his native language, and he has had an earlier start in the English subjects of study, and, therefore, ought to be still ahead, other things being equal. Nevertheless, when candidates are allowed to compete at 20, the Indian candidate of extraordinary parts has had time to overtake the average English candidate, and has, therefore, some chance of success. The chances would be still more equalised, and probably a better educated class of candidates would be obtained if the limit of age were raised to 23.

4. The open competition takes place in London, and it is nearly impossible for Indian candidates to appear there at the early age of 17 or 18. At that early age he has probably just passed his matriculation examination, he has not formed any plans of his future career, and he has probably not entertained any higher aim than to pass the University examinations with credit. The idea of leaving home, of performing a long journey by sea, of residing in a foreign country, and competing with hundreds of educated Englishmen for admission into the Civil Service, comes later in life, and the will to act upon this ambitious idea comes later also. It is no reproach to the Indian youth, who has always lived in his home, that at the early age of 17 or 18 he has not yet formed the idea or the determination of undertaking so hazardous a task. In the rare instances in which he may be prepared to act thus, he is not so completely his own master as to be able to disregard the wishes of his guardians, and his guardians naturally feel a hesitation in sending so young a man to Europe, with no experience of life, and probably with no friends to advise and help him there. Difficulties of a social nature also come into operation; the young man of 17 or 18 is often unable to break through the prejudices of his orthodox relations against a visit to Europe, and in the rare instances where such prejudices do not exist he is probably not yet sufficiently strong to break through the bonds of time-honoured custom which bind him to Hindu society and to his

home. The difference of two years at this period of the Indian student's life makes an enormous difference in all these respects. At 20 the student has completed, or nearly completed his University education; he has made a fair estimate of his chances of success, and has formed his plans of life; he is to a great extent his own master, and if money is forthcoming, he can in most cases act for himself, or induce his guardians to consent to his plans. The able and educated Indian youth of 20 will, therefore, sometimes be equal to the task of leaving his home and travelling to Europe to compete with educated Englishmen for the Indian Civil Service, but the young lad of 17 or 18 can scarcely be expected to undertake this work, and will scarcely be trusted by his guardians to undertake it. Should the limit of age be raised to 23, as has been recommended by very high authorities on the subject, the difficulties alluded to above would be still further lightened, and graduates of the Indian Universities, as well as of the English Universities, would find it possible to compete for the Civil Service of India.

5. Unlike the English candidate, the Indian candidate has to incur a heavy outlay in voyage, &c., before he can hope to compete, and he incurs this merely for the chance of success, which experience has proved to be a poor chance. The Indian youth is more likely to find this requisite outlay at 20 than at 17 or 18. If he is poor, as is often the case, he has a better chance of obtaining a scholarship, or the assistance of some friends, at a more advanced age; while if his parents are men of competence, they are more likely to risk a large outlay for him, after he has finished his University career with distinction and credit, than when he is a mere lad and his chances of success are wholly unknown. The risk in the latter case is so great that it is seldom undertaken. The chances of obtaining pecuniary assistance would be greatly improved if the limit of age were raised to 23, and the Premchand Roychand Scholarship for instance, which at present does little good in the way of promoting study, would then be available for candidates from India wishing to compete for the Indian Civil Service.

6. To sum up:—The Indian candidate for the Civil Service of India labours under many special disadvantages as compared with the English candidate, and all these disadvantages are increased many fold under the present limit of age. The Indian candidate has to compete with Englishmen in the English language and in English subjects of study, and he is hopelessly behind his English brethren in these subjects at 17 or 18. The Indian candidate again has to leave his home, travel some thousands of miles by sea, and live in a foreign country before he can appear at the open competition, and he can scarcely be expected or trusted by his guardians to do all this at 17 or 18, when his experience, his self-reliance, and his strength of will have not been matured, and his plans of life have not been formed. And, lastly, the Indian candidate has to incur a heavy initial outlay for voyage and foreign residence for the mere chance of success, and he is unable to find this at the early age of 17 or 18. All these difficulties will still exist if the limit of age be raised, but the difficulties will be lessened, and lessened very considerably, if the limit be raised to 23, and it will be then possible sometimes to overcome them. Under the present limit of age they cannot be overcome, and the doors of the Indian Civil Service are practically closed against the natives of India.

(Signed) R. C. Dutt.

No. 5.

Despatch from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, No. 1, Public, dated India Office, 8th January 1885.

My Lord,

Para. 1.—I have received the letter of the Government of India, No. 51, dated 12th of September last, proposing certain changes in the system under which natives of India are admitted either to the Covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty under Statute 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106., sect. 32, or, under Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, sect. 6, to offices formerly reserved exclusively to members of that Service. I have considered this letter and its enclosure in Council with the care due to the strong interest which the late Governor-General manifestly felt in this subject, to the memorials relating to it which

have been forwarded to me from a considerable number of native gentlemen, and, above all, to its intrinsic importance. There is no question more intimately connected with the good government of India, and, indeed, with the stability of the Indian Empire, than the question of the best mode of recruiting the Civil Service.

2. The changes proposed by the Government of India, although they would affect all candidates for the Indian Civil Service, are in the main intended to regulate the admission of natives of India to that Service, and in particular to give additional facilities for their admission through the competitive examination in London. These proposals may be thus summarised. The number of natives of India admitted in each year to the superior Civil Service is to be limited to 18 per cent. of the total number of admissions. For the purpose of supplying this percentage, the competitive examination held in London under Statute 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106, sect. 32, is to be primarily relied upon. If it becomes necessary to make up the difference between the number of native candidates succeeding at this examination and the full 18 per cent., the Government of India would fall back on Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, sect. 6, as providing a secondary mode of recruitment. But in order that a sufficient number of natives may pass through the competitive examination, the specially Oriental subjects, Arabic and Sanscrit, are to be marked as highly as Greek and Latin; and the age of competition, now fixed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$, is to be altered into 18 to 21.

3. For the purpose of carrying out these proposals, very material alterations would have to be made in the regulations for the examination deriving their force from Statute 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106, sect. 32. It is necessary for me to observe that the power of making or modifying these regulations is not part of the ordinary mechanism of Indian government, but is a special power confided by Parliament to the Secretary of State in Council, who can only exercise it with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners. Before, however, the Secretary of State invites the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners on any proposals for change, it is manifestly his duty to satisfy himself that these proposals do not contravene the letter or spirit of any Act of Parliament, and are not open to any grave objection of policy. I am desirous, therefore, of asking the attention of your Excellency in Council to difficulties which have occurred to me in regard to the plan submitted to me by the Government of your predecessor, more especially as to its consistency with the intentions of Parliament.

4. I have pointed out to your Excellency that the London examination for the Indian Civil Service is held under direct Parliamentary authority. The Act clearly prescribes that it is to be a strictly competitive examination. The candidates are to be recommended for appointment "according to the order of their proficiency as shown by the examinations;" and the Secretary of State is directed to appoint to the Civil Service such persons only as are so recommended. The proposal which I am now asked to transmit to the Civil Service Commissioners is, not only that the age of competition should be raised, but that the marks allotted to Arabic and Sanscrit shall be considerably increased; and the avowed object of the proposal is to afford to a particular class of candidates greater facilities for succeeding in the examination. Now, the marks assigned to the various subjects have been fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the utmost care, presumably on the principle of giving to each a number of marks corresponding to what the Commissioners believe to be its value as a test of intellectual capacity. If, however, the marks are changed, not on any principle applicable to all the subjects, but solely with a view of giving an advantage to a particular class of candidates, however deserving on special grounds, I have difficulty in regarding such a change as consistent with the nature of an open competitive examination, and, therefore, with the intentions of Parliament. The precedent, moreover, independently of the question of legality, is one which might be followed hereafter by very mischievous results.

5. I entertain still graver doubts of the possibility of working out, consistently with the directions of Parliament, any scheme for using the open competitive examination in London as the primary mode of recruiting Natives of India for the Civil Service, and of limiting at the same time the number admitted. We may suppose that, in some one year, the total number of Natives to be admitted under the two Acts of Parliament before mentioned is to be seven, as against 36 other candidates. The case is always conceivable and possible that eight Natives may obtain the number of marks requisite for success in the competitive examination, and in that case there is no power of rejecting the eighth candidate. The Civil Service Commissioners, in the first instance, know the candidates only by designating numbers, but when their names are ascertained, the Commissioners must recommend all the successful candidates for appointment in the order of

their proficiency in examination; and the Secretary of State must appoint the persons recommended to the Civil Service. It is of great importance to understand clearly that, in the present state of the law, if the open competitive examination is so modified as to give advantages to Native candidates, every Native who succeeds in the open competition must, if he passes the probationary examinations and is not physically disqualified, be accepted as a member of the Civil Service of India.

6. The Government of India appear indeed to doubt whether, even if the facilities suggested by them were granted, any large number of Natives would succeed in gaining admission to the Service by the competitive examination. On the whole, I am inclined to dissent from this view. It is true that the information before me does not point to any certain conclusion respecting the effect of the age of selection on the success of Native candidates. The figures—as to which, I may observe, the Native gentlemen who have memorialised the Government seem to labour under considerable misapprehension—show that when the limit of age was 23, that is to say, from the first competitive examination in 1855 to 1859, no Native candidate presented himself. Between 1860 and 1865, when the limit of age was 22, six Natives in all competed. During the eleven years, between 1866 and 1877, when the limit was 21, the average number of Native candidates competing annually was a little above five; the number reached a maximum in 1874, when 12 Natives competed (of whom two succeeded); but, before the limit of age had been further lowered, it had declined to two candidates. It would further appear that, of the whole number of Native gentlemen who, since the establishment of the system by the Charter Act of 1853, have obtained admission to the Service through competition, one half succeeded at an age falling between the present limits of $17\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$. These numbers are, it must be admitted, so extremely small as to render any conclusion from them uncertain; but, on the whole, having regard to the earlier development of Natives of India, I am disposed to think that the extension of the limit of age would increase an advantage which they now enjoy as compared with home-born candidates for the Civil Service. But that the change proposed in marking the subjects of examination would produce a material increase in the number of successful Native candidates, I cannot doubt. The subjects most highly marked at present are Greek and Latin and mathematics, pure and mixed. For mathematics, several of the Native races have great capacity, and, if Arabic and Sanscrit have given to them the marks now allotted to Greek and Latin, the examination would be very favourable to Natives of India, even when they have received a minimum of European education. Indeed, it would be a substantially Oriental examination.

7. The proposal that the competitive examination should assume this character raises a question to which it is all the more necessary to attend now, because it must have engaged the attention of Parliament. If it be desirable that the Natives of India should be admitted to the Civil Service through a substantially Oriental examination, how is it possible to justify the condition that they should cross the sea for the purpose of passing it? The bulk of the population of India is Hindu, and it is matter of common knowledge that the bulk of the Hindu population regard crossing the sea as a breach either of religious or of social obligation. There is much testimony to this effect in the papers before me. Thus an officer of high distinction who possesses singular knowledge of the Natives of India, Sir A. C. Lyall, observes (in para. 5 of the letter from the Government of the North-west Provinces, dated 16th July 1884), that "until the repugnance "of orthodox Hindus to cross the seas has lost its force, a time apparently still distant, "the effect of a compulsory residence in England, either before or after selection, "would be to exclude from these appointments the very considerable and important "class of Hindus whose scruples still prevent them from adopting foreign habits and "ways of life;" and this opinion, which is attributed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the majority of the officers he has consulted, is stated in very strong language by one of the Native gentlemen whose views are recorded in those papers, Raja Shiva Prasád. "Orthodox Hindus of High caste," writes the Raja, "who still form the largest, the "strongest, and the most influential, though a somewhat silent, class in this country, "will not cross the sea." But the evidence for the existence of this scruple does not exist entirely in opinion. You will observe that what is most remarkable in the numbers of the Native candidates quoted above is their extreme smallness, a smallness all the more striking as contrasted with the vastness of the Indian population subject to British rule, usually estimated at 180 millions. It would appear from these figures that the number of Indian families hitherto practically willing to send their sons across the sea to compete in London has its measure in a maximum number of 12 candidates in one year. It would be very difficult to defend on any ground a system under which a native of

India was forbidden to pass an examination in two Oriental languages, and in pure mathematics, until he had violated a rule of his religion. But such a system would be open to a far more serious objection, if it tended to confine the privilege of entering the Indian Civil Service to a relatively small class of Natives, and thus to lead the Indian Government into one of the greatest dangers to which it is liable, the danger of governing the country in the interest of minorities.

8. It is undoubtedly true that several very high authorities have entertained serious objection to holding an open competitive examination in India, even in the subjects hitherto prescribed, partly from political considerations, and partly from some misgivings as to the view which the Indian population might take of this method of selection, when it came to be understood. Among these authorities was the late Lord Lawrence, during whose government a strong desire had been expressed by many of the educated natives that copies of the papers set in London should be sent out under seal to India, so that the competitive examination might be held simultaneously both there and in England This movement led to a correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1868 and 1869, which ended in the submission of a measure of relief to Parliament. This measure became law as Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, sect. 6, and its enactment was announced by the Duke of Argyll to the Government of India in the following words:—"I have now to inform your Excellency in Council that a Bill has "been passed by Parliament during the present session, the provisions of which will "effectually carry out my desire that natives of India should be appointed to such high "offices under Government, as they may be fitted "for by their qualifications."* The Act passed in 1870 is in fact the remedy provided by Parliament itself for any inconvenience or injustice which the natives of India might be shown by experience to suffer through the necessary adaptation of the examination in London to the circumstances of home-born rather than of Indian competitors for the Civil Service. I beg your attention to this statement, because I cannot but see that the nature of the Act of 1870 has been somewhat misconstrued in India, through the discussion which has arisen on one particular set of rules made under its provisions. Even allowing that the particular application of the Act, criticised in many of the papers forwarded to me, may be open to objection, nevertheless the Act itself remains a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality. It empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, acting together, to frame rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service, and appointments made under such rules will override the restrictive provisions of any older Act of Parliament. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was subsequently taken on the construction of the Act of 1870, and it would appear that there is no method of selecting natives for higher employment in India which the provisions of Sect. 3 would not allow to be attempted.

* Educational Despatch of 31st March 1870, para. 7.

9. Your Lordship will therefore perceive that I do not take the same view as the Government of India of the principles which Parliament has prescribed for your guidance and for mine in dealing with the subject before me. Looking at the action of Parliament as a whole, I do not think that it intended the examination held under Statute 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, sect. 32, to be the primary method of selecting natives of India for the Civil Service, nor did it mean the provisions of the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, sect. 6 to fall into a secondary place. The opinions of Lord Macaulay and other eminent persons quoted by the late Viceroy in the early portion of his minute, unquestionably show that, at the establishment of the competitive system, they hoped and expected that a certain number of natives would gradually qualify themselves for an examination open to all subjects of the Crown, and that they would succeed in it; but these opinions strongly suggest to my mind that the examination contemplated was to be one adjusted to the conditions of English education, and not one so manipulated as to be specially suitable to Oriental candidates. The mature judgment of Parliament must, however, be collected from its later legislation. The Act of 1870 is the Parliamentary remedy for any defects which may show themselves in the competitive system first established in 1853, and it is the plain duty of both branches of the Indian Government to exhaust this remedy before undertaking the possibly impracticable task of completely adapting competitive selection in England to the circumstances both of European and of Indian candidates. No information before me leads me to suppose that a certain number of natives will not from time to time succeed in the English examination, as they have done hitherto; but, for the purpose of doing full justice to their claims on the Indian public service, your Excellency will only comply with the directions of

Parliament in giving your fullest deliberation to the Act of 1870, and to the question of effecting the utmost possible improvement in the rules deriving force from its provisions. There is no experiment in methods of selection which the law does not permit you to try, and the field of your experiments will not be limited through the operation of a religious prejudice of unknown force, but will extend to the whole of the great Indian population, while they may be varied according to the circumstances of the various races which that population comprises. In the long run the best means will be discovered of carrying out the object which Parliament and your Excellency and I have alike at heart, the admission of the natives of India to the higher appointments of the public service, in numbers determined by their capacity for administration and consistent with overruling political considerations.

10. As the proposals of the Government of India appear to me to be founded on an erroneous view of the legislation of Parliament respecting the Indian Civil Service, your Excellency will see that I am unable to accept them. I have, therefore, no alternative but to ask your Excellency in Council to reconsider the mode in which the Act of 1870 should be applied, and I refrain for the present, from discussing in detail the letters from the local governments and the other correspondence which accompanied the Despatch of the 12th September 1884. Meanwhile, I must request that no new statutory rules, and no directions respecting the application of the rules already in existence, may be issued without having been submitted to me. Your Excellency will observe that, for the purpose of giving unimpeachable legal validity to any rules made in virtue of the Statute of 1870, it is necessary that the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council should be obtained before they are put into operation.

11. The memorials received with the letters indicated in the margin* relate to the age of competition at the open examination in London. So far as the proposal to change it affects the home-born candidates, I have already informed† the Government of your predecessor that no evidence before me leads me to think that the rules prescribed after much consideration by Lord Salisbury in 1876 have failed, or justifies me in interfering with them. I desire, therefore, that the memorialists may be informed that, after giving my fullest attention to the whole subject to which their representations refer, I have found myself unable to accede to them, but that I have expressed a hope that the mode of advancing Natives of India to higher employment in the public service provided by Parliament in 1870, may be so used as to do full justice to their claims.

* Dated 12th September 1884, No. 51.
„ 6th October „ „ 52.
„ 13th „ „ „ 54.
„ 20th „ „ „ 60.
„ 10th November „ „ 66.

† *See* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, dated 15th May 1884, No. 40.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES).

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AND

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO

THE AGE AT WHICH CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA ARE ADMITTED FOR COMPETITION IN ENGLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1885.

INDIA (ASSESSMENT).

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 2nd March 1885,

FOR

COPIES of or EXTRACTS from the DESPATCH of the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY on the ASSESSMENT of SUB-SOIL WATER, and the REPLY to it of the SECRETARY OF STATE.

India Office,
March 1885.

J. K. CROSS,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*The Lord Stanley of Alderley.*)

Ordered to be printed 5th March 1885.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

RETURN, &c.

COPY REVENUE LETTER from the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY, No. 52, dated 29th July 1884, to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I am directed to forward, for submission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of the paper* noted in the margin, relative to the revision of the existing rates of assessment in the Khálsa villages of the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, and to state that nineteen more copies will be sent as freight.

* Government Resolution, No. 6015, dated 25th July 1884.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

RESOLUTION of the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY in the REVENUE DEPARTMENT, No. 6015, on the REVENUE SURVEY and ASSESSMENT: JHÁLOD TÁLUKA, PANCH MAHALS; dated 25th July 1884.

RESOLUTION.—The first survey settlement was introduced into the Jhálod Máhal in 1881–82 with a guarantee of only two years, so that a revision might take place simultaneously with that of the original settlement in the adjoining Dohad Táluka. The Jhálod rates of assessment were light, the average dry-crop rate per acre being only 13 annas 10 pies, that for rice Rs. 1-12-10 and that for garden land Rs. 2-6-0. The results were reported to be satisfactory in 1883, and it is not proposed to make any alteration in the general rates or grouping on revision. The new operations of which the result is now reported are those undertaken under the orders of Government in Resolution No. 3107 of May 11th, 1882, that an experiment should be made in the application of the principle "that land which has facility for irrigation should be classed at a "higher rate than land which has not, in lieu of imposing a special rate on "lands actually irrigated."

2. As this experiment has attracted much attention and possesses great interest in connexion with the approaching revision of survey settlements in Gujarát, his Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to set forth the views of Government upon it in some detail and in amplification of paragraph 31 of Resolution No. 2619 of March 26th.

3. The Jhálod Mahál is a sub-division of the Dohad Táluka and lies to the north of it, with Native States on its northern, eastern, and western frontiers. The soil is generally of very good quality and the sub-soil water is abundant and sure. The tract is intersected by rivulets and by two more important streams which afford facilities for irrigation by lift. But an isolated position, lawless neighbours, and a Bhil population, have been adverse to settled agriculture, and the survey found only about 750 acres under irrigation from wells and water-lifts. Under the rule of His Highness Sindia, before A.D. 1860, the revenue was collected under a rude form of the village system, the district and village officers apportioning to each "Khátedár" the quota of the aggregate assessment of the village for which he was deemed liable. There was no record of the area of holdings or of the fields held by each Khátedár. Some improvement was made in the years following 1860 by rough measurements, but the survey settlement sanctioned in 1882 for the first time furnished an accurate statistical record in the usual form. The Máhal, however, enjoyed a steady advance in prosperity up to the year of scarcity, 1877–78, and in 1872 paid without difficulty a revenue demand of Rs. 33,873, which exceeds both the total assessment imposed at the original settlement of 1882 and that proposed under the revised survey settlement. After a brief period of depression the revenue revived in 1880–81, the collections in which year were only 3·3 per cent. less than the full revenue demand under the original settlement sanctioned

in 1882 for two years. Against this small increase is to be reckoned the advantage of improved communications, including access to a railway which gives facilities for the carriage of garden produce to the markets of Gujarát.

The soil and water-supply of Jhálod have the capacity for large production of garden crops, but up to 1882, in lack of facilities for transport, tobacco, sugar-cane, pepper, and vegetables were grown on only 1·25 per cent. of the acreage under cultivation.

4. In the temporary settlement of 1882 the Survey Department proposed to place on the acreage under built wells and water-lifts a special rate equal to the maximum soil rate of the group in addition to the appropriate soil rate. This being a very moderate assessment for garden land was sanctioned for the two years of the settlement, but in according sanction his Excellency in Council expressed the opinion that it would be better slightly to increase the assessment of all lands which number facility for irrigation among their inherent qualities, than to assess a special rate on lands actually irrigated. The Commissioner of Survey was instructed to take measures for giving effect to this view during the two years of settlement, and the proposals now under consideration are the result of these instructions.

5. The effect of the revision settlement may be thus described. As the survey measurement and classification of the land has been reviewed, it is not open to any further revision or change. The relative values of fields have been finally determined, and no account will be taken in future of any change in relative value due to the improvement of a field by its occupant. Any future increase of assessment will be general for the whole tract, and on the basis of a general rise in the value of land ensuing on the development of agriculture and trade. In classifying the land according to relative value, account has been taken of the inherent advantage of accessible sub-soil water, the existence of which has been ascertained by a very careful investigation by skilled agency working under elaborate rules. The portion of the whole assessment on the occupied land due to the appreciation of water advantage as an element of classification value is Rs. 796 out of a total of Rs. 30,952-8-0. Spread over the occupied area possessing water advantage, the Rs. 796 represent about 1 anna per acre on the average. The average assessment being somewhat under Re. 1 per acre, the average assessment of water advantage is about $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. thereof. The difference in the total assessment of occupied land in the tract under the new system, Rs. 30,952-8-0, and that under the original settlement, Rs. 30,898-12-0, is nominal or Rs. 53-12-0. The special well assessment abandoned was Rs. 742-4-0 and the assessment for water advantage is Rs. 796. But only a fraction of the Mahál is now under irrigation, while the unused facilities are great, and the average rate of 1 anna per acre is now accepted as the sole charge of Government on this inherent capability. The facility of obtaining water by lifts from streams is in this case included in the calculation, as his Excellency in Council is desirous of encouraging to the utmost the use of irrigation in this hitherto backward Mahál. The position therefore is this. The average assessment of the land including all inherent advantages is under 1 rupee per acre. After the extra fraction for water advantage has been added the assessment will, except in very rare cases, be within the maximum dry-crop rate. This assessment is to be paid whether the occupant uses all his advantages or not. He will pay no more if he irrigates his land and no less if he does not. The assessment appears to absord a moderate portion of the net profits of cultivation, and it is absolutely certain that the method of valuing the sub-soil water advantage as an element of the permanent classification of value can present no discouragement to the improvement of the land by irrigation or otherwise.

6. That there may be no ground for the misconception that the settlement under review is a deviation from the recognised principles of survey settlement, his Excellency in Council will briefly review the history of this measure.

7. In the first place let it be noted that the question involved is not whether irrigated land should bear a higher assessment than unirrigated, but in what way the command of water for irrigation may be considered in estimating the relative value of a field, without discouraging the occupant from applying his labour and capital to bringing the water into use.

8. By immemorial custom irrigated land pays a higher rentcharge per acre to the State than dry-crop. It is an old instruction by the Honourable Court

of Directors that "land should be assessed according to its capability and not "according to its produce." Mr. Williamson, Revenue Commissioner, wrote of the Indápur settlement in 1838: "The power of affording water for irriga- "tion is one of the most valuable capabilities of land, and to bear it in "mind in fixing an assessment is therefore strictly consonant to the orders of "the Honourable Court." Government, concurring with the Revenue Commissioner, resolved: "The capability of the land depends as much on the "facility for irrigation and local peculiarities as it does on the colour, depth, "and other qualities of the soil. The principle therefore on which bágáyat "is assessed at higher rates than jiráyat is one which must be admitted "generally." The writers of the Joint Report of 1847, in which the principles proposed and generally adopted for survey and settlement in this Presidency were first formulated, thus treated the subject:—

"The object sought to be ascertained by *our system of classification is* the determination *of the relative values of the fields into which the land is* divided during the process of measurement. *The circumstances affecting the* values of fields within the limits of the same village, where the climate may be considered uniform, are their natural *productive capabilities, their position* with respect to the village as *affording facilities or otherwise for agricultural* operations, and in the case of garden and rice lands, the supply of water for irrigation.

"We have found it desirable to estimate separately the intrinsic capabilities of the soil, all extrinsic circumstances affecting its value, and the facilities it may possess for irrigation.

"Irrigation greatly augments the productive powers of the soil, and whenever there is a command of water for this purpose, it becomes a very important element in fixing the assessment of the land for which it is available."

The estimation of these data having been completed, maximum rates were fixed for the various kinds of cultivation, and these, when adjusted to the relative values of fields, gave the actual assessment of each.

9. The "command of water" was thus an advantage which raised the assessment because it increased the productive power of the soil. The assessment was based on the relative productive capacity of the fields, the difference of which is a measure of the rent, and the object was to secure as the Government revenue a part of the rent so measured, leaving a part to the occupant in addition to the cost of cultivation. It cannot be questioned that lands which have "command of water" for irrigation bear a higher letting value and can equitably bear a higher assessment than lands which have no such command.

10. The survey assessed as irrigated the lands then actually under irrigation. It treated the matter in one of the two or more possible ways in which it may be treated. That is to say, while assessing only actual irrigation, it contemplated the ultimate assessment also of new irrigation after the converter of dry-crop into irrigated land should have enjoyed the benefit of his improvement for a time. The following are extracts from the rules embodied in the Joint Report:—

"The assessment . . . has been fixed by Government for a period of thirty years, during which period the full benefit of every improvement, such as the conversion of dry into irrigated land by the digging or repairing of wells and tanks . . . will be secured to the incumbent of the land, and no extra assessment levied on that account."

This rule reflected the practice under the Marátha Government, whereby a cultivator proposing to dig a well obtained a promise of exemption from increased assessment on account of it for a period agreed upon. It is identical in principle with the section of the Land Improvements Loans Act of 1883 [Act XIX. of 1883, Section 11] from which the following passage is quoted:—

"When land is improved with the aid of a loan granted under this Act, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land revenue on the land: Provided as follows:—

"Where the improvement consists of . . . the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase may be so taken into account after the expiration of such period as may be fixed by rules to be framed by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

11. But after 1847 and long before 1883 the policy of the Government of Bombay as to assuring to occupants the value of improvements had taken a different course. This policy received legislative confirmation in the following section of the first Survey Act (Act I. of 1865, Section 30) :—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct at any time a . . . revision of assessment. Such revised assessment shall be fixed, not with reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources during the currency of any settlement under this Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication."

12. This section was re-enacted as Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879) and this Government has never deviated from the principle here declared as to improvements. It has been supposed that the following Section 107 (*b*) cancels the assurance given in Section 106 as regards such improvements as wells. But Section 107 (*b*) was not so intended and has never been so interpreted. It was stated authoritatively in the debate on this section in the Legislative Council that "direct improvements, caused by "digging wells, &c., at the expense of the cultivator, are held free of assess- "ment" as they had in fact been exempted under special orders of Government in all the revision settlements up to that date. And in 1881 the Government gave a general assurance that Section 107, Clause (*b*) of the Land Revenue Code. "will not be applied to wells dug at the expense of the owner or "occupier of the soil."

13. It should be noted carefully that this assurance and Section 30 of Act I. of 1865 and Section 106 of Act V. of 1879 relate to revision and not to original settlements. Section 30 of the Act of 1865, while cancelling the apparent intention of the rules under the Joint Report to assess as irrigated the land brought under irrigation at the expense of the occupant after he should have enjoyed the profits during the term of a current settlement, said nothing about the land assessed as irrigated at the original settlement. No intention was expressed of abandoning the higher irrigation rates on this land, and perhaps it was understood that most of the land which could easily or naturally be brought under irrigation was already irrigated when the survey began its work. The inclusion of irrigation as one of the elements of the relative value of land on which its assessment is based was part of the operations of all the original settlements. The method in the Deccan was the fixing of higher maximum rates for irrigated cultivation, and in Gujarát, at least in the earlier settlements, the imposition on the well of an assessment which was then distributed on the land under it.

14. But before the first revised settlement (that of Indápur in 1866-67) took place, the policy of the method of assessing irrigation pursued at the original settlements also came under review. The Survey and Settlement Act of 1865 came into force in January 1865. In March 1865 the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. (Sir Barrow Ellis) addressed Government thus :—

"I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the propriety of abandoning in future survey settlements in Gujarát and Khándesh all assessment upon wells. The loss of revenue to Government I propose to make up by taxing the water-producing capability of soils, or, in other words, by slightly enhancing the valuation of land in which water is obtainable close to the surface.

"2. The necessity for a change of system has become apparent in Gujarát, where no mode that has hitherto been devised for taxing lands irrigated from wells is free from the objections of want of simplicity, liability to evasion, and inequality of incidence.

"3. On this subject Captain Prescott, Superintendent of Survey, Gujarát, reports as follows :—

> 'Everybody admits that the assessment of wells dug at the expense of private individuals, and not by the State, is contrary to all principle; the question is only whether it is needful, and whether the State will suffer serious loss by dispensing with the extra assessment on land irrigated by private enterprize.
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> 'Water in the soil, and very close to the surface, is a gift of nature almost peculiar to the province of Gujarát. It ought, therefore, to be

considered as one of the fertilizing elements of the soil, and its value incorporated and included in the soil-assessment whenever it is practicable.

'As a case in point the Superintendent may mention that he is at present engaged in framing a scale for the classification of the rich sugar-cane lands in the western portion of the southern districts of Surat, which are watered indiscriminately from "Pucka" and "Kucha" wells. "Pucka" and "Kucha" wells are found side by side.

'A "Pucka" well, lasting seventy or eighty years, costs from 45 to 60 rupees; a "Kucha" well from 5 to 8 rupees per annum. It is consequently cheaper in the end to sink a "Pucka" well at once; for, the interest of Rs. 60 at 12 per cent. per annum is less than the yearly cost of a "Kucha" well.

'Now there are only two ways of assessing land like this: one by putting a rate on every bag used to lift water (whether taken from a "Pucka" or "Kucha" well) in addition to the soil-rate; the other by putting the full assessment, whatever it may be, on the soil at once.

'The latter is the right way, for the former, besides being objectionable in every respect, would be evaded to a certainty.* Now on land like this it would manifestly be absurd to attempt a well-assessment or to draw any distinction between "Pucka" and "Kucha" wells. A good classification will show every acre of land having this peculiar advantage, and a fixed high special "Bágáyat" rate will meet all the requirements of the case.

'The Superintendent thinks it is worthy of consideration whether in future the assessment of "Pucka" wells in Gujarát may not be got rid of by slightly raising the dry-crop maximum rates, so as to meet the loss of revenue occasioned by striking off the "Bágáyat Kasar."'

"4. I think it must be admitted that the taxation of wells not constructed by the State is a deviation from the broad principles of the Bombay survey. All wells built hereafter by individuals will be free from taxation: it seems hard that wells similarly built by individuals, but before the advent of the survey, should be placed at a disadvantage, and subjected to heavier taxation for no reason save that their owners were in advance of their neighbours in employing their capital in agriculture.

"5. On the other hand, it is quite consistent with the principles of the survey that if the inherent qualities of the soil be such that water is produced by digging for it within a few feet of the surface, this capability should be taxed as well as other elements of fertility."

15. The subject was thoroughly discussed by the Collectors and Superintendents of Survey and practical difficulties were suggested in certain localities. The conclusions of the Government (of which Sir Barrow Ellis had become a member, Sir Bartle Frere being Governor) are set forth in the following Resolution dated June 8th, 1866:—

"The question submitted by the late Revenue Commissioner, N. D., was whether a system might not be adopted for assessing by a light rate the water-producing qualities of the soil, in preference to the present system of assessing highly only such lands as are found to be already supplied with wells.

"2. The authority of Major Wingate is quoted in support of the present system. But that able Revenue Officer admitted the correctness of the principle advocated in the letter from the late Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1045 of the 30th March 1865, and it seems that he was deterred from adopting the system, which he deemed to be better theoretically, by the consideration that it would involve a large sacrifice of revenue, and that the continuance of the system which he found in existence would not be felt as a hardship if the assessment were properly adjusted.

"3. In the discussion which has taken place there appears to have been some misapprehension, and questions not altogether relevant have been raised. The result, however, appears to be that the correctness of the theory is admitted, but difficulties are raised in respect to the practical application of the principle.

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* 'In Dholka, wells built for four "Kosses," capable of watering, say, 16 acres of land, and which it was supposed would pay four bag rates, work one "Koss" only for 24 hours, instead of four "Kosses" for 6 hours, and by this contrivance evade the full tax, paying for one bag instead of four.'

"4. These difficulties do not everywhere exist. As an instance, it may be noted that Major Francis has introduced a similar system into the district of Kandiaro in Sind. In the Bhatta lands of Gujarát the principle has also been successfully adopted by Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder. The plan is certainly practicable where the lands in which wells may be dug are in tracts of considerable extent. Where the well-assessment is likely to disappear altogether in a short time, as in some of the districts of Gujarát, or where it is likely to fall off owing to the small profits of such cultivation as compared with dry-crop cultivation, it is surely better to devise and adopt some system for taxing the irrigable quality of the land. This need not be by the general imposition of additional assessment on all lands; it would naturally fall only on the best lands, which are ordinarily those in which such capabilities are found. It may in some places be necessary to have the portion of the village lands to which such extra assessment would be applicable noted and recorded by the Assistant in charge of classing duties; and his Excellency in Council does not think that the task would ordinarily be as difficult as the work of fixing again rates for garden lands under the present system. On the other hand, there are doubtless districts in which it would be difficult to carry out the taxation of the water-producing powers of the land sufficiently to compensate for the abandonment of the present system. But these exceptions should not prevent the adoption of a more correct system wherever it is practicable.

"5. Captain Prescott has framed a plan for working out an application of the principle. He may be permitted to try this in any district in which it may be found appropriate, and the result will appear in the settlement report. It will be sufficient for Government to record an opinion that the principle should be the basis of settlement whenever the Superintendent can safely and conveniently apply it. There can be no greater inducement to the digging of wells than the exemption of all wells from assessment. Of course, this exemption could not affect retrospectively assessment now being levied, but whenever a revision takes place the Survey Commissioners and Superintendents should consider whether the special rates imposed on existing wells may not be got rid of without a great sacrifice of revenue."

The new system of assessing by a light rate the water-producing qualities of the soil instead of assessing highly only such lands as are found to be already supplied with wells, was thus left for introduction, or at least for experiment, "whenever a revision takes place." In Gujarát the time for this has only now come, as revisions are about to begin.

16. But in the Deccan revisions began in the very next year, and that of Indápur was the first. In submitting his proposals for this revision the Commissioner of Survey wrote (No. 147, dated February 12th, 1867, paragraph 178):—

"The course adopted by me is to put the first-class jiráyat (dry-crop) rate upon all land capable of being irrigated from existing wells, irrespective of the value assigned to it by the jiráyat classification. But where the land has been classed at the full jiráyat rate, no addition has been made in consideration of its being irrigated by a well. Government wish a general addition to be made to the jiráyat rates of all lands possessing a water-bearing stratum, but it is almost impossible, I think, to work out this plan in the ever-varying soil of the Deccan. I have, therefore, taken existing wells as the guide, and considered only the land under them as having a water-stratum."

17. The remarks of Sir George Wingate were obtained on the proposals for the revision settlement of Indápur. In handing them up Colonel Francis, Survey Commissioner, wrote:—

"I would draw attention to the remarks in paragraphs 6 and 7 upon the question of assessing lands irrigated from wells. Sir George considers that water obtained from sinking a well may be viewed as a mineral resource and be fairly taxable as such, after allowing for the expenses incurred in obtaining and making it available for irrigation. This is one of the best arguments I have yet heard in defence of the system of assessing well-irrigation. For this, and for other reasons, Sir George dissents generally from my proposals for exempting lands from extra assessment on account of well irrigation. He thinks, however, that a drought-stricken district like Indápur may be specially treated as proposed by me. If thought advisable therefore, my proposal might be held to be applicable only to Indápur."

What Sir G. Wingote wrote was as follows :—

"The question of excepting improvements made with the cultivator's capital considered in the 135th and following paragraphs, is an important one, but demands very careful consideration in its practical application. The Survey Act limits the discretion of the revising officer more than is perhaps desirable by the enactment in the concluding part of Section 30, that 'such 'revised assessment shall be fixed, not with reference to improvements made 'by the owners or occupants from private capital or resources during the 'currency of any settlement under this Act, but with reference to general 'considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of 'produce, or facilities of communication.' Colonel Francis considers that this provision clearly exempts land brought under irrigation by the construction of a new well, or the repair of an old one, from the imposition of additional assessment on that account. I am not satisfied of the correctness of this view, and although a decision may not be of much importance in the case of Indápur it may be, and probably would be, so in other districts where well-irrigation is extensively carried on and admits of great development. The application of the cultivator's capital to the construction of a new well or the repair of an old one does not *create* water for irrigation, but simply provides means for raising the water, stored in the sub-soil, to the surface and applying it to the land. The well is the production of the cultivator's capital, but the water is not. The operation is exactly analogous to the opening of a new mine, until which time the subterranean mineral lies useless to man and yields nothing to the proprietor of the land in which it exists. But when once capital has supplied the means of bringing the mineral to the surface in a form suitable to man's wants, it immediately acquires value, and yields a rent or royalty to the proprietor of the land from which it is extracted. Water, like minerals, is a subterranean product, of great value in tropical climates, and therefore capable of legitimately yielding a rent to the lord of the soil, who is the Government in the present case. Colonel Francis estimates the average cost of the new wells constructed in Indápur at Rs. 400 each, 5 per cent. on this capital, *i.e.*, Rs. 20, with an addition for the replacement of the capital in 50 years, which may be considered as the duration of an ordinary well, together with an allowance for annual repairs, say Rs. 10, thus making Rs. 30 in all, would be an adequate return to the cultivator for the expenditure of his capital; and if the additional value conferred upon the net returns from the land irrigated from the well over and above those obtained from it when cultivated as dry-crop should exceed Rs. 30, then this surplus forms the value of the water which was previously an undeveloped capability of the land, and may most legitimately be made the subject of additional assessment.

"I am unable therefore to agree with Colonel Francis in considering the conversion of dry-crop into garden land, by the construction of a new well or the repair of an old one, to be in all cases excluded from increase of assessment by Section 30 of the Survey Act. I would not, however, propose to apply to such land any higher rate of assessment than the maximum dry-crop rate which Colonel Francis has recommended, though I think it might be desirable to record all land irrigated from wells separately from the ordinary dry-crop, with the view of presenting accurate statistics of the settlement, and of facilitating the imposition of special rates of assessment on garden land at a future settlement, should that course be then deemed desirable. It may be further mentioned, in support of this suggestion, that should the district ever be brought under irrigation by means of a canal from the Mutha or other river which is referred to in the 189th paragraph of the report, the saturation of the soil by this means would probably give a great extension to well irrigation, so that the question of an additional assessment for that description of cultivation might rise into importance.

"New rice-land made out of dry-crop land at the rayat's expense, Colonel Francis also considers to fall under the exemption contemplated in Section 30. This view does not seem to be so open to question, though a good deal might be said on the subject of the situation of the land and the additional value of the produce resulting from its conversion into rice-lands. Where the situation is favourable so that the return is large compared with the expense of conversion, this higher value is due as much to the inherent advantages of the locality as to the application of the cultivator's capital, and a higher rate of

assessment might on that account without unfairness be imposed, and as the question is not a practical one in the case of Indápur, which is not a rice-growing district, I think it would be impolitic for the Government to foreclose it before the revision of the settlement of a rice-district comes on for consideration, and however it may be settled, the converted land should, I think, be recorded in the survey registers as rice-land, in order to preserve correct statistics of the cultivation at the time of settlement."

Sir G. Wingate thus asserted the right of the State to share in any profits which might accrue from digging a well after allowing for recoupment of capital spent on it and for maintenance. He was content however in Indápur to assess land irrigated by new wells during the term of original settlement at the maximum dry-crop rate on revision.

18. The Government considered the principles of assessment thus discussed, in a Resolution which sanctioned the proposals of Colonel Francis for the revision settlement of Indápur. The following are extracts from this Resolution (No. 1211, dated March 27th, 1868):—

"There is a great deal of force in what Sir George Wingate urges in his 6th to 9th paragraphs about the taxation of improvements. But Government cannot fully coincide in all his conclusions.

"In regard to special taxation of wells, it is said with truth that water is, like mineral wealth, fairly taxable by the landlord when used by the tenant. His Excellency in Council, however, considers that the first principle of its taxation should be that which governs our taxation of the land itself, that is, the capability of being used rather than the use itself. If water of good quality be easily available near the surface, it is more reasonable to tax such land by a light additional rate, whether the water be used or not, than to lay an oppressively heavy tax on those who expend capital and labour in bringing the water into use. There is, however, a point at which this principle must be modified; for, when the land is such that when water is not brought to it it will bear nothing, and when water is used it will yield a fine crop, then even a light tax in the former case is impossible. Of this class are the sandy tracts in the Konkan, which under the influence of water become cocoa-nut gardens. It must be held that the right of Government to levy a rate by virtue of the water below the surface is in abeyance, or dormant, till the water is produced, but it is doubted greatly, even in this extreme case, whether it is politic, though it may be asserted to be just, to levy more than would be leviable from first-class rice-ground which enjoys also the benefits of water, not created it is true by the tenant, but utilized by means of his preparation of the ground.

"The question of rice fields as compared with dry-crop land next naturally arises. The Governor in Council is not prepared at present to concur wholly with Sir George Wingate; for it may be asked whether the adaptability of the soil to rice crops is not sufficiently taken into account if the land when so adapted is treated as first-class dry-crop land without adding a special rate because the tenant has expended capital in developing its qualities."

The Government thus declared its preference for the principle of taxing by a light additional rate land which possesses the advantage of sub-soil water, whether the water is used or not, to the principle advocated by Sir G. Wingate, viz., that of taxing the actual profits of a well when constructed. But it was added that in cases where the land has no productive capacity until water is brought to it, the former principle does not apply and the assessment must be based on the use of the water. Even here, however, the Government deemed it politic to limit the assessments of land under wells to the rates fixed for first-class rice-ground.

19. The Government then stated its conclusions as to the application of the two principles to the circumstances appropriate to each:—

"And in respect to garden lands it is true that in some districts the difficulty of ascertaining what lands have water capabilities may prevent the adoption of a system that, in lieu of taxing wells specially, taxes all land capable of producing water with a reasonable amount of trouble. Still Government would advocate the propriety of restricting the demand of Government on well-lands to the maximum rate on first-class dry-crop soils. An extra rate for water capabilities in all districts in which such capabilities may be easily ascertained and recorded might properly be added to the classification, just as a double

crop, or other special fertility, is dealt with. But this may not be practicable or expedient everywhere, and in all districts, such as that of Indápur, in which the garden cultivation is scanty, and it is a great object to encourage it, the best policy is that which Colonel Francis has adopted. It may be difficult to ascertain what lands are capable of producing water, but it is easy to make the maximum for dry-crop lands the maximum for well-lands also. This course, which his Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions in the district now under review, will certainly lead to the great increase of well-cultivation during the currency of the settlement now about to be made."

That is, in some districts the difficulty of ascertaining what lands have water capabilities may prevent the application of the principle preferred by Government, but in all districts in which such capabilities may be easily ascertained and recorded, the proper method is to add to the classification an element which will somewhat increase above its dry-crop rate the assessment on the land which possesses such capabilities. In districts where it is difficult to verify the existence of sub-soil water advantage and especially where garden cultivation is scanty, it was thought preferable to make the maximum for dry-crop lands the maximum for well-lands also.

20. The subject was carried further in the orders of Government in August 1871 on the revision settlement of the Mádha Táluka. The Survey Commissioner wrote of Mádha :—

"The Acting Superintendent adopted the Indápur plan of assessing well garden lands, which provides for the imposition of the highest jiráyat rate of the village on all lands irrigated from existing wells, which include those constructed during the period of the settlement, as well as the old ones subjected to assessment at the first settlement of the district.

"Under the rules in force the existence of well-water supply is taken as an element of special value pertaining to the soil, which is provided for by a small addition to the classification rate, in the same way that we increase the classification value of a field if it is capable of growing a second crop owing to some inherent moisture in the soil."

21. Colonel Francis evidently supposed that he was carrying out the desire of Government to tax the sub-soil water advantage by a light extra rate in the only way practicable in the Deccan. But the Government would not permit a measure which so nearly approached the taxation of improvements as even a light extra rate imposed on the evidence of a well made at the cultivator's expense. A Resolution was therefore issued as follows (No. 4050, dated August 22nd, 1871) :—

"The plan of assessing lands irrigated by wells in districts like those of Indápur and Mádha at the highest jiráyat rate instead of imposing an extra well-assessment has the entire approval of Government. But a maximum jiráyat rate should clearly not be imposed in cases where a well has been constructed since the introduction of the survey, and that alone, and not the actual quality of the soil, warrants the imposition. To do so would in effect be to tax improvements made during the currency of a settlement, and would be in contravention of section 30 of the Survey Act. The only principle on which such a proceeding would be justifiable would be in consideration of the water-bearing properties of the soil. But the Survey officers have admitted their inability to act on this principle generally, and the result of the proposed system is to tax the man whose enterprise and labour have induced him to sink a well, while his neighbour, whose land may possess precisely the same properties, escapes the extra burthen, simply because he has not availed himself of his opportunities.

"It is of the highest importance to offer every encouragement to increasing the number of wells in those districts which are so subject to drought.

"His Excellency in Council directs that the rates on lands in these cases both in Indápur and Mádha be revised in order to their reduction where it is shown that the well from which they are actually irrigated, and not simply rendered capable of irrigation, has been constructed subsequent to the introduction of the survey."

A certain inequality was thus introduced between the position of old wells and new, which must be admitted to be a defect in the system. At the same time the assessment of land under a well at not more than the maximum dry-crop rate is a great concession as compared with the ordinary scale of assessment of garden lands which is often equal to many multiples of the dry-crop assessment.

And it must not be supposed that all land watered by old wells was assessed on revision at the maximum dry-crop rate. The addition made to the ordinary classification was regulated by a scale, so that a smaller addition was made in proportion as the ordinary classification was lower or the land of inferior quality, and no addition was made on the lowest qualities of soil, or technically on soils classed at 4 annas or under.

22. The protection thus given to wells constructed in the period between the original and revision settlements by Section 30 of Act I. of 1865, has been consistently respected, and Clause *b* of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code has made no change whatever in the practice of exempting them from taxation.

23. The rule that land found under irrigation from wells at the original settlement and then assessed as garden land, shall at revision settlement be assessed not higher than the maximum dry-crop rate was intended for "the "drier tálukas of the Deccan Collectorates, where the rainfall is as a rule light "and uncertain." In 1874 the rule was generally adopted throughout the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country with this modification, that "the "Survey Commissioners should at their discretion be empowered, in the case "of districts where well irrigation has been carried on on an extensive scale, to "impose an assessment which should in no case exceed a well assessment pre-"viously levied," and as to water-lifts it was held admissible to class at a higher rate land within a certain distance from a stream from which water can be obtained by means of a lift. The rules applicable to the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country were extended to Gujarát in 1881.

24. At the same time the other, and as the Government has considered, preferable method has not been found altogether impracticable in the southern districts. For as revision operations advanced from the dry districts of the Deccan to others with greater command of sub-soil water, notably those of the Southern Marátha Country, the principle of slightly raising the classification value on account of command of water was adopted. Colonel Anderson, late Survey Commissioner, writes thus on the subject in connexion with the revision of settlements in Gujarát (letter to Government, No. 1202, dated November 12th, 1880):—

"When the time for revision settlement arrives in Gujárat, the plan being followed elsewhere in all revision settlements will fully meet the case in question. All extra assessment on land watered by wells on account of the well is abandoned, and a small extra assessment is placed on all lands having water so near the surface as to render it easily available, irrespective of the fact of a well having been as yet sunk or not. This general small increase will probably compensate for the sum lost by abandoning the special extra assessment at a much higher rate on lands actually watered, because the area susceptible of being easily irrigated by wells is so much greater than that actually at present watered, though that area is everywhere increasing annually. Capital to be employed on land can now only find employment in improving means of cultivation. At the time of the first settlement it was more commonly turned to the acquisition and cultivation of additional land, which could then be obtained for the most part by simple application. The greater abundance of capital now compared with the time of the first settlement is an additional reason for changing the form of well taxation from an extra cess on the actual use of well water, to an extra and lighter cess on the ability to obtain the use of water.

"Land with water near the surface is clearly in possession of a natural advantage which renders it a fit subject for a somewhat higher rate of land tax than land not having that natural advantage. In the revision, the possession of the natural advantage would be fixed by the re-classification carried so far at any rate."

25. There is therefore nothing in the treatment of sub-soil water advantage in Jhálod to claim attention as a novelty, because it is not novel. But the method is more elaborate and more thoroughly identified with the ordinary work of classification than that pursued in the Southern Marátha Country. And with the financial result of the revision settlement, which is an increase of the assessment by Rs. 53-12-0 (the old assessment being Rs. 30,898-12-0 and the revised assessment Rs. 30,952-8-0) are to be noted the following results to the people, *viz.* that this system (1) relieves the agriculturist of heavy special well assessment, (2) relegates the valuation of "command of water" to the process of classification which is not to be repeated, and thus makes it part of the

permanent estimate of the relative value of fields, (3) reduces the State tax on "command of water" as an element of value to a slight charge on the capability instead of a heavy charge on the fact of irrigation, and (4) places at the disposal of the agriculturists, in perfect security from taxation of improvements, the large irrigational facilities of the Mahál, which have hitherto lain almost unused.

26. It remains to be seen whether this method, which is practically indeed already in force in the "natural bágáyat" tracts of Gujarát, cannot be extended to all those parts of the province in which special well rates have hitherto prevailed. And it will be strictly in pursuance of the intention stated by Government from the first discussion of the subject that an experiment should be made.

27. Whether that experiment will be successful or not, will depend (1) on the moderation of the rating for sub-soil water advantage, and (2) on the accuracy with which that advantage is diagnosed. If the former operation is judicious and the latter successful, there can be no question, first, that the scheme will be a great benefit to occupants who now pay well rates, for they will pay a very small rate instead of a high one: secondly, that the scheme will attain the object in view by offering no discouragement but the contrary to the future construction of wells by private capital.

28. It may be said that to take account of the sub-soil water as an element of value in estimating the relative quality of fields is to substitute a new way of taxing improvements for the old one. The argument is obviously unsound In the first place it has been shown above that the survey from the beginning took account of the "command of water" for irrigation as a very important element in fixing the assessment of the land for which it is available. The practice is therefore as old as the survey. Next, the principle as approved since 1866 takes no account of effected improvements, but looks to the inherent quality of the field as a productive agent. The survey assessments are not based on an estimate of the produce or designed to secure for Government any fixed proportion of it. They aim at a true estimate of the relative capacities of fields in giving a return to average expenditure and labour. Some capital and labour must be expended to raise any crop at all. If the cultivation is slovenly, the assessment may doubtless absorb a considerable part of the rent, if the cultivation is of average quality, the assessment will be a fair and moderate charge, if a higher degree of skill and capital is applied, the assessment will be a trifling percentage on the net profits. It rests mainly with the cultivator to decide what proportion the assessment shall bear to his receipts, and if he increases his receipts by the outlay of money and industry, the Government demand does not rise in consequence as it would under the Batai system. The cultivator enjoys the profits of his improved agriculture. But while he is assured that the assessment will not rise in proportion to his receipts, it is on the other hand obviously reasonable that a field which will make a large return to capital and labour should be rated at a value somewhat higher than a field which has not the same capabilities. It must be remembered that this classification of relative values is fixed once for all at revision settlement, and is not liable to alteration except in the interest of the occupant on proof of manifest error. The valuation thus permanently established takes account of all the natural capabilities of the field. Now if a cultivator finds that his field is valued 6 or 8 per cent. higher than that of his neighbour, because of its command of water, is he thereby discouraged from digging a well to bring the water into use? Having to pay the same assessment whether he does so or not, will he prefer to pay the extra rent without availing himself of the advantage for the use of which he therein pays; or will he discount the higher assessment by obtaining a better return from his field through utilizing the water? It is clear that he will not only not be discouraged, but will even be stimulated to utilize the sub-soil water by this method of assessment.

29. It has even been argued that sub-soil water is an element of relative value which the Government is entitled to take into account. But as sub-soil water is a natural advantage of land which is capable of returning a large profit on capital and labour, it may clearly be taken into account with other natural advantages in an estimate of value which is based on the capability of a field as an agent of production and not on the actual produce. Water advantage equally with soil advantage raises the natural value of the field, and capital and

labour must be used alike to utilize either. But in neither case is the assessment adjusted in proportion to the profits realized by expenditure of capital and labour. Higher classification value represents higher natural capability apart from the use to which it is put, and the extra assessment resulting from higher classification value is the difference between the payment for the use of a field of high and a field of low capability.

30. If the argument be that this capability should not be taken into account until it be used, then the same argument may be applied to all the other capabilities of the field, such as depth of soil, and the result would be exactly that which the policy of Government seeks to avoid, *viz.*, that enterprize would be taxed, good agriculture would be assessed higher in proportion than bad, and improvements would be directly discouraged.

31. The only reasonable objection is that sub-soil water may be taken into account as an element of value where it is not practically available. In other words that the existence of sub-soil water advantage cannot be safely inferred on any evidence short of its actual use. But this remains to be proved. The best evidence of the existence of sub-soil water is doubtless its actual use, but it cannot reasonably be asserted that all land capable of irrigation by wells is already under well irrigation. If so there would be no objection in offering inducements for its development, and the common statement that the Gujarát peasant has been deterred from a vast extension of well irrigation only by his misapprehension as to his enjoyment of the profits of improvements, must be purely erroneous. There is at any rate no question that in Jhálod there is a vast extent of land possessing unutilized irrigable capability. That, however, there may be no doubtful margin, it has been decided not to apply the extra classification to the area judged to possess irrigable capability of the lowest class. In the rest, if it is possible that mistakes may occur, on the other hand it is not proposed to continue to levy the extra percentage for water advantage on land in which it has been demonstrated by the occupant that no such advantage is inherent.

32. The principle to which the Government of Bombay has long inclined is that enunciated by his Excellency the Viceroy in the debate on the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 that "the right (of the tenant) to enjoy the "results of the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment "of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising "from his improvements may therefore be treated as resulting only from his "expenditure of capital and labour." The proviso to Section 11 of that Act that "where the improvement consists of . . . . the irrigation of land assessed at "unirrigated rates" the increase of value may be taken into account in revising the assessment after the expiration of a fixed period, applies to cases in which the unirrigated rates are nominal and take no account of the inherent facility for irrigation. But the Bombay Act I. of 1865 contained no such proviso, and it was declared on authority that the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Act V. of 1879) would not be construed as applying any such proviso to improvement by well irrigation. The alternative method of meeting the equitable claim of Government to a higher revenue from irrigable land is to take account of the inherent quality of sub-soil water advantage in fixing the ordinary rent, and his Excellency in Council observes that no other way of solving the question seems compatible with that finality and permanence of survey classification which it is now an object of Government to secure. The ordinary rent thus fixed must of course not exceed such proportion of the net profits of fair average cultivation as the Government considers that it is justified in taking as land revenue, and his Excellency in Council finds no ground whatever for supposing that that proportion has been exceeded in the settlement of the Jhálod Mahál.

33. The proposals of the Survey Commissioner, as modified by his letter No. 1376 of July 2nd, are approved, so also are his proposals in paragraph 14 of his letter No. 910 of May 3rd, as to the introduction of the revised settlement and the duration of the guarantee.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, dated 20th November 1884, No. 38.

I HAVE considered in Council the papers received with your Secretary's letter, No. 52, Revenue, of 29th July last, relative to the re-valuation of irrigable lands in the Jhálod Mahál.

I approve of the principle on which your Excellency has framed the orders contained in your Resolution of the 25th July last, and I trust that that principle will prove generally applicable, and will thus enable you to dispense with the extra assessment on lands irrigated by wells, which in the majority of cases were originally constructed by the landholders themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 2nd March 1885,

FOR

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(*The Lord Stanley of Alderley.*)

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